

SOVIET STILL SEES 'LOOPHOLE' IN PACT

Holds the British Formula on
'Indirect Aggression' Fails to
Meet Moscow View

DISTORTION IS CHARGED

Butler Accused of Misstating
Russia's Position in Regard
to the Baltic States

MOSCOW, Aug. 1 (AP).—Tass, official news agency, said tonight that the British formula defining "indirect aggression" in the proposed Russian-British-French pact left loopholes for potential aggression.

In an authorized communiqué Tass declared that a statement by Richard Austen Butler, Parliamentary Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, before the British Parliament yesterday had "distorted" the attitude of the Soviet Government.

"In reality the difference is not whether to encroach or not to encroach on the independence of the Baltic States, but both sides stand for guaranteeing this independence, but that no loophole should be left in the formula of 'indirect aggression' for aggressors making attempts against the independence of the Baltic States."

"One of the reasons for the delay in the negotiations is that the British formula leaves such a loophole for an aggressor."

The Tass communiqué quoted Mr. Butler as saying that the main question had been whether "we should encroach on the independence of the Baltic States." "I agree we should not do so and that this difference forms the main reason for delay in negotiations," the quotation concludes.

To this, Tass replied that it was "authorized to state that if Butler really said the above mentioned then he distorted the attitude of the Soviet Government."

[Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain in the House of Commons yesterday said all three nations were anxious not to "appear to be desirous of encroaching upon the independence of other States." "If," he continued, "we do not agree with the Soviet Government on a definition of indirect aggression it is because the formula that the Russian Government favors appears to carry this precise significance."]

Soviet newspapers made no reference today to Mr. Chamberlain's announcement yesterday that British and French military missions were coming to Moscow. The mid-night news broadcast likewise ignored the announcement.

DANZIGER-POLISH TENSION MOUNTS

Free State Charges Warsaw
With Launching Economic War

Nazis Seize Upon Dispute As
New Argument For Return To Reich

[By the Associated Press]

Free City of Danzig, Aug. 1.—Political tension in Danzig, taut since Adolf Hitler tagged the Free City for return to Germany, reached a new high pitch tonight as Danzig Nazis charged Poland had opened a trade war and demanded that Warsaw keep its "spies" at home.

Germans declared that Poland's refusal to continue imports of margarine and herring, important Danzig products, was a "general attack on Danzig's vital economic necessities."

Nazis seized upon the Polish action as a new argument for "going home to the Reich."

Retaliation Threatened

One inspired commentator said that if the exclusion of Danzig products from Poland does not cease "the Free State will direct its trade to the German market without regard for the customs frontier now broken by Poland."

Nazis charged the Polish action, coupled with previous restrictions clamped on in the "herring and margarine war," would deprive Danzig of about \$5,000,000 worth of trade annually.

Danzig customs regulations were established by treaty with Poland in 1920, putting them under Polish law, but providing for administration within Danzig territory by Danzig officials.

Provision On Fish

One section of the treaty says that all fish caught by Poland or Danzig fishermen are to be admitted duty-free into Poland.

Germans now claim this section has been violated as to Danzig herring. Polish sources say the only herring excluded were caught by a company with Netherlands backing.

Poles asserted further that certain regulations applying to both Polish and Danzig margarine firms have been disregarded and that German workers

had made it difficult for Polish customs inspectors to carry out their investigations.

Crisis Not Imminent

Observers believed no serious disruption of Polish Danzig relations was imminent despite the threat to ignore the established frontiers. Albert Forster, Nazi district leader, was expected to refer to the new dispute tomorrow night in an address before the Reichs Society for German Sea Prestige.

Inspired newspaper commentators coupled the margarine and herring difficulties with other "Polish violations" and repeated the old demand for a reduction in the number of Polish border guards in Danzig who the Nazis charged were spies.

Polish sources countered that Danzig by treaty is supposed to have a military establishment and that spying therefore would be useless.

It was recalled that "Forster heretofore declared that some measures 'for self-protection' have been taken in the Free State."

Poles Call Nazi Charges "German Propaganda"

Warsaw, Aug. 1 (AP).—Officials here tonight branded as "German propaganda" Nazi charges that Poland was engaging in economic reprisals against Danzig.

They explained that Poland was subjecting herring and margarine to customs control because Danzig manufacturers and shippers refused to permit inspection of these products.

Meanwhile, a vigorous campaign against foreign espionage and political activity attributed to Germans in Poland appeared to be under way today.

Increasingly strict watch was kept on German societies, several of which had been ordered to disband.

Ukrainians Accused

An unidentified number of Polish Ukrainians at such cities as Lwow and Przenys were said to have been charged with "activities harmful to the Polish state in cooperation with foreign factors."

Those in custody were reportedly members of an illegal organization of Ukrainian Nationalists. Poland's approximate 5,000,000 Ukrainians are her largest minority. The Polish Government was believed to have evidence that some of the autonomy-seeking Ukrainians were "in contact with Berlin."

POLAND ROUNDING UP SPIES AND AGITATORS

Ukrainians Believed To Have

Nazi Backing Seized—Way Paved For Martial Law

[By the Associated Press]

Warsaw, Aug. 1.—A vigorous campaign against foreign espionage and political activity attributed to Germans in Poland appeared to be under way today.

An increasingly strict watch was being kept on German societies, several of which had been ordered to disband. An undetermined number of Polish Ukrainians in Lwow and Przenys were said to have been charged with "activities harmful to the Polish state in cooperation with foreign factors."

Nazi Backing Suspected

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A Presidential decree providing for military trial of members of armed forces, announced yesterday, was said by a reliable informant in effect to authorize martial law in any part or all of the country whenever "the interest of the Polish state" requires. This was regarded in foreign circles as a potential weapon against political agitators and spies.

RUMANIANS CLASH WITH HUNGARIANS

Artillery Is Massed Ready to Bombard Tesco.

BUDAPEST, Aug. 1 (A. P.).—The official Hungarian news agency said today that Rumanian artillery was drawn up on the left bank of the Tisza River in position to bombard Tesco, a Hungarian village on the opposite bank.

The agency said that the action followed the wounding of a Hungarian frontier guard by a Rumanian guardsman at Tesco early today.

Two clashes were reported from that section on Saturday and Sunday nights. The agency said that the clashes came after Rumanian guards had fired on Hungarian raftsmen on the river and shots had struck a Hungarian customs

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house. Last night, the statement continued, a Hungarian guard patrolling a bridge was shot. Sporadic shooting was reported through the night until 7 A. M.

In Bucharest official sources have denied any such border incidents occurred.

Croatians Threaten to Secede

Peasant Leader, Scoring Belgrade, Says
'Let Germany Come' Into Yugoslavia.

KUPINEC, Yugoslavia, Aug. 1 (A. P.).—Charging that interference by "the Belgrade clique" threatened the home rule aspirations of his people, Dr. Vladko Machek, the Croatian leader, declared today that Croatia would secede from Yugoslavia unless his autonomy demands are met.

To the question, "won't that mean revolution?" the gray-haired peasant leader answered: "It will mean more—it will probably mean a world war."

Asked how he believed an independent Croatia, with only 5,000,000 inhabitants, could live apart from the Serbs, he acknowledged that there probably would be a protectorate over the Croats. Yugoslavia's total estimated population is 15,630,000.

As for Germany, bordering Yugoslavia on the northwest since the annexation of Austria, Dr. Machek said:

"All right—Germany then—let her come and make order. Some one must make order in Yugoslavia. If Belgrade cannot make order in Yugoslavia, Germany can."

The stooped, sixty-year-old leader, rolling cigarettes from his silver tobacco box, declared: "There is an analogy between our situation and that of Czecho-Slovakia." He remarked that "the same elements are present in both States, and added: "I hope there may yet be time to save us, but I am afraid it may be too late."

Dr. Machek, who has been conferring almost constantly with Premier Dragisha Cvetkovich, said that "if it only depended on us, Croatia would have had her freedom long ago."

For the new opposition to an agreement satisfying Croatian demands for home rule, Dr. Machek blamed a "Belgrade clique" which

he identified as a group of "plutocrats and generals."

[At the end of the world war the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes came into being—

product of a union among Serbia, independent from Turkey since 1878, and Slovenia, Croatia, Dalmatia and Bosnia, which had declared themselves independent of Austro-Hungary and Montenegro. In 1929 the name was changed to Yugoslavia.]

"In Yugoslavia is to stay together as a strong State," Dr. Machek said, "there must be a United States of Yugoslavia."

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play in a Croat secession, Machek commented:

"All right—Germany then—let her come and make order. Someone must make order in Yugoslavia. If Belgrade cannot make order in Yugoslavia, Germany can."

Refers To Czecho-Slovakia

"There is an analogy between our situation and that of Czecho-Slovakia. The same elements are present in both states."

"I hope there may yet be time to save us, but I am afraid it is too late. If it depended only on us, Croatia would have had her freedom long ago."

Machek declared "there are heavy difficulties in the way of an agreement" regarding his demands and blamed what he called the "Belgrade clique" for interfering.

"Regent Prince Paul and Premier Dragisha Cvetkovich have agreed with me," he said, "but the Prince is not forceful enough to push his will over theirs."

Machek Threatens To Pull Croatia Out Of Yugoslavia

Peasant Chieftain In Demand For Home Rule Assails
"Belgrade Clique" For Interference

[By the Associated Press]

Kupinec, Yugoslavia, Aug. 1.—Dr. Vladko Machek today threatened to pull Croatia out of Yugoslavia—even though "it will probably mean a world war"—unless his people are quickly granted complete home rule.

A lieutenant of the stooped, 60-year-old leader said that 450,000 Croatian "peasant foot guards" are supporting his demands already made on the Serb-conducted government at Belgrade.

Machek declared bluntly that Croatia would secede from Yugoslavia unless his autonomy demands were met. Asked if such a move would mean revolution, he replied:

"It will mean more—it will probably mean a world war."

Expects Protectorate

The peasant chieftain acknowledged that there probably would have to be a protectorate over the Croats. This statement was made in response to a query whether he believed an independent Croatia could live apart from Serbia.

Regarding the part Germany, Yugoslavia's northwestern neighbor since the Nazi absorption of Austria, might

Generals Against Him

High officers of the army were against him, the Croat chieftain added. "Serbia now has more generals in the Yugoslav army than the Austro-Hungarian army had in its force throughout the World War," he said.

"There is not a single Croatian general," he asserted. "If an agreement came we would have thirty per cent. of the generals. That would mean thirty per cent. of the Serbs would have to go on the retired list and naturally they do not want that."

Hungary Demands Border War Probe

Budapest, Aug. 1 (AP).—The Hungarian Government expressed its "astonish-

ment" tonight over three nights of border fighting between Hungarian and Rumanian guards in which four Hungarians were reported to have been wounded.

The Hungarian statement proposed that a mixed military commission be named to fix responsibility for the continued skirmishing along the Tisza river in Rumania.

The official Hungarian news agency said Rumanian artillery had been drawn up across the river from the Hungarian frontier village of Tecso.

Accuses Rumanians

The Hungarian news agency asserted that Rumanian guards first fired on Hungarians rafting lumber down the Tisza last Saturday, although 20,000 lei (\$140) had been paid to Rumanian authorities for navigation rights.

The shooting was resumed Sunday night, it said, and was answered by Hungarian troopers. The Tisza forms a boundary between Hungary and Rumania for a number of miles, but its upper and lower reaches are in Hungary.

The Hungarian agency said Rumanian guards had opened both rifle and machine-gun fire last night at Tecso and on a Hungarian bridge patrol.

Rumanian Government Puts Blame On Hungary

Bucharest, Aug. 1 (AP)—The Rumanian Government issued a statement today charging Hungary was "entirely responsible" for clashes on the frontier between the two countries.

This was the first Rumanian acknowledgment that any trouble had occurred.

The Rumanian communique declared Rumania would continue to bar Hungarian raftsmen from the Tisza until Budapest authorities "take severe measures" to end "these regrettable frontier incidents."

Balkan Nations Warned Against Anti-Axis Policy

Rome, Aug. 1 (AP)—Virginio Gayda, Fascist editorial spokesman, warned the Balkan countries, especially Rumania and Greece, today against adopting an anti-Italian or anti-German policy.

"Italy which has now become the greatest Balkan power follows with attention and clarity of judgment developments of Balkan events with their contrasting interests, with their tendency toward revisions intended to assure greater justice and a more stable peace," he wrote.

"Italy recognizes the difficulties into which British and French policy has chased some Balkan countries. But it is well that they, Italy's enemies, should act in time with facts and not with words, not with statements but with concrete behavior."

BERLIN, AUG. 1 (AP)—PROPAGANDA MINISTER PAUL JOSEPH GOEBBELS

NEWSPAPER, DER ANGRIF, DECLARED TODAY THAT GERMANY'S MILITARY AND STRATEGIC POSITION HAD IMPROVED VASTLY IN THE 25 YEARS SINCE THE BEGINNING OF THE WORLD WAR.

THE DIFFERENCE, IT SAID, MAY BE EXPRESSED IN TWO WORDS—ADOLF HITLER.

(GERMANY AND RUSSIA WENT TO WAR AUG. 1, 1914.)

THE HEADLINE OF THE PAGE-LONG ARTICLE WAS "1914: KAISER WILHELM -- 1939: ADOLF HITLER." THE ARTICLE SAID HISTORY REPEATED ITSELF, BUT WITH ESSENTIAL VARIATIONS. IT ENUMERATED THREE DIFFERENCES BETWEEN EUROPEAN SITUATIONS THEN AND NOW.

IT SAID OF 1914:

"1. THE WESTERN POWERS HAD THE ADVANTAGE OF GREATER ARMIES AND BETTER STRATEGIC POSITIONS IN EUROPE.

"2. IMPERIAL RUSSIA SOUGHT ESCAPE FROM INTERNAL DIFFICULTIES IN A FOREIGN WAR.

"3. THE COLONIAL PROBLEM COMPLICATED THE EUROPEAN SITUATION TO THE DISADVANTAGE OF GERMANY."

BUT OF 1939, IT SAID:

"1. THE AXIS POWERS POSSESS GREATER MILITARY AND INDUSTRIAL STRENGTH THAN THE WESTERN POWERS.

"2. RUSSIA TODAY FINDS HERSELF IN THE SITUATION OF A MAN WHO HAS HAD A STROKE AND NOW FEARS GREAT PHYSICAL EXERTION.

"3. THE COLONIAL PROBLEM COMPLICATES THE EUROPEAN SITUATION, BUT THIS TIME TO THE DISADVANTAGE OF ENGLAND."

QUESTIONS WERE ASKED WHETHER POLAND WAS DESTINED TO PLAY THE ROLE OF BELGIUM IN 1914 AND WHETHER THERE WOULD BE ANOTHER WAR. DER ANGRIF DECLARED THAT GERMANY WANTS PEACE.

FREE CITY OF DANZIG, AUG. 1 (AP)—POLAND BEGAN IMPOSITION OF "ECONOMIC SANCTIONS" ON DANZIG TODAY AS POLISH CUSTOMS OFFICIALS PLACED A BAN ON THE SHIPMENT OF FAT PRODUCTS FROM DANZIG INTO POLAND.

SEVERAL WEEKS AGO POLISH AUTHORITIES IMPOSED RESTRICTIONS ON THE SHIPMENT OF FISH FROM DANZIG. WHEN THE NEW DISPUTE BETWEEN THE FREE CITY AND POLAND CONSEQUENTLY WAS BEING REFERRED TO AS A "HERRING AND MARGARINE WAR," INDICATIONS WERE THAT REPRISALS IMPOSED BY ONE SIDE OR THE OTHER WOULD SOON EXTEND TO A LONG LIST OF ARTICLES WHICH, ACCORDING TO EXISTING TRADE AGREEMENTS, ARE SUPPOSED TO PASS FREELY OVER THE FRONTIER.

**Italian Armies Cross
Lombardy to Maneuvers**

**50,000 Will Fight 'Invasion'
From France Tomorrow**

MILAN, Italy, Aug. 1 (AP).—Long lines of gray-green trucks loaded with troops and supplies rolled along with batteries or artillery, tanks, ambulances, motorcycle and bicycle troops across the plains of Lombardy today, in preparation for the Italian Army's maneuvers near the French frontier.

The culminating phase of the war games, a counter-attack against a simulated invasion from France, is scheduled to begin at dawn on Thursday. More than 50,000 soldiers, operating over an area of 8,800 square miles, will take part.

Military missions from Germany, Spain and Hungary have reached Milan. The only foreign newspaper men permitted to witness the maneuvers are German, Hungarian, Spanish and Japanese—representing the countries which, with Manchukuo, are linked with Italy in the anti-Comintern pact.

MARCH TO BE READY FOR THE EXERCISES.

HE DESCRIBED THE HIGH COMMAND'S 15-CAR AUTOTRAIN, WHICH INCLUDES A "PROPAGANDA CAR" EQUIPPED TO TRANSMIT ORDERS BY RADIO AND TO PROVIDE THE TROOPS WITH PATRIOTIC MUSIC. THE CAR, HE SAID, COULD BE TRANSFORMED INTO A FIELD ALTAR FOR RELIGIOUS SERVICES. A FIELD HOSPITAL WAS INCLUDED IN THE TRAIN.

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FOR THE NEXT 36 HOURS THE VAST AND COMPLICATED MECHANISM

MILAN

OF THE NEWLY CREATED ARMY OF THE PO WILL BE CONCENTRATED IN POSITIONS FROM WHICH IT WILL MOVE AGAINST "THE ENEMY."

THE GENERAL STAFF OF THE DEFENDING ARMY HAS ESTABLISHED HEADQUARTERS IN TWO MILAN HOTELS. GENERAL ALBERTO PARIANI, ARMY CHIEF OF STAFF AND UNDERSECRETARY OF WAR, ARRIVED TO OVERSEE THE PREPARATIONS.

DIRECTLY IN COMMAND OF THE WAR GAMES WILL BE GENERAL ETTORE BASTICO, VETERAN OF THE SPANISH CIVIL WAR.

GENERAL PARIANI TOLD ITALIAN AND FAVORED FOREIGN JOURNALISTS THAT 10,000 MOTOR VEHICLES WERE PARTICIPATING IN THE GAMES. AND THAT SOME OF THEM HAD COVERED 240 MILES IN THE DAY'S

A FIELD HOSPITAL WAS INCLUDED IN EQUIPMENT WITH THE TROOPS

ATTENTION WAS DRAWN TO A NEW ARMORED CAR AND A NEW

11-TON TANK TO BE TRIED OUT. AUG 2-1939

HEADS OF MILITARY MISSIONS WHICH ARRIVED TO OBSERVE THE GAMES WERE GENERAL SANCHEZ GONZALES OF SPAIN, GENERAL FRANZ HALDER, CHIEF OF THE GERMAN ARMY STAFF, AND GENERAL HENRY WERTH, CHIEF OF THE HUNGARIAN GENERAL STAFF. PL GUPTILL 3D 1740 000 936P

ROME, AUG 1 (AP)—ITALIAN ARMY UNIT

GATHERING IN THE NORTH TODAY FOR ANNUAL MANEUVERS ON A GIANT SCALE NEAR THE FRENCH FRONTIER. AUG 2-1939

THE EXERCISES, SWEEPING ACROSS THE PO VALLEY AND THE ALPS ALMOST UP TO THE BORDER, WERE A CULMINATION OF INTENSE

MILITARY ACTIVITY IN THE PAST WEEK.

NAVAL MANEUVERS HAVE JUST BEEN COMPLETED.

LONG RANGE FLIGHTS BY BRITISH AND FRENCH FIGHTING PLANES HAVE BEEN ANSWERED BY MASS FLIGHTS OF 400 ITALIAN PLANES FOR 900 MILES OVER THE MEDITERRANEAN DURING NAVAL EXERCISES.

OFFICIALS REPORTED THAT THE COMBINED NAVAL AND AIR MANEUVERS SHOWED CLOSE COORDINATION. THE AIR FORCE ALSO WILL PLAY A BIG ROLE IN THE ARMY MANEUVERS.

A VETERAN OF THE SPANISH WAR, GEN. ETTORE BASTICO, IS COMMANDING THE ARMY GAMES. MORE THAN 50,000 ^{SOLDIERS} TROOPS SPREAD OVER 8,800 SQUARE MILES WILL SEEK TO REPULSE AN IMAGINARY ENEMY FROM THE DIRECTION OF FRANCE.

THE HEADQUARTERS OF GEN. ALBERTO PARIANI, UNDERSECRETARY OF WAR AND ARMY CHIEF OF STAFF, AND BASTICO WAS ~~HERE~~ ESTABLISHED AT MILAN.

FOREIGN MILITARY ATTACHES WERE INVITED TO THE MANEUVERS.

GERMAN, SPANISH, HUNGARIAN AND JAPANESE MILITARY OBSERVERS WERE PARTICULARLY NOTICEABLE. AS A PRECAUTION AGAINST ESPIONAGE NO

CIVILIAN FOREIGNERS HAVE BEEN ADMITTED TO TURIN HOTELS FOR THE PAST THREE DAYS.

PARIS, AUG. 1--(AP)--GENERAL JOSEPH DOUMENG, CHIEF OF THE FRENCH MILITARY MISSION TO MOSCOW, CONFERRED WITH PREMIER DALADIER TODAY ON A PLAN OF CAMPAIGN TO BRING SOVIET RUSSIA INTO THE TRI-POWER PACT WITH BRITAIN AND FRANCE.

THE DATE OF THE MISSION'S DEPARTURE FOR MOSCOW WAS NOT ~~EXACTLY~~ OFFICIALLY ANNOUNCED, AS THE ARRIVAL OF THE BRITISH MILITARY DELEGATION FOR PRELIMINARY CONSULTATIONS WAS AWAITED.

THE BRITISH MILITARY DELEGATION IS EXPECTED IN PARIS ABOUT FRIDAY FOR PRELIMINARY CONSULTATIONS, BEFORE THE TWO GROUPS GO ON TOMORROW.

PREMIER DALADIER ALSO CONFERRED WITH GENERAL CHARLES HUNTZIGER, COMMANDER OF TROOPS IN SYRIA, WHO IS CONDUCTING NEGOTIATION WITH TURKEY FOR A TURKISH-SYRIAN MUTUAL ASSISTANCE PACT.

GENERAL HUNTZIGER LEAVES FOR LONDON TOMORROW.

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INNSBRUCK, GERMANY, AUG 1--(AP)--THE CISTERCIAN ABBEY OF STANS IN THE TYROL HAS BEEN CLOSED BY THE NAZIS, IT WAS LEARNED TONIGHT.

OFFICIAL SOURCES SAID THE CLOSING WAS THE RESULT OF "MISMANAGEMENT" BUT RELIABLE SOURCES HERE ATTRIBUTED THE ACTION TO ALLEGED PROPAGANDA BY MONKS AGAINST THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT

IN CONNECTION WITH THE REPATRIATION OF GERMANS FROM THE SOUTH TYROL.
(EIGHT THOUSAND GERMAN RESIDENTS IN THE ITALIAN TYROL HAVE BEEN ORDERED REPATRIATED, 150,000 GERMAN-ITALIANS HAVE BEEN GIVEN THE CHOICE OF GOING TO GERMANY OR ESTABLISHING HOMES ELSEWHERE IN ITALY, AND ALL FOREIGNERS HAVE BEEN ORDERED OUT OF THE BORDER AREA BY THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT FOR "MILITARY REASONS.")

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FREE CITY OF DANZIG, AUG. 1—(AP)—POLISH CUSTOMS OFFICIALS TODAY STARTED ENFORCEMENT OF A BAN AGAINST SHIPMENT OF FAT PRODUCTS FROM DANZIG INTO POLAND--THE LATEST EPISODE IN THE "HERRING AND MARGARINE WAR."

SEVERAL WEEKS AGO POLISH AUTHORITIES IMPOSED RESTRICTIONS ON FISH SHIPMENTS FROM THE FREE CITY AND, WITH TODAY'S ACTION, THERE WERE INDICATIONS REPRISALS AND COUNTER-REPRISALS SOON WOULD EXTEND TO A LONG LIST OF ARTICLES WHICH, ACCORDING TO EXISTING TRADE AGREEMENTS, ARE SUPPOSED TO PASS FREELY OVER THE COMMON BORDER.

THE DANZIG SENATE PROTESTED TO THE POLISH COMMISSIONER FOR DANZIG THAT THE DECISION TO EXCLUDE DANZIG-MADE MARGARINE VIOLATED TRADE AGREEMENTS OF MAY, 1937. THE SENATE ALSO REVIVED THE OLD QUARREL OVER POLISH CUSTOMS INSPECTORS SERVING IN DANZIG CUSTOMS STATIONS. (IN DETACHING DANZIG FROM GERMANY AND PLACING HER UNDER LEAGUE OF NATIONS PROTECTION AS A FREE CITY, THE TREATY OF VERSAILLES PROVIDED THAT DANZIG AND POLAND FORM A SINGLE CUSTOMS ADMINISTRATION.)

THE DANZIG SENATE CHARGED THAT THE POLISH INSPECTORS WERE IN REALITY "MILITARY SPIES" AND THAT SOME OF THEM HAD BEEN INVOLVED IN "KIDNAPING OF DANZIG CITIZENS."

THE POLISH EMBARGO ON MARGARINE IMPORTS WAS EFFECTIVE AGAINST ONLY ONE FIRM, THE AMADA-UNIDA COMPANY.

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MEANWHILE, LEADERS OF THE DANZIG NAZI GOVERNMENT, WHICH HOPES FOR REUNION WITH GERMANY, SAID THAT "PROTECTIVE MEASURES" WERE ADEQUATE TO FORESTALL ANY POLISH "MILITARY SURPRISE."

FINLAND

CHAMBERLAIN GETS CONFIDENCE VOTE ON ADJOURNMENT

Parliament Not to Gather on Aug. 21—Debate Long and Bitter.

LONDON, Aug. 2 (A. P.).—After a bitter five-hour debate on the Government's motion to adjourn Parliament from August 4 to October 3, the House of Commons tonight gave Prime Minister Chamberlain a vote of confidence, 250 to 132. The vote was on an opposition amendment to have Parliament reconvene on August 21 because of the tense danger period in Europe. Proponents of the amendment contended that Parliament should reconvene at an earlier date to act as a watchdog on the situation.

Before the vote, Prime Minister Chamberlain announced that another protest against anti-British agitation in China had been made to Japan, and the Government gave notice of an enlarged program of building of small naval vessels. Nettled by criticism, some of it from his own party, Mr. Chamberlain made the amendment on adjournment a question of confidence.

The Government's adjournment motion on that basis was carried 245 to 129.

Contact With U. S.

Mr. Chamberlain told the House of Commons that Great Britain was maintaining the closest possible contact with the United States and France on developments in the Far East.

Declaring that "the country is now ready for an emergency," the Prime Minister formally moved that Parliament adjourn on Friday for a summer recess until October 3. The motion contained a provision that the Speaker could recall members of the House at an earlier date, if it were desirable.

Churchill Joins in Debate

Winston Churchill joined an opposition attack on the adjournment motion, declaring that "the situation in Europe is graver than at this time last year."

The war-time Cabinet member, frequent critic of the Government, said that Germany had a great number of men under arms and that "all along the Polish border there are masses of troops and preparation is being made for a speedy advance."

In official circles it was said that Sir Robert, following his instructions, had notified Japan that failure to halt the anti-British demonstrations was a violation of the understanding on which the Anglo-Japanese conference at Tokyo was based.

Inspired by the Japanese.

On Monday Mr. Chamberlain told the House that the anti-British agitation was "carried on by people who are financed, inspired and controlled by the Japanese."

Officials said that Japan had assumed responsibility for preserving order in the Japanese-occupied

areas of China and that it was on this understanding Britain agreed to the Craigie-Arita formula whereby Britain recognized "certain requirements" of the Japanese Army in the occupied territory.

"This anti-British agitation is clear demonstration that order is not being maintained," one official said.

"From that one can infer that Japan cannot preserve or does not want to preserve order. In either case the Japanese should not have agreed to do so if they could not carry out their agreement."

Adjournment Is Debated.

During debate on adjournment Arthur Greenwood, acting leader of the labor opposition, introduced an amendment to Mr. Chamberlain's adjournment motion, asking that the House be recalled on August 21 instead of October 3.

"We have no information at the present time," Mr. Chamberlain declared, "which leads us to suppose that it will be necessary to call the House together at any particular moment."

The Prime Minister added, however, that such action would be taken if the Government found that new legislation were needed "to meet an unexpected situation."

"I think Parliament has dealt with all that is felt to be necessary

at the present moment and the House can be assured that the country is now ready for an emergency," he added.

Declaring that Parliament should not take such a long recess in a "crisis" perhaps graver than any we have known, Mr. Greenwood contended that "it only needs one of the great personages in Europe suffering from a bad liver to learn that six German subjects had been shot in Danzig for the world to be at war in twenty-four hours."

Like the Munich Crisis.

Mr. Churchill compared the situation to the crisis before the Munich conference in September, 1938, at which time Parliament was in recess.

"Until then there had been no heavy troop movements in Germany and nothing suspicious had been done," he said. "It was only after the House adjourned that there were those pretended large maneuvers."

"It is only an accident that we go on holiday for two months at this

time when the harvest is gathered and when powers of evil are at their highest."

After referring to the preparedness of the British fleet and army, Mr. Churchill asked:

"Who can doubt that there is going to be a supreme trial of will power, if not a supreme trial of arms?"

"It seems to me that at this moment it would be disastrous, pathetic, indeed shameful, for the House of Commons to write itself off as an effective and valid factor in the situation or to reduce any strength it can offer to the firm front with which the nation will face aggression."

Credits Granted to Poland.

Meanwhile, an agreement by which Great Britain grants Poland export credits amounting to £8,163,000 (about \$38,203,000) was signed today by Count Edward Raczyński, Polish Ambassador to London, and Robert S. Hudson, secretary of the British Overseas Trade Department.

Negotiations on a cash loan to Poland still were in progress. The prospective loan—by the French and British governments—is in addition to the credits.

U. S. Also Lodges Protest.

TOKIO, Aug. 2 (A. P.).—The United States was reported today to have protested to the Japanese

foreign Office that the anti-British movement in China evidently had broadened into general anti-foreign agitation.

Eugene H. Dooman, United States Charge d'Affaires, was said by reliable sources to have submitted a protest on seven recent assaults on Americans by Japanese in China and to have told Seijiro Yoshizawa, chief of the Foreign Office American section, that it was a reasonable assumption anti-British activities had been converted into general anti-foreignism.

The seven assaults were said to have involved six missionaries and a naval warrant officer, R. A.

Baker, who was manhandled at Hankow on July 24.

The British Ambassador, Sir Robert Leslie Craigie, meanwhile, was said to have threatened to break up the British-Japanese conference on Tientsin unless Japanese placed the anti-British movement under control. The Foreign Office denied the report and the British embassy refused to comment beyond stating Sir Robert had talked with Sotomatsu Kato, Japanese Ambassador-at-large in China, who is here for the conference on Tientsin.

The report was interpreted in Japanese circles, however, as a case of Great Britain and America acting together in the Far East. Japanese have contended the British attitude has become stiffer since the United States served notice July 27 of abrogation of the

1911 commercial treaty with Japan.

The official position was that conversations to settle the Tientsin issue were proceeding smoothly through the question of the policing of Tientsin, but that there was difficulty over Japanese demands that Britain withdraw her support of Chinese Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's currency.

A general formula has been agreed upon for police measures to control terrorism and anti-Japanism at Tientsin. This was the question which precipitated Japanese blockade of the British and French concessions there starting June 14.

Chamberlain Wins Approval In Commons' Confidence Vote

Prime Minister Overrides
Minor Revolt And
Pushes Through Motion
For Adjournment To-
morrow +45.32

[By the Associated Press]
London, Aug. 2—Prime Minister Chamberlain overrode a minor revolt within his own party tonight, won a 250-to-132 vote of confidence and pushed through his motion to adjourn Parliament for two months Friday.

Liberals and Laborites supported by a group of "anti-appeasement" Conservatives, including Winston Churchill, wartime Cabinet Minister, had attempted to have the House of Commons reassemble August 21 for a one-day session because of the critical international situation.

The opposition members expressed fears Chamberlain might return to his policy of appeasement as soon as Parliament was out of the way. They recalled that they were in recess at the time of the Munich agreement last September.

Ready For Emergency

The Prime Minister contended, however, that the Government was ready for any emergency and that there was no need to have the members of Parliament break their vacations except in case of unexpected developments. In that event he said the members would be called back.

He made the opposition amendment a question of confidence and after its defeat the Government's adjournment motion was passed 245 to 129. It provided that the House reassemble October 3.

In connection with Chamberlain's declaration of Britain's preparedness against an emergency, which many believed would come this fall, it was announced that 180 small vessels—mostly mine layers and sweepers and escort vessels—would be added to the nation's 1939 naval program at a cost of about approximately \$51,480,000.

Another Protest To Tokyo

The debate on the adjournment motion also was preceded by an announcement by Chamberlain that a further "vigorous protest" had been lodged with Japan against anti-British

agitation in North China.

Sir Robert Leslie Craigie, British Ambassador to Japan, threatened to break off the current Tokyo negotiations on the Japanese-British dispute at Tientsin unless Japan put the anti-British movement under control.

Official circles said Craigie had notified the Japanese Government that the hostility toward Britons in North China was a violation of the under-

standing on which the Tokyo conference was based.

Keep In Touch With U. S.

The closest possible contact was being maintained with the United States and France on the Far Eastern developments, Chamberlain told the House.

The bitter, five-hour debate on adjournment was opened by Arthur Greenwood, Labor leader; Sir Archibald Sinclair, Liberal spokesman, and Churchill, who argued that the next

two months were likely to be so critical that Parliament should remain in touch with the situation.

Feeling grew so heated at one point that a large group of Chamberlain supporters left the chamber when Geoffrey Mander, Liberal, got up to speak.

Mander proceeded to make one of the most bitter attacks of the day on Chamberlain.

Confirms "Worst Fears"

"The Prime Minister's attitude," he said, "has confirmed the worst fears of all those who think that directly Parliament is up (recessed), there will be a tremendous move in the direction

of appeasement and that the Prime Minister will do all in his power to bring about a situation which will place us in the gravest danger."

Churchill painted a gloomy picture of the European situation, describing it as "graver than this time last year"—on the eve of the crisis over Czechoslovakia.

He said masses of German troops now were gathered all along the Polish border "and every preparation is being made for a speedy advance."

Makes Little Difference

Chamberlain, replying to the opposition, declared the fact Parliament was in recess would make little difference on the international situation, and recalled that Germany's annexation of Austria and of Bohemia and Moravia happened when Parliament was sitting.

The Prime Minister concluded by saying:

"This amendment, if reduced to another form, is the usual vote of no confidence in the Government and I confidently expect my friends to support me."

Among conservatives who criticized Chamberlain was Vyvyan Adams, who said "I should be less apprehensive about Hitler's state of mind if our Government—which is now asking for exclusive control over the affairs of the next two or three months—included some of those men whom Dr. Goebbels (Nazi Propaganda Minister) and Herr Hitler have described as warmongers."

Adams apparently was referring to Churchill, former Foreign Secretary

Anthony Eden and Alfred Duff Cooper, former First Lord of the Admiralty.

Double Auxiliary Fleet

Geoffrey Shakespeare, financial secretary to the Admiralty, told the House that the addition of the 180 small vessels would almost double the Government auxiliary fleet by the end of the year.

Meanwhile, the Government's demonstrations of military strength continued. From Tuesday to Friday next week 1,300 Royal Air Force planes will take part in the most extensive home defense exercises in Britain's history.

While the air maneuvers are in progress, the reserve fleet will gather at Weymouth for a naval review by King George VI.

EDEN ON WAR PERIL

Hopes Nazis and Italians
Grasp British Are Firm.

LONDON, Aug. 2 (A. P.).—Anthony Eden, former Foreign Secretary, believes that if Germany and Italy can be convinced of the true temper of the British people there will be no war.

In a letter to his constituents as

Parliament neared its summer recess, Major Eden said:

"We are in a period of a war of nerves and a prolonged testing lies ahead of us. . . . There is only one task for British statesmanship today—to convince the rulers of and the peoples of Germany and Italy of the unshakable firmness of our determination."

"If we can do this, if we can convince others of what we know to be the true temper of the British people, there will be no war."

RUSSIA IS FIRM ON BALTIC ISSUE

May Ask Full Acceptance
of Aggression Formula.

SOVIET NEIGHBORS UNEASY

Fear Interference in Affairs
Under Pledge of Aid.

MOSCOW, Aug. 2 (A. P.).—Foreign observers expressed belief today that Russia might refuse to join the British-French mutual as-

sistance agreement, except on unreserved acceptance of Moscow's formula covering "indirect aggression" in the Baltic area.

This was the meaning put in some quarters on a statement last night by Tass, official Soviet agency, charging that the British formula left loopholes for potential aggressors.

The reaction in Finnish, Latvian and Estonian circles was renewed insistence on their rights to remain neutral. It was broadly hinted that those States—potential unwilling beneficiaries of guarantees—might seek elsewhere for protection against a pledge by Russia.

The Baltic nations' interpretation of the Soviet stand was that it would leave a loophole for Russian interference in their internal affairs.

Mission to Leave Soon.

LONDON, Aug. 2 (A. P.).—Prime Minister Chamberlain today informed the House of Commons that the British military mission would leave on Saturday or Sunday for Moscow for the staff talks which are to parallel negotiations for a British-French-Russian mutual aid pact.

British officials expressed regret over Russian reaction to remarks of Foreign Under-Secretary Butler in Commons on Monday night. Both Tass and the Government-controlled Moscow radio sharply re-proved Mr. Butler for what they called "misrepresentation of Soviet policy."

Mr. Butler was quoted as saying that the Russian formula covering "indirect aggression" would encroach on the independence of the Baltic States. British officials said this was a misquotation; that he actually had said:

"The main question has been whether we should encroach on the independence of the Baltic States. We are in agreement that we should not do so and the difficulty of reaching a formula on this point is one of the main reasons why there has been delay in these negotiations."

British-French-Soviet Alliance Talks Continue

Russia Believed Insisting on
Bar to 'Indirect' Aggression

MOSCOW, Aug. 2 (A. P.).—Another in the long series of conferences between Premier Foreign Commissar Viacheslav M. Molotov and British and French envoys on the proposed three-power mutual aid pact was held late today in the Kremlin. The negotiations were said to be proceeding at "their customary tempo." Results were not disclosed.

Limit on Soviet Ships Lifted

LONDON, Aug. 2 (A. P.).—A government White Paper announced today modification of the British-Soviet naval agreement of 1938, giving Russia the right to increase the

size of battleships from 35,000 to 45,000 tons. This was in accord with the new maximum agreed upon by the three original signatories to the London Naval Treaty of 1936, Britain, France and the United States.

The 1938 pact set the battleship limit of 35,000 tons, but last year the United States and Britain, taking notice of reports that Japan was building bigger ships, raised their limit to 45,000 tons with France's approval.

The British Government's demonstrations of military strength continued. From Tuesday to Friday next week 1,300 Royal Air Force planes will take part in the most extensive home defense exercises in Britain's history.

While the air maneuvers are in progress, the reserve fleet will gather at Weymouth for a naval review by King George VI.

BRITAIN'S NAVY ADDS 180 SHIPS

Announcement by Admiralty
Is Made in Commons.

MAJORITY ARE SMALL CRAFT

LONDON, Aug. 2 (A. P.).—Geoffrey Shakespeare, financial secretary of the admiralty, announced in the House of Commons today that Great Britain would add 180 vessels, mostly smaller craft such as trawlers, to the 1939 naval construction program.

The additions, he said, would include 107 trawlers for mine sweeping and anti-submarine work. Twenty of these would be specially built and the remainder purchased and converted.

The Government also plans to construct fifty-six vessels of the whale packet type, some for service as patrol vessels and others for anti-submarine work.

Other new vessels would include ten big mine sweepers, six boom defense vessels and one cable ship.

Floating Dock Purchased.

A floating dock to accommodate small craft up to 5,000 tons already has been purchased, he announced, adding that further additions will be disclosed later and provisions for meeting the cost will be made in a supplementary budget estimate.

He estimated the cost of the new vessels at about \$11,000,000 (approximately \$51,480,000).

In reply to a question, he said that the main naval building pro-

gram would continue to be governed by the schedule announced at the beginning of the year. "We cannot depart from that without breaking the naval treaty of limitation," he said.

15,000 Square Miles Defended

Vast Scope of Nazi Air Maneuvers Bared—Italians Also Hold War Games.

MUNSTER, Germany, Aug. 2 (A. P.).—Defense lines proved unbreakable, an official report said today, in what were described as heavy "battles" during air maneuvers in northwestern Germany.

The maneuvers, which began yesterday and had been described as local, took on greater significance when DNB, the official German news agency, disclosed their scope. Officers said that a theoretical war zone of 15,000 square miles was defended successfully yesterday against "invaders" from a "red" state.

The specific aim of the maneuvers was to test Germany's anti-aircraft equipment which DNB said, "attained a high degree of efficiency."

Mock Invasion of Italy.

MILAN, Aug. 2 (A. P.).—A mock invasion of Italy's northwestern frontier from the direction of France today set large-scale Italian military maneuvers in motion.

The attack by Red forces was repulsed after initial success, but enemy planes penetrated anti-aircraft defenses, causing considerable theoretical damage behind the lines.

While the army of the Po was moving into position for a counter-attack tomorrow, "enemy" planes theoretically bombed and destroyed two bridges over the Ticino River. The engineer corps, working throughout the night, replaced them with pontoon bridges at Pavia and Bereguardo, enabling the defending army to continue its march toward the frontier.

Premier Mussolini, in a two-hour flight by bombing plane over the maneuver area, saw his motorized columns moving westward.

The army of the Po, which will play the principal role in resisting its pretended invasion filled Milan—its headquarters—with military hustle.

Germans Watching War Games.

In the Padua area to the east upwards of 50,000 men, armed with virtually every kind of modern war weapon, awaited the signal that will send them across the Italian Peninsula to resist an advancing foe. To the west was the shadowy division which is simulating the foreign attackers.

Military missions from Italy's four principal anti-comintern friends—Germany, Spain, Hungary and Japan—gathered around Italian officers to observe this new trial of Fascist Italy's ability to strike with crushing speed.

Gen. Alberto Pariani, Army Chief of Staff and Under-Secretary of War, told foreign journalists last

night that the maneuvers would show Italy's ability to smash and finally to annihilate any enemy daring to invade her borders.

He gave the war games a propaganda note by saying that the essence of Italian war theory was that "no theory is good if it does not become the condition and faith of every one."

GERMANY MARKS WAR ANNIVERSARY

Hitler Orders Observance of Start for First Time.

BERLIN, Aug. 2 (A. P.).—Under orders of Adolf Hitler the German army today celebrated for the first time an anniversary of the outbreak of the world war.

Special observances of the twenty-fifth anniversary were conducted in all garrisons of greater Germany, and Herr Hitler's order made the day an army holiday.

The controlled Nazi press took occasion to speak at length of the "heroic battle of 1914 to 1918" on the heels of a statement yesterday by Propaganda Minister Paul Joseph Goebbels's Der Angriff that Germany's military position had improved vastly in twenty-five years.

[It was on August 1, 1914 that Germany declared war on Russia and ordered mobilization. On August 2 German troops crossed into Luxembourg.]

Grand Admiral Erich Raeder issued a statement to the German navy recalling the four years of "heroic, defensive fight of the German nation against a world of enemies."

Addressing the Berlin garrison, Lieut.-Col. Von Stockhausen declared that in 1914 "the call to the

colors was received with unexampled enthusiasm in all districts of Germany. Everybody knew that he was going to war for the honor and freedom of the fatherland, which the countries of the Entente were trying to annihilate by a treacherous policy of encirclement."

The speaker praised Hitler for tearing apart the Treaty of Versailles and gaining world respect for Germany's new military force.

"Our people are now a wall of steel equal to all attacks," he concluded. "The nation can face the future serenely."

Reich Marks Opening Of War; Foes Of 1914 Named Foes Today

Leaders Find One Great Difference — Present-Day Germany Is Declared Prepared And Unbeatable

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, Aug. 2—Germany today celebrated her mobilization for the World War just twenty-five years ago, an event never before observed in post-war Germany.

Nazi leaders used the occasion to conjure up a parallel between the Germany of 1914, which was pictured as menaced on all sides by covetous enemies, and the Germany of 1939, described as encircled by the same group of jealous powers.

This difference, however, was emphasized in every speech and order of the day: Kaiser Wilhelm's Germany was caught unprepared; Führer Hitler's Germany is prepared and unbeatable.

Usual Honor To Hindenburg

In other years of the Nazi regime, August 2, the anniversary of the death in 1934 of the German Republic's last President, Field Marshal Paul von Hindenburg, had been the occasion for homage to his memory.

This year, too, a huge wreath was placed by order of the Führer at the Hindenburg tomb in the Tannenberg National Monument by the First Army Corps Commander, Artillery General Georg von Küchler. Officers instead of privates kept the watch.

But the Hindenburg observances were mere incidents this year: Chief attention was centered on three things: Orders-of-the-day by chief commanders of the German armed forces.

Exercises in every military drill grounds.

Air maneuvers in western Germany.

"Same Powers" As In '14
Col. Gen. Walther von Brauchitsch, chief of the staff of the army, in an order-of-the-day, asserted that "again those same powers that then (1914) compelled us to fight a war of defense are attempting to encircle us."

Reasserting Germany's desire for peace, General von Brauchitsch nevertheless declared that Germany was ready and willing to fight as she did in 1914 if necessary.

"Compared with 1914 we decidedly have the upper hand this time," he held.

Goering Sees Quick Victory
Field Marshal Hermann Wilhelm Goering, commander of the air force, reiterated that German air strategy was directed toward a "lightning victory."

"The German air force today stands ready to carry out every command of the Führer with lightning-like rapidity and with undreamed-of impact," Goering said in an address to his personnel. Grand Admiral Erich Räder, navy chief of staff, confined himself to a statement recalling the navy's role in the four years of "heroic, defensive fight of the German nation against a world of enemies."

Thanks To Hitler

On innumerable parade grounds and aboard German ships in harbors and at sea, meanwhile, the main theme was that Germany, thanks to Adolf Hitler, is prepared to defend herself against any combination of enemies.

By way of reassurance to the popu-

Italy 'Guarded' From France

[By the Associated Press]

Milan, Italy, Aug. 2—Italy's army of Po took up positions sixty miles from the French border tonight, ready to unleash a counter-offensive tomorrow designed to destroy the forces of an imaginary invader.

The mock invasion from the direction of France occurred last night when the "Red" army pierced defenses of the frontier garrisons in a surprise attack.

Italian military experts stressed the "offensive" character of the maneuver about to be executed by the highly mobile army of the Po.

Can't Go Beyond Border

The newspaper *Il Corriere Della Sera* said "if it were possible to carry out the experiment beyond the frontier, realism would be perfect, but unfortunately this is not possible."

Both Premier Mussolini and King Vittorio Emanuele visited the maneuver area. Il Duce, after inspecting operations for two hours from a bombing plane which he piloted himself, landed at Cameri airport. Later he spent nearly an hour in conversation with the king.

Mussolini expressed particular satisfaction at the extent to which motorized columns, composed of 10,000 trucks, succeeded in concealing their movements from aerial reconnaissance.

Planes Do Damage

The "Red" attack, shortly after the start of the maneuvers, was thrown back following an early success, but "enemy" planes did considerable theoretical damage behind the lines after penetrating anti-aircraft defenses.

Two bridges over the Ticino river were "bombed and destroyed," but engineers replaced them with pontoon bridges, allowing the army advance to continue.

Some 50,000 men, utilizing almost every type of modern war weapons, make up the defense army.

The maneuvers are being viewed by military missions from Germany, Spain, Hungary and Japan—all bound to Italy by the anti-Comintern pact.

lation, the press published reports of sectional air maneuvers in western Germany to test anti-aircraft defenses.

Observers of the maneuvers, which covered a zone of 15,000 square miles said despite apparatus for detection of planes, weather still remained an important factor in air battles.

"Hostile planes" managed to invade the defending "blue state" at on point where low clouds hung over the frontier, observers reported.

Invaders Scattered

As a result one community theoretically was bombed, but energetic defense by light and heavy anti-aircraft guns destroyed or scattered most of the invaders, referees decided.

The maneuvers established that defensive fighting planes could be up in the air within two minutes after scout planes or detection devices reported the approach of enemy bombers.

Hitler authorized the issue of a medal to citizens who helped build Germany's frontier fortifications. It is to be a bronze, and bear the inscription, "For labor in defense of Germany."

FORSTER PROMISES END OF VERSAILLES

Danzig Nazi Leader Says Last 10 Per Cent. Of Treaty Will Be Destroyed

Asserts "We Have Taken Certain Measures To Protect Ourselves"

[By the Associated Press]
Free City of Danzig, Aug. 2—Albert

Forster, fiery Nazi district leader of Danzig, tonight promised the destruction of "the last ten per cent. of the Treaty of Versailles."

Uppermost in the minds of his listeners was this city's promised "return to the Reich."

At the same time Forster reassured Danzigers that they were "protected against any surprises."

"Taken Certain Measures"

"Say it louder," cried some of his brown-shirted hearers when he quietly declared, "We have taken certain measures to protect ourselves."

"Nothing further need be said," he said.

"We know we cannot decide our freedom ourselves," he added. "We know that decision can come only from the Führer. We know that he holds our fate in his hands and that it is in good hands."

The Treaty of Versailles is not as yet destroyed, and the last ten per cent. will follow. That it will come, we know. We do not know when, but we will be able to hold out."

Brown Shirts Predominate

Forster addressed a crowd of several thousand men and women in which brown shirts of storm troopers predominated, called together by the Reich Society for German Sea Prestige.

He mentioned Poland, who has declared she would allow none of her rights in Danzig to be impaired, only once in passing in his brief speech. He said the Poles were suffering from "seasickness."

Most of the speech was devoted to a description of "brutal" English colonial methods.

Germans, he declared, must rid themselves of the "idea that England is the natural ruler of the sea."

What Right Have British?

"Germans went to sea long before England was a state," he said. "They (the British) rule one-quarter of the world. With what right? God did not

give them that right. They have proceeded most brutally in the last 200 years, and when Germany raises a claim, they cite it as imperialism."

The Nazi leader denied there were differences within the party in Danzig. "Almost nowhere," he said, "does one hear so many 'Heil Hitlers.'"

Vice-Admiral Adolf von Trotha, now retired and 70, who holds the highest decorations for heroism in the Battle of Jutland and president of the society, also spoke.

"Here in Danzig," he said, "we look into the future with trust in our Führer."

The Nazi party newspaper, *Vorposten*, meanwhile reported two new incidents with the Poles. It said three Polish customs officers violated the Danzig border, but withdrew at a warning shot near Sobzowitz. Polish soldiers at Tczew, the paper said, threw stones at a train carrying German vacationists home from Danzig.

NAZIS ACCUSE POLES

Danzig Party Says Their Men Fired in Warning.

DANZIG, Aug. 2 (A. P.).—The organ of the Danzig Nazi party, *Vorposten*, reported today a violation of the border by three Polish customs officers who withdrew after a Danzig border patrol fired a warning shot. The incident was said to have occurred near Sobzowitz.

The newspaper also reported that some fifteen Polish soldiers at a bridge at Tczew had stoned a train which was carrying German holiday-makers home from Danzig. Several passengers were hit but none seriously hurt, *Vorposten* said.

French General Says Planes Could Not Destroy Great Cities

Points To Anti-Aircraft Defense Fighting Craft And Ground Precautions To Dispel Theory

AUG 3-1939 By the Assoc

Paris, Aug. 2—Gen. Pierre T. Weiss, who holds a key post in France's Air Ministry, considers it unlikely that wartime air raiders would be able to wipe out great cities.

"The idea that cities like Paris and London might be wiped out from the air," General Weiss said, "is built on false impressions. A great deal of damage could be done, but it would not reach anything like such disastrous proportions."

He pointed out that anti-aircraft defense had reached a high state of perfection, that fighting planes would rise to battle aerial invaders and that special provisions have been made to combat the effect of incendiary bombs.

Undisturbed Operations
General Weiss said it would take wave on wave of undisturbed aerial operations over a considerable period of time to come anywhere near wiping out a great city.

Germany had a tremendous superiority in fighting craft to back up her threat when Hitler announced ten

months ago he intended to march into Sudetenland, the general acknowledged.

But now, he said, the joint German-Italian margin over the combined forces of Britain and France has been whittled far down.

Not Yet Equal
He did not think France and Britain had yet reached equality in numbers—he emphasized the last two words—but said they were not far from it and might overtake the Axis powers in a relatively short time.

In less than a year, the picture has changed completely. British production of all types of fighting craft is now said in informed quarters to be between 700 and 800 planes a month. The French output is placed at between 300 and 400.

Combined production is, therefore, between 12,000 and 14,400 a year. A few more months, French leaders are confident, and British-French aerial might, both in men and machines, will have become a threat to Germany at least as serious as her threat now to France and England.

THE BALTIC REGION, SAID RUSSIA MIGHT balk AT ENTERING THE BRITISH FRENCH FRONT ~~ES~~ EXCEPT ON UNRESERVED ACCEPTANCE OF THE SOVIET FORMULA. AUG 3-1939

MOSCOW, AUG. 2 -- (AP) -- THE FORTHCOMING

VISIT TO MOSCOW OF BRITISH AND FRENCH MILITARY MISSIONS WAS DISCUSSED LATE TODAY IN ANOTHER OF THE LONG SERIES OF MEETINGS AMONG BRITISH, FRENCH AND SOVIET RUSSIAN NEGOTIATORS FOR A MUTUAL ASSISTANCE AGREEMENT.

AUG 3-1939

THE BRITISH AND FRENCH AMBASSADORS, SIR WILLIAM

SEEDS AND PAUL EMILE NAGGIAR, AND WILLIAM STRANG, SPECIAL BRITISH ENVOY, TALKED WITH SOVIET PREMIER - FOREIGN COMMISSAR VYACHESLAF MOLOTOFF FOR MORE THAN AN HOUR.

THE NEGOTIATIONS WERE SAID TO BE PROGRESSING

"THEIR CUSTOMARY TEMPO."

PROMINENT IN THE TALKS WAS THE KNOTTY PROBLEM

OF DEFINING "INDIRECT AGGRESSION" ON WHICH LONDON AND PARIS HAVE BEEN UNABLE TO REACH AGREEMENT WITH MOSCOW.

FOREIGN OBSERVERS, COMMENTING ON A RUSSIAN CHARGE THAT

THE BRITISH FORMULA LEFT LOOPHOLES FOR POTENTIAL AGGRESSORS IN

IT WAS NOT DISCLOSED HERE WHEN THE BRITISH AND FRENCH MILITARY MISSIONS MIGHT ARRIVE BUT IT WAS BELIEVED THEY WOULD COME SOMETIME NEXT WEEK. (PRIME MINISTER CHAMBERLAIN TOLD THE HOUSE OF COMMONS THE BRITISH MISSION WOULD LEAVE LONDON SAT-OR-SUNY

FRANKFURT, AUG. 2--(AP)--THE NEWSPAPER LIDOVE NOVINY

REPORTED TODAY THAT THE CZECH GENDARMERIE IN THE PROTECTORATE OF BOHEMIA AND MORAVIA WOULD BE REDUCED IN STRENGTH FROM 12,000 MEN TO 3,000 AND THAT GERMAN OFFICERS WOULD TAKE OVER AN INCREASED PORTION OF THE POLICE WORK.

APL STEINS 02300 000 720P

FRANKFURT, GERMANY, AUG. 2--(AP)--ADOLF HITLER

WITNESSED A GRAND TATTOO AND REVIEW STAGED BY THE BAYREUTH ARMY GARRISON TODAY AS A PART OF THE CELEBRATION OF THE 25TH

ANNIVERSARY OF GERMANY'S WORLD WAR MOBILIZATION.

THE FUHRER, ACCOMPANIED BY HIS CHIEF DEPUTY, RUDOLF HESS, WITNESSED THE MILITARY PERFORMANCE FROM THE STAIRCASE OF THE "HOUSE OF GERMAN EDUCATION."

WHEN THE EVENT ENDED HE RETURNED TO "HOUSE WANNFRIED," HOME OF MRS. WINIFRED WAGNER, DAUGHTER-IN-LAW OF THE COMPOSER RICHARD WAGNER, WHERE HE HAS BEEN A GUEST DURING THE BAYREUTH MUSIC FESTIVAL.

AL SCHILD'S APL 00045 - (N) -
LONDON, AUG. 2 (WEDNESDAY) - (N)

SOURCES CLOSE THE GOVERNMENT SAID GEOFFREY SHAKESPEARE, PARLIAMENTARY AND FINANCIAL SECRETARY OF THE ADMIRALTY, WAS EXPECTED TO ANNOUNCE TODAY A PLAN TO BUILD A NUMBER OF SMALL-TYPE VESSELS FOR NAVAL PURPOSES.

IT WAS UNDERSTOOD THESE WOULD BE LARGE TRAWLERS AND CRAFT OF A KIND OUTSIDE THE REGULAR NAVAL TREATY PROGRAM.

APL 00545 GAF 105A

30.24-2535

30.24-2535

THE NEW SHIPS WOULD BE LARGELY TRAWLERS SUITABLE FOR LAYING AND SWEEPING MINES AND LITTLE MOTOR TORPEDO BOATS OF A KIND OUTSIDE THE PRESCRIBED NAVAL TREATY PROGRAM.

THE DISCLOSURE FOLLOWED AN ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE PURCHASE OF SIX VESSELS TO FORM THE NUCLEUS OF A MERCHANT RESERVE FLEET AND CONTRACT ARRANGEMENTS LAST WEEK FOR ACQUISITION OF 86 TRAWLERS FROM COMMERCIAL FISHING FLEETS.

IT WAS SAID THAT GEOFFREY SHAKESPEARE, PARLIAMENTARY AND FINANCIAL SECRETARY OF THE ADMIRALTY, HOPED TO ANNOUNCE DURING THE DAY THE NEW CONSTRUCTION PLANS.

THE ADMIRALTY HAS BEEN EXPERIMENTING WITH SMALL MOTORBOATS CAPABLE OF 60 MILES AN HOUR WHILE LOADED WITH TWO TORPEDOES AND MINES.

OTHER MEASURES OF PREPAREDNESS IN FACE OF THE AUGUST-SEPTEMBER "DANGER PERIOD"--THESE FORMALLY ANNOUNCED YESTERDAY--INCLUDED:

A COMPREHENSIVE SCHEME FOR RATIONING OIL AND GASOLINE IN WARTIME. INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION TO CREATE A FOOD MINISTRY AND TO FINANCE STORAGE AND TRANSPORT OF FOODS.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS FOR 2,500,000 BOMB SHELTERS TO BE DISTRIBUTED FREE TO FAMILIES UNABLE TO BUY THEM, WITH PRODUCTION AT A RATE OF 55,000 A WEEK EXPECTED BY SEPTEMBER.

THE GOVERNMENT WAS REPORTED INCREASINGLY PESSIMISTIC OVER POSSIBILITIES OF SUCCESSFUL CONCLUSION OF THE TOKYO CONFERENCE AND HAS BEEN COMMUNICATING WITH FRANCE, THE UNITED STATES AND THE BRITISH DOMINIONS ON FAR EASTERN POLICIES.

CONSULTATIONS WITH THE DOMINIONS AND OTHER POWERS RECALLED RUMORS GREAT BRITAIN MIGHT FOLLOW THE UNITED STATES' LEAD IN ABROGATION OF HER TRADE TREATY WITH JAPAN.

1553

OFFSETTING CONCERN OVER THE FAR EAST WAS A FEELING CURRENT IN GOVERNMENT CIRCLES THAT THE DISPATCHING OF BRITISH-FRENCH MILITARY MISSIONS FOR STAFF TALKS THIS WEEK AT MOSCOW WAS BRINGING NEGOTIATIONS FOR A BRITISH-FRENCH-SOVIET RUSSIAN MUTUAL ASSISTANCE FRONT NEARER TO SUCCESSFUL CONCLUSION.

THESE CIRCLES VIEWED LAST NIGHT'S MOSCOW BROADCAST OF CHAMBERLAIN MILITARY MISSION ANNOUNCEMENT AND SKETCHES OF THOSE IN THE BRITISH MISSION AS A HOPEFUL SIGN.

TH353AED

BY DENITT MACKENZIE

ASSOCIATED PRESS FOREIGN AFFAIRS WRITER

NEW YORK, AUG. 2--EASTERN EUROPE'S DIFFICULT MINORITY PROBLEMS-- MOST OF THEM OUTGROWTH OF THAT WORLD WAR WHICH WAS CALCULATED TO CURE ALL THE ILLS OF THE LITTLE FELLOWS--CONTINUE TO BOIL UP FROM THE HEAT OF THE CONFLICT ENGENDERED BY THE GERMAN DRIVE FOR POLITICO-ECONOMIC EXPANSION.

AUG 3-1939

A LOT OF DISSATISFIED FOLK ARE GRASPING WHAT LOOKS LIKE A FAVORABLE OPPORTUNITY TO REASSERT THEIR CLAIMS. IN SOME INSTANCES NATIONS ARE DEMANDING THE RETURN OF MINORITIES. IN OTHERS THE MINORITIES THEMSELVES ARE TRYING TO GO PLACES.

AT THE MOMENT WE HAVE TWO TROUBLE-SPOTS, APART FROM THE DANZIG IMBROGLIO THAT HAPPENS TO BE THE PIVOT ON WHICH THE CURRENT GENERAL CRISIS IS TURNING.

THERE IS THE ARGUMENT BETWEEN RUMANIA AND HUNGARY OVER TRANSYLVANIA WHICH RUMANIA GOT FROM ITS NEIGHBOR AS WAR-SPOIL, AND WHICH HUNGARY DEMANDS BACK.

AND THERE IS THE THREAT OF FIVE MILLION CROATS TO RESORT TO SECESSION UNLESS THEY ARE CONCEDED AUTONOMY WITHIN THE YUGOSLAV

WIRELESS

CLASHES HAVE OCCURRED ON THE HUNGARIAN-RUMANIAN (TRANSYLVANIAN) BORDER. THE OFFICIAL HUNGARIAN NEWS AGENCY ASSERTS RUMANIAN ARTILLERY HAS BEEN DRAWN UP IN POSITION TO BOMBARD THE HUNGARIAN VILLAGE OF TESCO, JUST OVER THE LINE.

EVER SINCE GERMANY LAID A HEAVY HAND ON CZECHO-SLOVAKIA, RUMANIA HAS BEEN AFRAID SHE TOO MIGHT GET HER TOES UNDER THE NAZI STEAM-ROLLER. AMONG OTHER THINGS, KING CAROL'S GOVERNMENT HAS WORRIED FOR FEAR HUNGARY MIGHT WIN GERMANY'S SUPPORT FOR A RETURN OF TRANSYLVANIA-- THAT VAST AREA WHOSE HARDY PEASANTS IN SOME OF THE PRIMITIVE MOUNTAIN REGIONS STILL BELIEVE IN VAMPIRES.

MAYBE HUNGARY HAD SIMILAR IDEAS, FOR SHE HAS PRESSED HER DEMANDS. THIS UNCOMFORTABLE POSITION IS SAID TO BE ONE OF THE REASONS WHY RUMANIA MADE SUCH SWEEPING ECONOMIC CONCESSIONS TO GERMANY RECENTLY.

AUG 3-1939

AND THAT IS THE BACKGROUND OF THE HUNGARIAN-RUMANIAN BORDER BICKERING.

THE CROAT UPHEAVAL IS QUITE ANOTHER PROPOSITION. THIS RACE OF LIBERTY LOVING PEOPLE HAS BEEN FIGHTING AGAINST BIG ODDS FOR THEIR INDEPENDENCE FOR 800 YEARS. NOW AS A PART OF THE KINGDOM OF YUGOSLAVIA THEY ARE DEMANDING THE AUTONOMY FOR WHICH THEY HAVE BEEN STRIVING SINCE THEY BROKE AWAY FROM HUNGARY AND JOINED WITH THE SERBS AND SLOVENES AT THE END OF THE WORLD WAR TO FORM THIS IMPORTANT BALKAN NATION.

THE CROATS LONG HAVE PROTESTED THAT THEY ARE INADEQUATELY REPRESENTED IN THE BELGRADE GOVERNMENT, THE SERBS BEING IN MAJORITY. A LITTLE WHILE AGO THE CROAT LEADER, FIERY LITTLE DR. VLADKO MACHIEK, APPEARED TO HAVE WON THE FIGHT FOR AUTONOMY, BUT CROATIA HASN'T BEEN

SET UP AS AN AUTONOMOUS STATE, AS EXPECTED.

NOW MATCHEK CHARGES THAT THERE IS INTERFERENCE BY "THE BELGRADE CLIQUE" AND THAT THE ASPIRATIONS OF HIS PEOPLE ARE THREATENED. SO HE DECLARES THEY WILL SECEDE UNLESS AUTONOMY IS GRANTED--AND SECESSION, HE SAYS, MEANS NOT ONLY REVOLUTION BUT "IT WILL MEAN MORE--IT WILL PROBABLY MEAN A WORLD WAR."

HERE AGAIN WE HAVE AN INTERESTING COINCIDENCE AS RELATES TO NAZI GERMANY. YUGOSLAVIA TOUCHES THE BORDERS OF BOTH THE AXIS POWERS, ITALY AND GERMANY. THE BIG BALKAN STATE, SWOLLEN WITH MINORITY PROBLEMS COLLECTED AFTER THE WORLD WAR, HAS BEEN FEELING THE HEAT OF THE AXIS AND CAN REASONABLY BE EXPECTED NOT TO DESIRE AN INTERNAL POLITICAL UPHEAVAL.

WHEN THE CROATS JOINED THE SERBS AT THE END OF THE WAR, THE FORMER EXPECTED AUTONOMY. BUT THE SERBS GOT CONTROL OF THE GOVERNMENT AND KEPT IT, AND THE CONSTITUTION OF 1921 PROCLAIMED A STRONGLY CENTRALIZED STATE, CENTERED IN BELGRADE.

"IF YUGOSLAVIA IS TO STAY TOGETHER AS A STRONG STATE," SAYS MATCHEK, "THERE MUST BE A UNITED STATES OF YUGOSLAVIA. THE COUNTRY MUST BE DIVIDED INTO EQUAL STATES OF CROATIA, MACEDONIA, MONTENEGRO AND SERBIA."

JH724AED

RUMANIA ACCEPTS

Agrees to Inquiry on Fights at Hungarian Border.

BUCHAREST, Aug. 3 (A. P.).—Rumania has accepted Hungary's proposal to send a mixed military commission to investigate three border clashes between Rumanian and Hungarian guards near the Hungarian village of Tecso, resulting in four Hungarian casualties.

Trouble developed when Rumanian guards attempted to halt Hungarians moving lumber on the river.

Nazis New Trial For Their Hero, Hanged As Slayer Of Dollfuss

Vienna, Aug. 3 (A. P.).—Otto Planetta, hanged after an Austrian court convicted him of killing Chancellor Engelbert Dollfuss, may get a new trial to erase what the Nazis call "the stigma of this unfair conviction."

Planetta was one of thirty Nazi conspirators who stormed into Vienna's Bellhaus Platz July 25, 1934, in an unsuccessful effort to seize the Austrian Government.

Since the annexation of Austria, Planetta has become a national hero of the Nazis, and many streets and public places bear his name.

Nazi Air Corps Ends Drill.
OLDENBURG, Germany, Aug. 3 (A. P.).—Three-day air maneuvers in western Germany ended today, with emphasis on reconnoitering by planes with still and movie cameras to photograph enemy positions.

Italy's Army of the Po In Contact With Invaders

MILAN, Italy, Aug. 3 (A. P.).—Advanced groups of Italy's army of the Po made contact today with imaginary invaders near the French border, and the main force, upward of 50,000 men, expected to come to grips with the "enemy" tomorrow. Advancing from the direction of the Piedmont and France were some 10,000 men of the new Supera infantry division, acting as the invaders, while attacking and defending planes droned overhead in mock combat and bombardment.

The games, which started Tuesday, had three phases—the mustering of forces in the Po area, the drive across country to meet the enemy and the actual counter-attack. A group of military umpires was ready to serve notice on the defenders of their hourly accomplishments in opposing the invasion.

JC:

Please change the records on the following:

1. Dr. Vladimir (Vlatko, diminutive) Macek
(Croatian peasant leader)
2. Aleksander Cincar-Markovic
(Serbian Foreign Minister)

Croatian and Yugoslav sources approved these spellings.

JE:RO'K
August 3, 1939

Soviets Choose Negotiators

Moscow, Aug. 3 (A. P.).—The Defense Commissar, Klementi E. Voroshiloff, and four others have been named by the Soviet Government to conduct staff talks with British and French military missions, an informed source said tonight.

The others are Navy Commissar Nikolai Kuznetzoff, Chief Loktionoff, of the air force; Army Chief of Staff B. M. Shaposhnikoff, and his adjutant, Morovinoff.

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PRESSE ASSOCIATED

Cable desk says Comdr. Smorodinov will take place of Morovinoff in Soviet talks with British and French military missions.

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JAPANESE LINK TO AXIS POWERS BELIEVED CLOSE

Envoys Meet In Italy To Consider "Closer Adherence" Of Tokyo

Scene Is Villa Where Nazi-Fascist Military Alliance Was Signed

[By the Associated Press]

Rome, Aug. 3—Japanese adherence to the Rome-Berlin military alliance loomed as an imminent possibility tonight as a result of a statement attributed by Italian journalists to Japan's Ambassador to Italy.

The Ambassador, Toshio Shiratori, is meeting at Villa d'Este, near Lake Como, with the Japanese Ambassador to Berlin, Lieut. Gen. Hisorhi Oshima, and their embassy counselors and military attaches.

Not Picked By Chance

The reported statement follows: "Villa d'Este was not chosen by mere chance for this meeting of ours after those which we have already had in Rome and Berlin.

"It will be recalled that the Italian and German foreign ministers met here to conclude the agreements fruitful in prosperity and power for the two friendly nations and Japan, all adherents to the anti-Comintern pact.

"Good Augury For Us"

"This is a good augury for us who have now more fully examined the question of an eventually closer adherence of Tokyo to the two Axis powers."

The Italian and German Foreign Ministers, Count Galeazzo Ciano and Joachim von Ribbentrop, signed the German-Italian military alliance at Villa d'Este May 6.

The source of the attributed statement said the meetings would continue until the end of this week.

Far or Alliance

The Japanese ambassadors to Rome and Germany have been reported favoring a closer alliance of Japan with the Axis powers, although the matter has caused divided councils in Tokyo.

Diplomats here reported last Friday that a Japanese military and economic mission en route to Italy and Germany would go into the question of closer military, political and economic ties with the Axis powers.

To Go To Nürnberg

The mission, headed by Gen. Count Juichi Terauchi and Admiral Baron Mineo Osumi, is due at Naples August 26 and will attend the Nazi party congress at Nürnberg, Germany, in September.

The Japanese Foreign Office, at the time of that report, denied the mission had any special significance and said the ambassadors to Rome and Berlin would be entrusted with handling any negotiations with the Axis.

AXIS WAR PACT MOVEMENT SEEN GAINING IN JAPAN

U. S. Abrogation of Trade Treaty Spurs Ultra-Nationalist Circles

TOKIO, Aug. 3 (A. P.).—A growing conviction in Japanese army circles that Great Britain and the United States were co-operating to hinder Japan's Far Eastern policies today added impetus to efforts for an outright military alliance with the Rome-Berlin Axis.

It was learned authoritatively that a conference of the five key Ministers of the Cabinet had been summoned, following a meeting last night of high army officers, some of them members of the Japanese general staff.

Informed quarters said America's abrogation of her trade treaty with Japan had given army and ultra-nationalistic circles fresh ammunition for their campaign.

Another factor in their favor was Britain's reported approach toward inclusion of Soviet Russia in a British-French-Russian mutual assistance pact.

Japanese Success Dimmed

Japan's failure to obtain an agreement with Britain over the North China currency question has tended to obscure the success Japanese

felt they gained through a general accord reached July 22 in which the British acknowledged right-of-way for Japanese forces in occupied parts of China.

Britain has refused to withdraw support of Chinese currency which the Japanese are trying to drive out of North China.

A mission headed by General Count Juichi Terauchi and Admiral Baron Mineo Osumi is en route to Italy and Germany. It will attend the annual Nazi congress at Nürnberg next month.

The Foreign Office, however, has denied that the mission had any special economic or military significance.

CZECH MAFIA RISES FOR ANOTHER FIGHT

Secret Group Preparing To Battle Anew For Freedom Of People

Young Volunteers In Legion Are Keeping German Police Busy

[By the Associated Press]

Prague, Aug. 3—The Czech Mafia, secret, underground organization which played such a large role in creating conditions which made a Czech state possible after the World War, is again at work.

Now, as when the Czechs were under the Hapsburg heel, the object is to wrest freedom from their rulers.

The organization took the name of Mafia, although the original Mafia supposedly was an organization of Sicilians or Italians in foreign countries known for their violent methods in hostility to the law.

Nazis Have Upper Hand

The Germans have the upper hand, but the young Czechs who have volunteered for service are keeping the hard-hitting Nazi Gestapo in a constant sweat.

Germany had no sooner clamped a protectorate over Bohemia and Moravia last March than the Mafia reverted to its old methods of trying to undermine their rulers.

The old Mafia, which had given so much trouble to the Austro-Hungarian empire, died out during the twenty years of independence the Czechs enjoyed.

But the skeleton was unearthed and 1939 flesh was hastily strung over the time-worn bones. Young men rallied to the cause and four months after the Germans entered Prague the secret

organization had taken on new life under the noses of the commanding Nazis.

Keep People United

Keeping the people united and providing information to organizations of Czechs abroad on the situation inside the country are the main objects of the Mafia.

It also is busy recruiting men for the Czech legion which Gen. Lev Prchal is commanding in Poland. Once recruited, the men have to be smuggled across the border. They are supposed to be about 18,000 members of General Prchal's forces intended to be at the service of any country willing to help the Czechs regain their independence. The legion, too, was a revival of a group which existed during the World War.

Czech emigrant organizations exist in Poland, France, Rumania, England and the United States. These are kept in touch with happenings at home and made to feel that the old spirit is still alive.

The gathering of an overwhelming majority of the people behind President Emil Hacha's national unity front—which implies the ending of all internal differences in the face of German overlordship—is one big success attributed partially to the Mafia's tireless activity.

Germans Annoyed

That so many Czechs followed the President's lead is said here to have annoyed the Germans and contributed to a deepening of the chasm that separates the protectorate government from the Czech Government.

Before and during the war the Mafia struggled inside the country while the national committee, of which Dr. Thomas G. Masaryk, the country's first President, was the head, worked chiefly in the United States.

Dr. Eduard Benes, last President of the country and now an exile, was secretary of the national council in Paris.

At that time many of the leading Czechs were members of the Mafia. Many were caught and some were sentenced to death. One leader's neck was saved after a death sentence first because Emperor Franz Joseph I was dying and then because his successor, Emperor Karl, did not want to start off his reign with the gallows.

DANZIG SITUATION HELD MORE ACUTE

Poles Say Business And Industrial Conditions Are Growing Steadily Worse

To Continue Economic Reprisals Until Customs Officials Can Perform Duties

[By the Associated Press]

Warsaw, Aug. 3—Authoritative Polish quarters said tonight the business and industrial situation in Danzig was becoming "more and more acute."

Moreover, they added that Poland's "economic reprisals" now in effect against the Free City would be continued until Polish customs officials were permitted to perform their duties there.

Persistent rumors that Danzig authorities were preparing to open the frontier between the Free City and Germany's East Prussia drew the comment that "any such action would result in severe consequences."

"Herring War" Charged

Danzig Nazis accused Poland of starting a "herring and margarine war" a few days ago when those two important Danzig products were banned from import into Poland. Poles said their customs officials were prevented from inspecting the products.

Danzig, whose customs is administered by Poland, is supposed to have free trade with Poland.

Charges in the Danzig press that the customs officials were "military and economic spies" were dismissed as "amusing."

Sources here pointed out that Danzig theoretically is a demilitarized zone and under the economic jurisdiction of Poland, and, therefore, there ought not to be any use for spies.

Meanwhile, the Kurjer Polski, Polish business paper, in an editorial on relations with Germany, pointed to four dates which might bound a period of acute crisis.

These were completion of the harvest, the visit of the German battleship Koenigsberg to Danzig August 25, the Nazi Party Congress at Nürnberg September 2, and the scheduled completion of German fortifications in Bohemia and Slovakia on Poland's frontiers by September 1.

BRITISH FEARS OF NEW MUNICH ARE INCREASING

Press Assails Chamberlain for Levity in Dismissal of Parliament Now.

ACTION CALLED ARROGANT

Prime Minister Proceeds With Preparation of Military Mission to Soviet.

LONDON, Aug. 3 (A. P.).—Anti-appeasement circles expressed new fears today that Parliament's failure to constitute itself a watch dog on international policy during the August-September recess would result in "another Munich." Recess begins tomorrow.

Typical of the reaction in those circles opposed to any recess was an editorial in the Daily Mirror asking why "so many Members of Parliament of all parties are amazed at the levity and arrogance that dismisses them till October 3."

The newspaper then answered its own query:

"Because it was precisely at this time a year ago that Hitler began his campaign against Czecho-Slovakia—now extinct. . . . Because it is perfectly well known that dictators prefer our holiday seasons for one of their lightning thrusts."

The Mirror asserted that "in a fortnight's time Germany will again have two million men under arms—in plain words, a new black-mail offensive is planned and nearly ready."

Military Talks Planned.

But as these opposition groups "viewed with alarm" the parallel they drew between the present situation and events that preceded the Munich dismemberment of Czecho-Slovakia last September, Prime Minister Chamberlain went ahead with the next step in his European policy—a military mission to Moscow.

With Gen. Charles Huntziger, commander of French troops in the Near East, in London as probable liaison officer, British and French general staffs arranged consultations on plans for their talks with Soviet Russian military men.

It was expected that the British and French missions would leave this week end for Moscow, comparing notes en route. Each mission probably will include about twenty advisory experts on military and naval matters.

Government circles continued hopeful for an agreement soon on a definition of "indirect aggression" which still stood in the way of a British-French-Russian mutual assistance pact. They took a hopeful view of a long talk yesterday by the conferees at Moscow.

Liberal Expresses Fears.

It was during House of Commons debate yesterday, before Mr. Chamberlain won a vote of confidence, 250 to 132, that Geoffrey Mander, Liberal, put into words the suspicions of the anti-appeasement group:

"The Prime Minister's attitude has confirmed the worst fears of all those who think that directly Parliament is up (recessed), there will be a tremendous move in the direction of appeasement and that the Prime Minister will do all in his power to bring about a situation which will place us in the gravest danger."

The anti-appeasement group in Commons included not only Liberals and Laborites, but a group of Conservatives, members of Mr. Chamberlain's own party. They sought to have the House reassemble on August 21 for a one-day "watch dog" session.

Mr. Chamberlain made the issue a test of confidence, contending that the members would be called back in case of unexpected international developments.

Mission Going to London.

PARIS, Aug. 3 (A. P.).—The French Government announced today its military mission to Moscow would go to London tomorrow for preliminary conferences with the British mission. Both missions will sail on Saturday for Russia for general staff talks.

WARNING ON CRISIS GIVEN BY HALIFAX

Foreign Chief Says Next Few
Weeks Or Months May
Prove To Be Critical

Declares Anxiety About Sit-
uation Is Felt By All
Peoples Of World

[By the Associated Press]

London, Aug. 3—Lord Halifax, For-
eign Secretary, cautioned Great Britain
tonight against taking the world situa-
tion too lightly as Prime Minister
Chamberlain prepared to leave for a
vacation and Parliament got ready to
adjourn for two months.

Taking a much more optimistic view,
Sir Thomas Inskip, Dominions Secre-
tary, declared war was unlikely.

The Foreign Secretary told the
House of Lords in a foreign affairs
debate that "the next few weeks or
months may prove critical" and "I can-
not encourage anyone to feel com-
placent about the situation in which
the world finds itself."

Not Confined To England

"I do not think the anxiety is con-
fined to the people in this country,"
he continued. "It is felt by the people
of all countries and therefore we can-
not be complacent. It would not be in
accordance with the facts and possi-
bilities as we believe them to exist."

But Sir Thomas, addressing a po-
litical gathering at Oban, Scotland,
said that the Government had "very
good reasons" for believing "war is not
likely."

These reasons, he said, were "the
growing strength of the nation" and
the strength of "the peace front."

The Prime Minister planned to leave
tomorrow for a vacation first at
Chequers, his official country residence,
and then in Scotland.

Did Everything Possible

Halifax told the peers the Govern-
ment had done everything possible to
"strengthen deterrents to war," add-
ing:

"It only remains for us to keep calm,
and so far as we may, to keep united,
to avoid exaggerated attention to
rumor and to be neither overconfident
nor overpessimistic."

In his review of the international
situation, he said:

Britain was prepared to use her good
offices "if and when they could
usefully be employed" to mediate
the Chinese-Japanese conflict.

Continued anti-British agita-
tion in North China could only worsen re-
lations between Britain and Japan
"with all the consequences that
that deterioration must inevitably
bring."

The Japanese under the July 22
agreement assumed responsibility
for maintaining order in Japanese-
controlled areas of China. "The
British Government will expect
them . . . to put down agitation
and check anti-British propaganda
in those areas."

Britain was watching the Danzig
situation "most closely" and was
"fully alive to possible repercus-
sions or developments in that quar-
ter upon the future of European
peace."

The main difficulty in concluding a
British-French-Russian mutual as-
sistance pact was finding "a for-
mula that will be likely to cover
indirect aggression without in
any way encroaching on the inde-
pendence or neutrality of other
states."

Not Comprehensive Enough

"It is no secret," Lord Halifax said
"that the proposals the British and
French have made have appeared to
the Soviet Government insufficiently
comprehensive, while the formula
favored by the Soviet Government has
seemed to his Majesty's Government
and the French Government to go too
far in the other direction."

Speaking of the outlook for a peace-
ful settlement of Far Eastern diffi-
culties between Japan and Britain, the
Foreign Secretary said:

"It depends on the attitude of the
Japanese Government and how far the
Japanese authorities in China are pre-
pared to regard the distinction be-
tween local and general issues."

Peer Protests Recess

During the debate, Lord Davies, a
Liberal, protested against Parliament's
recess tomorrow until October 3.

Chamberlain will go to Chequers for
a few days soon after Parliament ad-
journs and will go from there to
Scotland for about three weeks.

He will keep in touch with White-
hall by telephone and probably will
make a short visit to London during
the period. Cabinet meetings will be
suspended until September unless an
emergency should arise.

LONDON AUG 3
LORD HALIFAX, CAUTIONING JAPAN THAT CONTINUED
ANTI-BRITISH AGITATION IN CHINA COULD NOT HELP BUT MAKE
BRITISH-JAPANESE RELATIONS WORSE, SAID THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT
WAS READY TO USE ITS GOOD OFFICES "IF AND WHEN THEY COULD
USEFULLY BE EMPLOYED" IN MEDIATING THE WAR IN CHINA.

THEN HE TURNED TO THE EUROPEAN SITUATION.

FLIERS PAID HEAVILY IN GERMAN
MANEUVERS WERE TURNED TODAY WITH SUDDEN PROBLEMS
ARISING OUT OF "VIOLATION OF NEUTRALITY OF NON-COMBATTANT
STATES."

AUG 4-1939
THE DEFENDING BLUE AIR FORCE, SEPARATED FROM ITS
ENEMY, AN EASTERN RED COUNTRY, BY A NEUTRAL GREEN STATE,
FOUND THAT HOSTILE FLIERS WERE APPROACHING OVER NEUTRAL
TERRITORY. IN THE MANEUVERS THE NEUTRAL COUNTRY WAS REPRESENTED BY
TERRITORY BETWEEN THE WESER AND ELBE RIVERS IN
NORTHWESTERN GERMANY.
COMMUNIQUE INDICATED THE BLUE FORCES WERE EQUAL TO
THE EMERGENCY OF MEETING SUCH AN UNFORESEEN PROBLEM AS
VIOLATION OF THE NEUTRALITY OF INNOCENT STATES.
RED FORCES "STRAFED" GROUND ORGANIZATIONS OF THE BLUE

AVIATION CORPS BUT REFEREES HELD THEY PAID HEAVILY FOR THEIR
TENERITY. BLUE COMBAT PLANES "SHOT DOWN" 26 RED PLANES AND
36 WERE "BROUGHT DOWN" BY ANTI-AIRCRAFT ARTILLERY.
ARMY OFFICERS INDICATED AT THE END OF THE MANEUVERS
THAT GERMANY HAD REASON TO BE PLEASED WITH ITS DEFENSE MECHANISM.

STEINBOFFS THIRD APL 2005 TV 404P

SPEAKING AT A FETE AT THE HOME OF MAJOR DUNCAN MACCULLUM, PROSPECTIVE CONSERVATIVE CANDIDATE FOR PARLIAMENT, SIR THOMAS SAID: "YOU HAVE WITNESSED AND WATCHED THE GROWING STRENGTH OF THE NATION. SCARCELY A WEEK PASSES WITHOUT SOME NEW ADDITION BEING MADE TO IMPROVE OUR CAPACITY TO RESIST THE DICTATORS IF IT BECOMES NECESSARY.

"GREAT BRITAIN IS THE LEADER OF THE PEACE FRONT AND IT IS AROUND GREAT BRITAIN THAT THE STRENGTH OF THIS COMRADESHIP OF NATIONS HAS BEEN BUILT."

THESE, HE SAID, ARE REASONS WHY WAR IS NOT LIKELY."

QQ156PED

LONDON, AUG 3-(AP)-SIR THOMAS INSKIP, DOMINIONS SECRETARY, DECLARED TODAY THAT WAR WAS UNLIKELY AND THAT THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT HAD "VERY GOOD REASONS" FOR BEING OF THE SAME OPINION.

SIR THOMAS MADE THE STATEMENT IN A SPEECH AT OBAN, SCOTLAND, SHORTLY AFTER IT WAS DISCLOSED THAT PRIME MINISTER CHAMBERLAIN WAS PLANNING TO LEAVE TOMORROW FOR A TWO-WEEK VACATION.

IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS YESTERDAY THE PRIME MINISTER SAID HE COULD SEE NOTHING AT PRESENT WHICH MIGHT MAKE IT NECESSARY FOR PARLIAMENT TO BREAK ITS TWO-MONTH RECESS WHICH STARTS TOMORROW.

HF146PED

MILAN, AUG 3-(AP)-AN ARMY OF 50,000, EMPLOYING AVIATION, RAILWAYS AND MODERN WAR MACHINERY HURLED ITS FORCE TODAY AGAINST SIMULATED INVADERS FROM THE FRENCH FRONTIER REGION.

THE MANEUVERS WERE DESIGNED TO SHOW THE FATE AWAITING AN ENEMY ATTEMPTING TO ENTER ITALY.

ITALIAN NEWSPAPERS TREATED THE MANEUVERS ALMOST AS THOUGH A REAL

WAR WERE BEING WAGED. FRONT PAGES AND MANY COLUMNS INSIDE WERE DEVOTED TO DESCRIBING THE DEXTERITY WITH WHICH THE DEFENDING "BLUE" FORCES--ITALY'S MOBILE ARMY OF THE PO--WERE RUSHING ON THE "RED" INVADERS.

THE MILAN NEWSPAPER IL CORRIERE DELLA SERA HAS DESCRIBED THE MANEUVERS, WHICH STARTED TUESDAY, AS "A MARCH TOWARD THE ENEMY WITH THE DOUBLE PURPOSE OF NOT ONLY STOPPING ANY INVASION XXX BUT TO CIRCUMVENT OR CRUSH, WITH A POWERFUL COUNTER-OFFENSIVE, THE IMPRUDENT INVADER."

SPEAKING OF "THE ENEMY ACROSS THE ALPS," THE NEWSPAPER COMMENTED: "OF THE FOUR STATES ON OUR FRONTIER ONE ONLY IS FRANKLY INIMICAL, ANOTHER IS FRIENDLY AND ALLIED, THE OTHER TWO ARE FRIENDLY AND NEUTRAL."

ITALY'S BORDERING NEIGHBORS ARE FRANCE, GERMANY, SWITZERLAND AND YUGOSLAVIA. AUG 4-1939

MILITARY MISSIONS FROM GERMANY, SPAIN, JAPAN AND HUNGARY ENJOYED SPECIAL CONTACTS WITH THE ITALIAN HIGH COMMAND TO OBSERVE THE MANEUVERS. THE ONLY FOREIGN NEWSPAPERMEN COVERING THE GAMES ON THE SPOT WERE FROM THOSE COUNTRIES.

KING VITTORIO EMANUELE, ALWAYS AN ACTIVE PARTICIPANT IN THE WAR GAMES, WILL REVIEW THE TROOPS.

MA748AED

1939
LONDON, AUG 3-(AP)-ATTACKS ON THE GOVERNMENT'S INSISTENCE THAT PARLIAMENT RECESS AS USUAL DURING AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER, MONTHS WHICH MANY OBSERVERS BELIEVE MAY BRING CRITICAL INTERNATIONAL TENSION, SHIFTED TODAY TO THE HOUSE OF LORDS DURING FOREIGN AFFAIRS DEBATE.

IN A VIGOROUS PROTEST AGAINST THE RECESS, LIBERAL LORD DAVIES SAID MEMBERS OF ALL PARTIES SHARED THE FEELING THAT THE GOVERNMENT MIGHT MAKE FAR-REACHING DECISIONS BEFORE OCT. 3, WHEN PARLIAMENT IS SCHEDULED TO REASSEMBLE. HE ASKED THAT LEGISLATORS BE CONSULTED BEFORE SUCH STEPS ARE TAKEN.

AUG 4-1939
A STORM WAS RAISED IN COMMONS YESTERDAY ON THE GOVERNMENT'S ADJOURNMENT MOTION. BETWEEN 30 AND 40 CONSERVATIVES REFUSED TO VOTE AFTER PRIME MINISTER CHAMBERLAIN MADE THE QUESTION ONE OF CONFIDENCE IN HIS GOVERNMENT. HE WON, HOWEVER, BY 250 TO 132.

LORD DAVIES DECLARED THERE WERE SUSPICIONS AS TO THE GOVERNMENT'S REAL INTENTIONS IN NEGOTIATING WITH MOSCOW FOR A BRITISH-FRENCH-SOVIET MUTUAL ASSISTANCE PACT AND CHARGED THAT DELAYS IN REACHING SUCH AN AGREEMENT WERE THE RESULT OF BRITISH "DILATORY TACTICS."

IN HIS STATEMENT ON THE FAR EAST, HALIFAX DECLARED THE GOVERNMENT WAS "BOUND TO TAKE A VERY GRAVE VIEW OF THE BLOCKADE AT TIENTSIN AND INCREASING AGITATION AGAINST BRITISH INTERESTS IN OCCUPIED PARTS OF CHINA AND IN JAPAN."

"I THINK THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT AND PEOPLE MUST RECOGNIZE THAT IF THIS AGITATION CONTINUES NO NEGOTIATIONS OR DISCUSSIONS COULD PREVENT RELATIONS BETWEEN OUR TWO COUNTRIES GROWING STEADILY MORE DIFFICULT WITH ALL THE CONSEQUENCES THAT THAT DETERIORATION MUST INEVITABLY BRING."

HE ADDED THAT THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT WAS "ACUTELY ALIVE TO THE

30.24-2541
IMPORTANCE OF COLLABORATION WITH THE GOVERNMENTS OF THE UNITED STATES AND FRANCE WHEREVER COLLABORATION WAS POSSIBLE" AND THAT IT HAD "NEVER FAILED TO KEEP THOSE GOVERNMENTS CLOSELY INFORMED BOTH OF OUR INTENTIONS AND OF OUR ACTIONS."

TURNING TO THE FREE CITY OF DANZIG, HE SAID BRITAIN WAS WATCHING THE SITUATION "MOST CLOSELY" AND WAS "FULLY ALIVE TO POSSIBLE REPERCUSSIONS OR DEVELOPMENTS IN THAT QUARTER UPON THE FUTURE OF EUROPEAN PEACE."

AUG 4-1939
IN A VIGOROUS X X X ETC., PICKING UP AS BEFORE.

TA314PED

(SUMMONING OF A MEETING OF KEY MINISTERS IN THE JAPANESE CABINET, REPORTED TODAY IN TOKYO, WAS LINKED TO A MEETING OF HIGH JAPANESE ARMY OFFICERS WHO WERE SAID TO HAVE REVIVED THEIR ARGUMENTS FOR AN OUTRIGHT ALLIANCE WITH GERMANY AND ITALY.

AUG 4-1939
(ULTRA-NATIONALISTIC AND ARMY CIRCLES WERE SAID TO HAVE FELT THAT THE UNITED STATES' CANCELLATION OF ITS 1911 COMMERCIAL TREATY WITH JAPAN, FEAR OF A SOVIET RUSSIAN-BRITISH-FRENCH ALLIANCE, AND FAILURE OF THE BRITISH-JAPANESE CONFERENCE TO COME TO A FULL AGREEMENT OVER TIENTSIN AFFAIRS MADE IT NECESSARY FOR JAPAN TO DRAW CLOSER TO THE ANTI-COMINTERN POWERS.

(INITIALING OF A NEW GERMAN-JAPANESE TRADE TREATY ON JULY 28 ALREADY HAS BEEN STRESSED IN TOKYO AS A REBUTTAL TO THE UNITED STATES' ACTION AND AS A STRENGTHENING OF THE ANTI-COMINTERN FRONT.)3

BE826PED

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LONDON, AUG 3-(AP)-LORD SNELL, LABOR OPPOSITION LEADER, INJECTED A BIT OF MIRTH INTO THE HOUSE OF LORDS' FOREIGN AFFAIRS DEBATE TODAY WITH THESE CHARACTERIZATIONS OF PRIME MINISTER CHAMBERLAIN AND FOREIGN SECRETARY LORD HALIFAX:

"THE PRIME MINISTER APPEARS TO DISPLAY IRRITATION AND PETULANCE X X X WHICH WOULD BE APPROPRIATE IN A VAIN AND AMPLE SPINSTER TRYING UNSUCCESSFULLY TO BECOME SLIM."

"NO ONE IS MORE ADEPT AT PUTTING POLISH ON A DULL CASE THAN LORD HALIFAX, AND HIS ADMONITIONS TO ME ARE ALWAYS GIVEN WITH SUCH LOFTY DISTINCTION THAT I FEEL I OUGHT TO HAVE SAID GRACE BEFORE I RECEIVED THEM."

W1137AED

NEW YORK, AUG 3-ANTHONY EDEN, ENGLAND'S FORMER FOREIGN SECRETARY WHO RESIGNED HIS HIGH POST BECAUSE HE THOUGHT PREMIER CHAMBERLAIN'S APPEASEMENT POLICY WAS TOO WISHY-WASHY, SAYS "THERE WILL BE NO WAR" IF GERMANY AND ITALY CAN BE CONVINCED OF THE "TRUE TEMPER" OF THE BRITISH.

THAT'S A DIPLOMAT'S WAY OF SAYING THAT JOHN BULL WILL STAND ONLY SO MUCH PUSHING ABOUT BEFORE USING HIS FISTS.

YOUTHFUL AND HANDSOME MR. EDEN IS MUCH MORE THAN ENGLAND'S BEST DRESSED GENTLEMAN. HE HAS SUCH A KNACK OF GETTING DIRECTLY AT THE TRUTH AND THEN FACING IT THAT A LOT OF FOLK PREDICT HE WILL ONE DAY BE PRIME MINISTER, PROVIDED HE OVERCOMES A TENDENCY TO USE SCHOOLMASTER TACTICS ON SUCH DIFFICULT PEOPLE AS HIS FORMER ADVERSARY, SIGNOR MUSSOLINI, WHO JUST CAN'T BE HANDLED THAT WAY.

EDEN'S ASSAY OF THE PRESENT POSITION IS THAT OF THE BIG BOSS OF PROFESSIONAL OBSERVERS. GERMANY, ITALY AND JAPAN, IN CARRYING OUT

THEIR EXPANSIONIST PROGRAMS, HAVE MADE IT CLEAR THAT THEY DIDN'T BELIEVE ENGLAND WOULD FIGHT. INDEED THEIR PRESS, AND IN NUMEROUS INSTANCES EVEN OFFICIALS, HAVE GONE TO THE EXTREME OF TAUNTING BRITAIN WITH SHALLOWING INDIGNITIES.

A VERY TYPICAL REMARK WAS FLUNG OUT JUST THE OTHER DAY BY NAZI PROPAGANDA MINISTER GOEBBELS IN REFERENCE TO THE STRIPPING OF BRITONS BY THE JAPANESE SENTRIES IN TIENTSIN. SAID THE FIERY GOEBBELS:

"THE JAPANESE STRIP THEM NAKED AND THEY CAN DO NOTHING."

THE BELIEF THAT THEY COULD GO FAR BEFORE DRAWING FIRE FROM ENGLAND UNDOUBTEDLY HAS INSPIRED MANY OF THE AXIS MOVES. FOR INSTANCE, THOSE OF US WHO WERE OBSERVERS ON THE GROUND AT MUNICH HAD NO DOUBT THAT HERR HITLER ACTED IN THE CERTAIN KNOWLEDGE THAT ENGLAND AND FRANCE WOULD NOT GO TO WAR FOR CZECHO-SLOVAKIA. THE SAME WAS TRUE WITH OTHER SIMILAR MOVES.

THE AXIS APPARENTLY SO REGARDED THE SITUATION UP UNTIL THE BEGINNING OF THE DANZIG CRISIS AND THE ANNEXATION OF ALBANIA, WHEN ENGLAND TOOK A FIRMER COURSE. MR. CHAMBERLAIN SWITCHED ON THE RED LIGHT THEN. AND IT HAS BEEN ON EVER SINCE.

THAT FACT UNDOUBTEDLY IS RECOGNIZED BY THE RULERS OF GERMANY AND ITALY AND JAPAN. IT MAY HELP TO ACCOUNT FOR THE LULL IN THE EUROPEAN CRISIS.

THE DIFFICULTY IS THAT WHILE THE RULERS PROBABLY HAVE NO DELUSIONS ABOUT THE "TRUE TEMPER" OF THE BRITISH, MANY OF THEIR PEOPLE PROBABLY STILL LABOR UNDER THE BELIEF THAT ENGLAND IS WEDDED TO APPEASEMENT. THEY CAN'T GET OUT OF THEIR MINDS THE STRIKING PICTURE OF MR. CHAMBERLAIN CHASING PEACE THE FIELDS WITH APPEASEMENT.

NET IN HAND. PRESUMABLY IT IS THIS WHICH GIVES RISE TO MR. EDEN'S STATEMENT.

HOWEVER, THE PRESENT AMAZINGLY MINUTE PREPARATIONS OF ENGLAND FOR POSSIBLE WAR SURELY MUST ENLIGHTEN EUROPE, PROVIDED NEWS OF THE PREPARATIONS IS PUBLISHED.

PLANS JUST ANNOUNCED IN LONDON INCLUDE MORE SHIPS FOR THE WORLD'S BIGGEST NAVY, A PLAN FOR RATIONING OIL AND GASOLINE IN WARTIME, CREATION OF A FOOD MINISTRY AND PROVISION OF FINANCE FOR STORAGE AND TRANSPORT OF FOOD, AND THE CONSTRUCTION OF 2,500,000 MORE BOMB SHELTERS.

THE GOVERNMENT HAS EVEN ARRANGED TO ACQUIRE 86 TRAWLERS FROM THE COUNTRY'S FISHING FLEET, TO ACT AS MINE LAYERS AND MINE SWEEPERS IF WAR COMES.

THIS IS A MOVE WHICH COULD HAVE BEEN DEFERRED UNTIL WAR CAME, AND THE FACT THAT IT IS BEING DONE NOW, TO THE DETRIMENT OF THE FISHING FLEET, SHOWS THE DETERMINATION OF ENGLAND EVEN BETTER THAN THE BIGGER OPERATIONS.

MAY 1939

French Military Group Arrives in London

LONDON, Aug. 4 (A. P.).—The French military mission headed by Gen. Joseph Edouard Doumenou arrived here from Paris today to join the British mission preparatory to staff talks in Moscow.

The two missions will talk tomorrow for Leningrad and are scheduled to arrive there Wednesday.

Talk Of Japanese Alliance Continued To August 26

Rome, Aug. 4 (A. P.).—The Japanese Ambassadors to Rome and Berlin ended a two-day conference at Lake Como today in which they were said to have considered Japanese adherence to the Italian-German military alliance.

A Japanese informant said they had cabled a detailed report to Tokyo and would return to their posts tomorrow to await instructions from their home Government.

The possibility of increased Japanese collaboration with the Rome-Berlin axis is to be explored with Fascist and Nazi leaders by a delegation from Japan due August 26 in Naples.

Laying Groundwork

The conference of the envoys from Rome and Berlin, Toshio Shiratori and Lieut. Gen. Hiroshi Oshima was seen as laying the groundwork for extensive military, political and economic discussions on the delegation's arrival.

Nazis Reported Set To Test Danzig Line

Warsaw, Aug. 4 (A. P.).—Concern over Danzig increased today, with the Polish press freely discussing the possibility Danzig Nazis were preparing forcibly to open the frontier between the Free City and German East Prussia.

The Kurjer Poranny declared the Nazis "obviously" would like to brush aside 140 Polish customs inspectors and open the frontier "in order to see what effect would be produced."

Get Detailed Instructions

Kurjer Polski charged the Nazis had prepared detailed instructions regarding a "boycott" by which Polish officials would be barred from Danzig customs houses.

The treaty of Versailles, detaching Danzig from Germany, made the Free City a unit in the Polish customs administration.

Already, the newspaper said, Polish customs men were receiving notices from Nazi landlords that leases on their homes were being canceled.

BRIDGE TO PRUSSIA EXCITES DANZIGERS

Span Is Suddenly Opened—Warsaw Sees Plot.

DANZIG, Aug. 4 (A. P.).—A pontoon bridge eight meters wide—the only bridge connection over the Vistula River between Danzig and German East Prussia—was thrown open this morning by Danzig authorities.

While Danzig authorities insisted there was no political or military significance in the new bridge, its sudden appearance in this time of political strife with Poland excited great speculation.

The bridge is 938 feet long and consists of twenty-four pontoons.

DANZIGERS GET EAST PRUSSIA BRIDGE READY

Finish Pontoon Span To Link Free City And German Soil

Move Seen As Step To Break Down Frontiers And Enter Reich

[By the Associated Press]

Free City of Danzig, Aug. 4.—Danzig authorities announced today that a pontoon bridge which would provide the only bridge connection over the Vistula river between the Free City of Danzig and German East Prussia was completed and ready for installation.

Announcement of the new bridge follows a threat on Tuesday by Danzig Nazi leaders to ignore the established frontiers after a revival of the "herring and margarine war" between Poland and Danzig.

[The Polish press today discussed the possibility that Danzig Nazis were preparing forcibly to open the frontier between the Free City and East Prussia—a step in the direction of incorporation of Danzig in the Reich.]

On Free State Territory

The bridge has not yet been put in place and authorities said they were not certain when it would be anchored.

It will be entirely on Free State territory and will connect Kaesemark, on the west side of the river, and Rotebude, on the east.

The completed bridge is now at Danzig dock awaiting installation.

Within Polish Customs Treaty provisions place the Free City within the Polish customs administration. Nazis charged that Polish restrictions on the margarine and herring trade would cost Danzig valuable business.

The Danziger Vorposten then declared that if such disturbances of trade continued, "the Free State will direct its trade to the German market without regard for the former customs frontier now broken by Poland."

U.S. and Britain Seen as Driving Japan Into Axis

Tokio Complains of 'Joint Pressure,' Admits Hull's Policy Stiffened London's

POHIO, Aug. 4 (A. P.).—A high government official accused the United States and Great Britain today of joint pressure on Japan, and declared "events are forcing" Japan toward a military alliance with Germany and Italy.

Japanese, meanwhile, greeted with doubt and perplexity Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain's declaration that Britain might find it necessary "in certain circumstances" to send a fleet to the Far East. Comment was guarded. One naval officer said Britain "might send a few ships as a gesture" but it was unlikely she would do more because of the unsettled outlook in Europe.

It was stated that conclusion of a German-Italian-Japanese pact might come at any moment, though ignorance was professed concerning the meeting in Italy of the Japanese envoys at Rome and Berlin, Toshio Shiratori and Gen. Hiroshi Oshima.

Rome dispatches said the ambassadors had cabled a detailed report to Tokio after a two-day conference in which Stefani—official Italian news agency—said they announced "the subject of their meeting was the question of the Tokio government's adherence to the Italian-German alliance of steel."

The official said that by the "forcing" events he meant Washington's action July 26 in abrogating the 1911 American-Japanese trade treaty, and British resistance to settlement of currency issues in the conference here on the Tientsin dispute.

"Obviously the two attitudes are connected," he said. "They indicate joint pressure on Japan, whether the American and British governments actually are conferring or not."

"We have been confidentially informed that Washington fears war in Europe in September, and that the treaty abrogation was done on the spur of the moment in order to clear the way for military assistance to Britain and France, while withholding war materials from Japan. As long as the treaty is in existence, this would have been legally impossible." (Washington's notice of termination will not be effective for six months.)

The spokesman said the Japanese and British were "nowhere near agreement" on questions of North China currency. He asserted that "about ten minutes after news of the abrogation was received in Tokio" the British attitude in the Tientsin conference changed. Before that time the talks had been progressing smoothly, he said.

[Japan has asked Britain to withdraw support from Chinese government currency, to contribute support to Japanese-sponsored currency and to turn over Chinese government silver deposited in banks in the Tientsin concessions. Chamberlain told the House of Commons that Britain had made it clear she was not prepared to settle with Japan alone questions of currency and the Chinese government's silver because they were issues which concerned other powers.]

A conference of the five key Cabinet Ministers—Premier Baron Kichiro Hirunaga and the Ministers of War, Navy, Finance and Foreign Affairs—was convened today to discuss the alliance proposal, long sponsored by high army officers and other ultra-nationalists.

Meanwhile, about 10,000 people, most of them children, demonstrated in front of the British Embassy. Marching in a driving rain, the throng halted barely five minutes at the front gates, shouting, and then resumed its march.

Meeting Held In Rome.

ROME, Aug. 4 (A. P.).—Japan's ambassadors to Italy and Germany, meeting on Italian soil, were reported today by Stefani, official Italian news agency, to be discussing the question of Japanese adherence to the Italian-German military alliance. Stefani said that the ambassadors had "declared the subject of their meeting was the question of the Tokio Government's adherence to the Italian-German alliance of steel."

"Alliance of steel" is the term used in the Italian and German press to designate the military agreement signed last May. Some foreign observers, however, expressed belief that the meeting was a diplomatic feint.

The Ambassadors to Rome and Berlin, Toshio Shiratori and Lieut. Gen. Hiroshi Oshima, respectively, accompanied by their military attaches and counselors, were at Villa d'Este, near Lake Como.

Envoy's Remarks Not Specific.

A statement that they were considering "eventual closer adherence of Tokio to the two axis Powers" was attributed to Shiratori by Premier Mussolini's Milan newspaper, Il Popolo d'Italia. The meeting will continue until the end of the week, it was reliably reported.

Usually informed Italians thought the talks might well be the preliminary step toward negotiations with Italy and Germany to broaden the three Powers' present ties to combat international Communism into an arms pact such as exists between Italy and Germany.

Il Popolo d'Italia displayed an interview with Shiratori under a three-column headline—"Important Talks at Villa d'Este."

The envoy's remarks, however, did not specifically commit Japan to adhere to the axis military alliance or even to any new pacts.

Nevertheless, a number of attendant circumstances added credence to the possibility Japan might be ready to go the whole way with her anti-Comintern partners.

War Pact Groundwork Laid

ROME, Aug. 4 (P).—The Japanese Ambassadors to Rome and Berlin in a conference at Lake Como today laid groundwork for extensive military, political and economic discussions to be opened shortly by Japan with Italy and Germany.

The official Italian news agency, Stefani, said the Japanese diplomats—Toshio Shiratori from Rome and Lieutenant General Hiroshi Oshima from Berlin—were talking of Japanese adherence to the Italian-German military alliance which pledges each to come to the other's aid in war time.

The possibility of increased Japanese collaboration with the axis partners is to be explored with Fascist and Nazi leaders by a Japanese delegation which is due to arrive in Naples August 26.

To Attend Nazi Congress

Heading the delegation are General Count Juichi Terauchi and Admiral Baron Mineo Osumi, who are to attend the Nazi Nuremberg congress September 2-11, and the Fascist anniversary of the March on Rome in October.

BERLIN, AUG. 4-(AP)—THE FOREIGN OFFICE

MOUTHPIECE DEUTSCHE DIPLOMATISCH-KORRESPONDENZ DECLARED

TONIGHT BRITAIN ALONE WAS TO BLAME FOR HER "PRESENT

DIFFICULTIES" IN THE FAR EAST.

THE STATEMENT WAS MADE IN COMMENT ON

PRIME MINISTER CHAMBERLAIN'S WARNING TO JAPAN THAT BRITAIN

MIGHT FIND IT NECESSARY "IN CERTAIN CIRCUMSTANCES" TO

DISPATCH A FLEET TO THE FAR EAST.

KORRESPONDENZ REITERATED THE NAZI BELIEF THAT

BRITISH POLICY IN THE ORIENT "STIFFENED" FOLLOWING THE

ACTION OF THE UNITED STATES IN DENOUNCING HER TRADE TREATY WITH

JAPAN.

IT ~~STATED~~ ASSERTED ENGLAND "IS OPPOSED TO

ACCEPTING NATURAL DEVELOPMENTS AND FACTS AS THEY ARE X X X."

EARLIER, DEUTSCHE DIPLOMATISCH-POLITISCH

KORRESPONDENZ, ~~WHICH ALSO SPEAKS~~ WHICH ALSO SPEAKS

SEMI-OFFICIALLY FOR THE FOREIGN OFFICE SAID THAT ONLY THE

RETURN OF DANZIG TO GERMANY WILL GUARANTEE THE FREE CITY'S

"SECURITY AND THEREBY IN THE END ALSO PEACE."

THE SEMI-OFFICIAL COMMENTARY, ETC., PICKING UP

SECOND GRAPH PVS.

APL SCHILD'S 10215 -EDB-1048 PED

ANZIG TO

BERLIN, AUG. 4-(AP)—ONLY

GERMANY WILL GUARANTEE THE FREE CITY'S "SECURITY AND THEREBY

IN THE END ALSO PEACE," THE FOREIGN OFFICE MOUTHPIECE DEUTSCHE

DIPLOMATISCH-POLITISCHE KORRESPONDENZ SAID TONIGHT.

THE SEMI-OFFICIAL COMMENTARY ASSERTED "NOBODY

WOULD EXPECT DANZIG X X X TO MEET INACTIVELY A PORTENTOUS

STRAIN" SINCE DANZIGERS, "MADE WISER THROUGH THE TREATY-BREAKING

MANIPULATIONS OF POLAND AND WARNED BY THE BITTER LESSON OF

OPPRESSION AND EJECTION WHICH THE POPULATION OF OTHER WEST

PRUSSIAN CITIES WERE "TAKEN CARE OF" BY POLAND, HAD TO LEARN."

FIRST

DANZIGERS WILL BE ABLE TO SEE THEIR SECURITY

1555

30.24-2545

30.24-2545

AND THEREBY IN THE END ALSO PEACE GUARANTEED WHEN EACH
TEMPTATION FOR POLAND AND EVERY DANGER FOR GERMAN DANZIG
IS REMOVED THROUGH RE-ESTABLISHMENT OF THE OLD CONNECTION WITH
THE REICH, " KORRESPONDENZ ADDED,

IT CONCLUDED THAT HOPES WERE "SLIGHT" THAT
"THE SENSE OF REALITY AND REASON" WOULD REAPPEAR IN POLAND
AS LONG AS SHE WAS "ENCOURAGED" IN HER EXPANSION OF
IRRESPONSIBILITY AND AGGRESSIVENESS BY THE WESTERN POWERS.

APL SHANKS 2145 3RD -EDB-624PED

VIENNA, AUG. 3-(AP)-OTTO PLANETTA, HANGED AFTER AN AUSTRIAN COURT
CONVICTED HIM OF KILLING CHANCELLOR ENGELBERT DOLLFUSS, MAY GET A NEW
TRIAL TO ERASE WHAT THE NAZIS CALL "THE STIGMA OF THIS UNFAIR
CONVICTION."

PLANETTA WAS ONE OF 30 NAZI CONSPIRATORS WHO STORMED INTO VIENNA'S
BELLHAUS PLATZ JULY 25, 1934, IN AN UNSUCCESSFUL EFFORT TO SEIZE THE
AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

SINCE THE ANNEXATION OF AUSTRIA PLANETTA HAS BECOME A NATIONAL HERO
OF THE NAZIS, AND MANY STREETS AND PUBLIC PLACES BEAR HIS NAME.

BE1222AED

FREE CITY OF DANZIG, AUG. 4 (AP)--A NEW
PONTON BRIDGE FLOATED AT A DANZIG DOCK TONIGHT READY TO BE
THROWN ACROSS THE VISTULA RIVER AND FILL THE MOST SERIOUS GAP
IN LAND COMMUNICATIONS BETWEEN THE FREE CITY OF DANZIG AND
GERMAN EAST PRUSSIA.

THE BRIDGE, ABOUT 25 FEET WIDE AND SUPPORTED BY
24 PONTOONS, WILL CONNECT THE TWO FREE STATE COMMUNITIES OF
KAEDEMARK AND ROTEMIDE, THE LATTER SOME 12 MILES FROM
THE EAST PRUSSIAN FRONTIER.

INFORMED FOREIGN CIRCLES REGARDED THE BRIDGE AS
HAVING MILITARY SIGNIFICANCE AS A POSSIBLE AVENUE FOR TROOP
TRANSPORTATION FROM EAST PRUSSIA TO THE FREE CITY, WHOSE NAZI-
DOMINATED GOVERNMENT HAS DECLARED ITS DESIRE TO RETURN TO THE
REICH.

A NAZI DANZIG SPOKESMAN, HOWEVER, SAID IT HAD NO

POLITICAL SIGNIFICANCE AND THAT ITS PREPARATION WAS NOT
CONNECTED WITH THE CURRENT POLITICAL STRIFE WITH POLAND OVER
THE NAZI DETERMINATION TO JOIN THE FREE CITY TO GERMANY.

(INFORMED QUARTERS IN BERLIN SAID THE BRIDGE WAS JUST
ANOTHER MEASURE BY DANZIG TO GUARD AGAINST ANY SUDDEN ATTEMPT
BY POLAND TO SEIZE THE FREE CITY AND MAKE ITS REUNION WITH
THE REICH IMPOSSIBLE.)

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN POLAND AND THE DANZIG NAZIS
ADVANCED FURTHER WHEN MARIAN CHODACKI, POLISH COMMISSIONER-
GENERAL IN THE FREE CITY DELIVERED A NOTE TO THE DANZIG SENATE
IN REPLY TO ITS PROTEST AGAINST POLISH MEASURES EXCLUDING
DANZIG MARGARINE FROM POLAND.

THE POLISH NOTE, ACCORDING TO A COMMUNIQUE, SAID
THAT THE RESTRICTIONS ON DANZIG ~~MARGARINE~~ MARGARINE WOULD BE LIFTED
WHEN THE SENATE "MAKES SURE THAT THE RIGHTS OF POLISH OFFICIALS
TO INSPECTION CONTROL OVER DANZIG CUSTOMS PERSONNEL ARE RES-
PECTED" AND WHEN DANZIG CUSTOMS OFFICERS SHOW "LOYAL REGARD"

FOR POLISH LAWS REGARDING DANZIG CUSTOMS.

POLAND REMOVED HER CUSTOMS INSPECTORS FROM A DANZIG MARGAR-
INE PLANT THIS WEEK, IN EFFECT BARRING THE PLANT'S PRODUCTS
FROM EXPORT TO POLAND. POLES ASSERTED DANZIGERS WOULD NOT
COOPERATE WITH POLISH OFFICERS.

THE FREE CITY, CREATED OUT OF FORMER GERMAN TERRITORY
BY THE VERSAILLES TREATY, IS WITHIN ~~THE~~ POLAND'S CUSTOMS
JURISDICTION.

AUG 5-1939

DANZIG NAZIS REPLIED WITH A THREAT TO SEND THEIR TRADE TO
GERMANY IF THE POLISH "BOYCOTT" DOES NOT CEASE AND USED THE
DISPUTE AS A NEW ARGUMENT FOR "GOING HOME TO THE REICH."

LCD SIXTH 1800 SECOND 1820 ON MW330P

K22. Danzig - Aug 4
(EARLIER TODAY THE POLISH PRESS DISCUSSED THE POSSIBILITY THAT
DANZIG NAZIS WERE PREPARING FORCIBLY TO OPEN THE FRONTIER BETWEEN
THE FREE CITY AND GERMAN EAST PRUSSIA.)

DDPOLAND

1939

30.24-2547

30.24-2547

THE POLISH COMMISSIONER TO DANZIG, MARIAN CHODACKI, SENT A NOTE TO THE NAZI-CONTROLLED DANZIG SENATE REPLYING TO A PROTEST OVER THE "MARGARINE AND HERRING WAR."

MEASURES LIMITING DANZIG MARGARINE EXPORTS TO POLAND WILL BE WITHDRAWN ONLY IF THE SENATE "MAKES SURE THAT THE RIGHTS OF POLISH OFFICIALS TO INSPECT AND CONTROL DANZIG'S CUSTOMS PERSONNEL ARE RESPECTED," CHODACKI DECLARED.

POLISH INSPECTORS IN A LARGE DANZIG MARGARINE EXPORTING PLANT WERE WITHDRAWN CHARGING THEY WERE HINDERED IN THEIR WORK. THE EFFECT WAS TO DEPRIVE THE FIRM OF DUTY-FREE EXPORTS TO POLAND.

NAZI LEADERS IN DANZIG CALLED IT "AN ATTACK ON DANZIG'S VITAL NECESSITIES" AND DECLARED T

WITCITZM ONT DIS

LEADERS IN DANZIG CALLED IT "AN ATTACK ON DANZIG'S VITAL NECESSITIES" AND DECLARED THE FREE CITY MIGHT DISREGARD HER CUSTOMS POLAND AND "DIRECT HER TRADE TO THE GERMAN MARKET."

DANZIG OFFICIALS SAID THAT ENGINEERS AND LABOR WERE USED IN CONSTRUCTING THE BRIDGE.

THE "PROTECTIVE POLICE" WHOSE NUMBER HAS BEEN AUGMENTED IN RECENT WEEKS HAD NO PART IN THE PROJECT, THEY SAID.

NO COMMENT ON THE NEW BRIDGE WAS FORTHCOMING IMMEDIATELY FROM POLES.

DANZIGERS ASSERTED THE BRIDGE WAS DESIGNED TO SPEED TRAFFIC OVER THE VISTULA AND HAD BEEN PLANNED SINCE 1933 WHEN WILLIAM HUTH WAS PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.

THE BRIDGE IS ENTIRELY ON THE TERRITORY OF THE FREE STATE. IT CONNECTS KAESMARK, ON THE WEST SIDE OF THE RIVER, WITH ROTEBUDE ON THE EAST SIDE.

IT CONSISTS OF A LANE SIX METERS (NEARLY 20 FEET) WIDE FOR MOTOR TRAFFIC AND ANOTHER LANE ONE AND ONE-HALF METERS (ALMOST FIVE FEET) FOR PEDESTRIANS.

DANZIG OFFICIALS SAID THE BRIDGE WOULD BE TAKEN DOWN DURING HIGH WATER AND IN THE WINTER. THEREFORE IT WAS EXPECTED TO REMAIN IN PLACE BETWEEN MARCH AND OCTOBER, THEY SAID.

LAP HEINZERLIES FIFTH 1910

OL 901A

Aug 7
THE BRITISH MISSION, ANNOUNCED MONDAY, WILL INCLUDE ADMIRAL REGINALD PLUNKETT-ERLE-ERLE-DRAX, AIR MARSHAL SIR CHARLES BURNETT AND MAJOR GENERAL T. G. G. HEYWOOD.

THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT HAS NAMED FIVE MEN TO CONDUCT THE
STAFF TALKS WITH THE BRITISH AND FRENCH. THEY ARE: MARSHAL
KLEMENTI E. VOROSHILOFF, DEFENSE COMMISSAR; ADMIRAL NIKOLAI
G. KUZNETZOFF, NAVY COMMISSAR;
GENERAL A. D. LOKTIONOFF, CHIEF OF THE AIR FORCE;
GENERAL B. M. SHAPOSHNIKOFF, ARMY CHIEF OF STAFF; AND THE
LATTER'S ADJUTANT, MORODINOFF.

LAP HARRELSONS 01550 MISS FILE

OL 1115A

BERLIN, AUG 4-(AP)-OFFICIAL CIRCLES ACKNOWLEDGED TODAY THAT
DISCUSSIONS CONCERNING A MILITARY ALLIANCE AMONG JAPAN, GERMANY AND
ITALY HAD BEEN GOING ON "FOR MONTHS."

GOVERNMENT SPOKESMEN SAID "THERE IS NOTHING TO BE SAID AT
PRESENT," HOWEVER, CONCERNING REPORTS FROM ITALY AND JAPAN THAT
AN ALLIANCE TO LINK TOKYO WITH THE ROME-BERLIN AXIS WAS NEAR AT HAND.

(TERAUCHI WAS REPLACED DEC. 1 AS SUPREME COMMANDER OF JAPAN'S
WAR FORCES IN NORTH CHINA AND MADE A MEMBER OF THE SUPREME WAR
COUNCIL, WHICH IN EFFECT IS SEMI-RETIREMENT. OKUNI, FORMER NAVY
MINISTER, ALSO IS ON THE SUPREME WAR COUNCIL.)

FOREIGN DIPLOMATS THOUGHT GERMANY AND ITALY WOULD PRESS HARD TO
GET JAPAN INTO A MILITARY ALLIANCE. JAPANESE MILITARY CIRCLES FAVOR
SUCH A LINE-UP, BUT THE DIPLOMATS BELIEVED OTHER TOKYO LEADERS MIGHT
RESIST ON THE BASIS THAT GERMANY AND ITALY COULD GIVE JAPAN LITTLE
ASSISTANCE IN THE FAR EAST IN EVENT OF WAR.

STEFANI SAID, ETC., 2ND GRAF.

001044ED

A BASIS, IN PART, FOR THIS SPECULATION WAS THE FACT THE TWO
AMBASSADORS WERE ACCOMPANIED BY THEIR MILITARY ATTACHES.

THE PUBLISHED STATEMENT ALSO REFERRED POINTEDLY TO THE FACT VILLA
D'ESTE, SITE OF THE DRAFTING OF THE ITALIAN-GERMAN MILITARY ALLIANCE
LAST MAY, HAD BEEN CHOSEN FOR ITS SIGNIFICANCE.

THOSE FOREIGN OBSERVERS WHO THOUGHT THEY SAW CONCERTED ACTION
BETWEEN JAPAN IN CHINA AND GERMANY AND ITALY IN EUROPE WONDERED
HOW TOKYO COULD COME "CLOSER" TO HER ANTI-COMINTERN PARTNERS WITHOUT
SOME FORM OF MILITARY ALLIANCE.

OBSERVERS INCLINED TO REGARD THE DECLARATION AS A BLUFF POINTED
TO THE INDEFINITE.

THE VILLA D'ESTE MEET.

ING CAME AS A SURPRISE TO MOST FOREIGN
OBSERVERS. ITS NATURE, HOWEVER, DID NOT ALTOGETHER SURPRISE
DIPLOMATS WHO HAD BEEN WATCHING CLOSELY FOR JAPANESE REACTION TO THE
STIFFENING STANDS OF THE UNITED STATES AND BRITAIN IN THE FAR EAST
AND PERSISTENT EFFORTS OF THE BRITISH AND FRENCH TO REACH A MUTUAL
ASSISTANCE AGREEMENT WITH SOVIET RUSSIA.

THE PUBLISHED STATEMENT ATTRIBUTED TO THE JAPANESE AMBASSADOR SAID:
"VILLA D'ESTE WAS NOT CHOSEN BY PURE CHANCE FOR THIS MEETING OF
OURS AFTER THOSE WHICH WE HAVE ALREADY HAD IN ROME AND BERLIN.

"IT WILL BE RECALLED THAT THE ITALIAN AND GERMAN MINISTERS MET
HERE TO CONCLUDE THE AGREEMENTS FRUITFUL IN PROSPERITY AND POWER
FOR THE TWO FRIENDLY NATIONS AND JAPAN, ALL ADHERENTS TO THE ANTI-
COMINTERN PACT.

"THIS IS A GOOD AUGURY FOR US WHO HAVE NOW MORE FULLY EXAMINED
THE QUESTION OF AN EVENTUAL CLOSER ADHERENCE OF TOKYO TO THE TWO AXIS
POWERS."

1555
TOKYO, AUG. 4. (AP)—JAPAN IS BEING FORCED TOWARD AN OUTRIGHT MILITARY ALLIANCE WITH GERMANY AND ITALY BECAUSE OF UNITED STATES ABROGATION OF HER JAPANESE TRADE TREATY AND BRITISH RESISTANCE ON THE NORTH CHINA CURRENCY QUESTION, A HIGH GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL SAID TODAY.

CONCLUSION OF A MILITARY PACT MAY COME AT ANY MOMENT, HE SAID, BUT HE PROFESSED IGNORANCE OF THE MEETING OF JAPANESE AMBASSADORS TO ITALY AND GERMANY, UNDERWAY AT VILLA D'ESTE, ITALY, OR THE SUBJECT OF THE VILLA D'ESTE CONFERENCE. 30.24

(A STATEMENT ATTRIBUTED BY THE ITALIAN PRESS TO ONE OF THE CONFERRING AMBASSADORS SAID THE CONFEREES WEIGHED "EVENTUAL CLOSER ADHERENCE" TO THE ROME-BERLIN AXIS.)

THE OFFICIAL FIRST SAID "EVENTS" WERE FORCING JAPAN INTO AN ARMS ALLIANCE WITH THE AXIS POWERS AND THEN ADDED THAT BY "EVENTS" HE MEANT THE JULY 27 NOTICE FROM WASHINGTON THAT THE UNITED STATES AFTER SIX MONTHS WOULD CANCEL THE 1911 TREATY, AND GREAT BRITAIN'S STAND ON THE CURRENCY QUESTION. AUG 5-1938

IN TOKYO TALKS DESIGNED TO SETTLE BRITISH-JAPANESE DIFFERENCES AT TIENTSIN THE JAPANESE HAVE INSISTED THAT BRITAIN WITHDRAW SUPPORT FROM THE CENTRAL CHINESE GOVERNMENT CURRENCY WHICH THE JAPANESE SPONSORED NORTH CHINA REGIME HAS OUTLAWED AND IS ATTEMPTING TO SUPPLANT WITH ITS OWN BANKNOTES.

"OBVIOUSLY," SAID THIS GOVERNMENT SOURCE, "THE TWO ATTITUDES (AMERICAN AND BRITISH) ARE CORRECTED."

"THEY INDICATE JOINT PRESSURE ON JAPAN WHETHER THE AMERICAN AND BRITISH GOVERNMENTS ACTUALLY ARE CONFERRING OR NOT."

"WE HAVE BEEN CONFIDENTIALLY INFORMED THAT WASHINGTON FEARS WAR IN EUROPE IN SEPTEMBER AND THE TREATY ABROGATION WAS DONE ON THE SPUR OF THE MOMENT IN ORDER TO CLEAR THE WAY FOR MILITARY ASSISTANCE

30.24-2549 30.24-2549
TO BRITAIN AND FRANCE WHILE WITHHOLDING WAR MATERIALS FROM JAPAN. AS LONG AS THE TREATY WAS IN EXISTENCE THIS WOULD HAVE BEEN LEGALLY IMPOSSIBLE."

HE DECLARED THAT "ABOUT 10 MINUTES AFTER NEWS OF THE ABROGATION WAS RECEIVED IN TOKYO" THE BRITISH ATTITUDE IN THE TIENTSIN CONFERENCE CHANGED. BEFORE THAT TIME THE TALKS HAD BEEN PROGRESSING SMOOTHLY, HE SAID.

AMBA

"CONCERNING THE CURRENCY ISSUE WHICH WAS THE LONE MAJOR POINT REMAINING, THE TWO SIDES ARE NOWHERE NEAR AGREEMENT," THE GOVERNMENT SOURCE SAID. HE SAID THE BRITISH HAD FLATLY REFUSED TO PROHIBIT USE OF THE CENTRAL CHINESE GOVERNMENT'S CURRENCY IN THE TIENTSIN CONCESSION.

AUG 5-1938
"THEN NATURALLY THE QUESTION OF ENTERING A FORMAL ALLIANCE WITH ITALY AND GERMANY WAS REVIVED. EVENTS LEAVE JAPAN LITTLE CHOICE."

"APPARENTLY THE UNITED STATES AND BRITAIN ARE EMBARKED ON AN OPEN PROGRAM OF ATTEMPTED FRUSTRATION OF JAPAN. THEREFORE THE GOVERNMENT MUST CONSIDER CLOSER RELATIONS WITH EUROPEAN ALLIES."

A CONFERENCE OF THE FIVE KEY CABINET MINISTERS--PREMIER BARON KIICHIRO HIRANUMA AND THE MINISTERS OF WAR, NAVY, FINANCE AND FOREIGN AFFAIRS--WAS CONVENED TODAY TO DISCUSS THE ALLIANCE PROPOSAL, LONG SPONSORED BY HIGH ARMY OFFICERS AND OTHER ULTRA-NATIONALISTS.

MEANWHILE, ABOUT 10,000 PERSONS, MOST OF THEM CHILDREN, DEMONSTRATED IN FRONT OF THE BRITISH EMBASSY. MARCHING IN A DRIVING RAIN THE THROG HALTED BARELY FIVE MINUTES AT THE FRONT GATES, SHOUTING, AND THEN RESUMED ITS MARCH.

ONLY TWO DAYS AGO AMBASSADOR CRAIGIE MADE A VIGOROUS PROTEST AGAINST ANTI-BRITISH AGITATION, THREATENING TO BREAK OFF THE TIENTSIN TALKS UNLESS THE MOVEMENT WERE PUT UNDER CONTROL.

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COMMENT WAS GUARDED BUT ONE NAVAL OFFICER SAID BRITAIN "MIGHT SEND A FEW SHIPS AS A GESTURE" BUT IT WAS UNLIKELY SHE WOULD DO MORE BECAUSE OF THE UNSETTLED OUTLOOK FOR EUROPE.

(PRIME MINISTER CHAMBERLAIN TOLD THE HOUSE OF COMMONS BRITAIN HAD MADE IT CLEAR SHE WAS NOT PREPARED TO SETTLE WITH JAPAN ALONE QUESTIONS OF CURRENCY AND THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT'S SILVER BECAUSE THESE WERE ISSUES WHICH CONCERNED OTHER POWERS.)

THERE WAS A BRIEF DEMONSTRATION IN FRONT OF THE BRITISH EMBASSY WHEN 10,000 PARADEES, MOSTLY CHILDREN, HALTED IN THEIR MARCH FOR FIVE MINUTES TO SHOUT AGAINST THE BRITISH.

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CIRCLES CLOSE TO THE GOVERNMENT EXPRESSED BELIEF IT WAS A GESTURE TO INFLUENCE THE CURRENT BRITISH-JAPANESE CONFERENCES HERE, IN WHICH DIPLOMATS HAVE BEEN TRYING TO SETTLE THE DISPUTE THAT FOLLOWED JAPAN'S BLOCKADE OF CONCESSIONS AT TIENTSIN JUNE 14.

IF THAT IS TRUE, ONE SOURCE SAID, "BRITAIN IS PLAYING A DANGEROUS GAME; TIMES HAVE CHANGED SINCE NELSON'S FAMOUS DICTUM THAT 'THE BRITISH NAVY IS THE STRONGEST DIPLOMATIC ARGUMENT IN THE WORLD.'"

"JAPAN CANNOT BE BLUFFED," HE ADDED. "THE EFFECT OF THIS THREAT WILL BE TO STIFFEN OUR ATTITUDE."

RELIABLE SOURCES ALSO SAW IN THE MOVE A "PROFOUND INFLUENCE" ON PRESENT DELIBERATIONS ON WHETHER JAPAN IS TO JOIN ITALY AND

GERMANY IN A MILITARY ALLIANCE.

COMMENT WAS GUARDED, ETC., PICKING UP THIRD GRAPH.

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AMBASSADORS SHIRATORI AND OSHIMA CONFERRED FIRST AND THEN INVITED THEIR RESPECTIVE MILITARY ADVISERS AND COUNSELLORS TO JOIN THEM. THEY ALSO COMMUNICATED DURING THE DAY WITH OTHER JAPANESE ENVOYS IN EUROPE TO RECEIVE THE LATEST REPORTS ON THE EUROPEAN POLITICAL AND MILITARY SITUATION.

OSHIMA SAID DURING A RECESS IN THE CONFERENCE THAT THE DISCUSSIONS WERE "OF MAXIMUM IMPORTANCE." STEFANI, OFFICIAL ITALIAN NEWS AGENCY, SAID THE AMBASSADORS "DECLARED THE SUBJECT OF THEIR MEETING WAS THE QUESTION OF THE TOKYO GOVERNMENT'S ADHERENCE TO THE ITALIAN-GERMAN ALLIANCE OF STEEL."

(JAPAN ALREADY IS A SIGNATORY OF THE ANTI-COMINTERN PACT WITH GERMANY, ITALY, MANCHOUKUO, SPAIN AND HUNGARY. ITALY AND GERMANY SIGNED AN OUTRIGHT MILITARY ALLIANCE LAST MAY.

ITALIAN NEWSPAPERS GAVE GREAT PROMINENCE TO THE MEETING AND CONVEYED THE IMPRESSION A STRONG SENTIMENT FOR JOINING THE ITALIAN-GERMAN ALLIANCE HAD DEVELOPED IN JAPAN.

SOME OF THE REPORTS ACCEPTED JAPANESE ADHERENCE AS A FOREGONE CONCLUSION.

LA STAMPA OF TURIN SAID JAPANESE CIRCLES AT THE CONFERENCE WERE "HAPPY AT THE SOLID FRIENDSHIP BETWEEN JAPAN, THE GERMANY OF HITLER AND THE ITALY OF MUSSOLINI, ABOUT TO BECOME FIRMER THROUGH THIS TREATY-ALLIANCE."

THE INFORMANT WHO SAID THE AMBASSADORS WOULD RETURN TO THEIR
POSTS TOMORROW TO AWAIT THEIR GOVERNMENT'S REPLY TO THEIR
REPORT SAID ALSO THAT ANY ANNOUNCEMENT OF DECISIONS PROBABLY WOULD
BE MADE FIRST IN TOKYO.

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IN SOME FOREIGN CIRCLES, HOWEVER, THE CONFERENCE OF THE TWO
AMBASSADORS WAS REGARDED AS LACKING THE HIGH SIGNIFICANCE ATTRIBUTED
TO IT IN FASCIST QUARTERS.

THESE QUARTERS DOUBTED THAT ANYTHING HAD BEEN DONE TO FURTHER
NEGOTIATIONS FOR JAPAN'S ENTRANCE INTO THE ALLIANCE.

THE MAIN OBSTACLE TO THE NEGOTIATIONS WAS UNDERSTOOD TO BE
OPPOSITION OF THE JAPANESE EMPEROR, PRIVY COUNCIL, FOREIGN MINISTRY
AND NAVAL MINISTRY. SOME OBSERVERS SUGGESTED THE PUBLICITY GIVEN THE
CONFERENCE MIGHT HAVE BEEN INTENDED TO FORCE THE HAND OF THE TOKYO
GOVERNMENT.

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THE POSSIBILITY OF REASED COLLABORATION BY JAPAN WITH GERMANY
AND ITALY, HER PARTNER IN THE ANTI-COMINTERN PACT, IS TO BE EXPLORED
WITH FASCIST AND NAZI LEADERS BY JAPANESE DELEGATION WHICH IS DUE
AUG. 26 IN NAPLES.

IN VIEW OF THIS, THE CONFERENCE OF THE ENVOYS WAS SEEN AS LAYING
GROUNDWORK FOR POSSIBLE EXTENSIVE LITARY, POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC
DISCUSSIONS UPON ARRIVAL OF THIS DELEGATION.

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SCHEME TO SATISFY CROATS SUBMITTED

Plan To Federalize Kingdom
Of Yugoslavia Put Up To
Prince Paul

Program Drawn Up By Pre-
mier Cvetkovich And Dr.
Macek, Peasant Leader

[By the Associated Press]

Bled, Yugoslavia, Aug. 5—A plan to
federalize the kingdom of Yugoslavia,
thereby satisfying Croatian demands
for home rule, was taken under con-
sideration today by the senior regent,
soldierly Prince Paul.

On Prince Paul's decision, which
may not be announced until early next
week, hangs the fate of Premier Dra-
gisha Cvetkovich's Government.

All three races which combined to
form Yugoslavia—Serbs, Croats and
Slovenes—waited anxiously for the re-
gent's decision.

Plan May Take Months

As drawn up by Cvetkovich, a Serb,
and Dr. Vladimir Macek, white-haired
peasant leader of 5,000,000 Croats, the
proposed transformation of Yugo-
slavia's political system may take
many months.

New states would be created with
self-administrative powers. The civil
and military personnel of the national
government would be altered to meet
Croatian claims for representation.

This is the second time a Cvetkovich-
Macek accord has been presented to
Prince Paul and his two co-regents,
who govern as a council for 15-year-
old King Peter. The first agreement
was rejected in April for undisclosed
reasons.

To Receive Macek

The prince will receive Macek in
special audience Monday. High sources
said the final terms might be ready for
publication Tuesday. Paul is under-
stood to have special authority to act
for the entire regency council.

Croats, who form a third of Yugo-
slavia's population, have accused the
Serbs of monopolizing the higher
ranks in the army and public services,
besides ruling Croatia with an iron
hand.

So deep has been estrangement be-
tween the two races, with the Slovenes
apparently siding with the Serbs,
that grave concern for national unity
has been felt. This inner dissension
placed Yugoslavia at a disadvantage
in resisting international pressure,
such as might have come from Italy
and Germany on her borders.

In Belgrade reports circulated that
settlement of the "Croat crisis" would
be followed by repatriation of 270,000
Turks. They live chiefly in South
Serbia, once a part of the Ottoman
empire.

—YUGOSLAVIA— ASKS FOR REVAMPING OF YUGOSLAV SETUP

Premier Gives Regent "United
States" Plan To Pacify The
Croats—They Back It

[By the Associated Press]

Bled, Yugoslavia, Aug. 5—With
Yugoslavia's unity hanging in the bal-
ance, Regent Prince Paul today re-
ceived from Premier Dragisha Cvet-
kovich his proposed settlement of the
Croats' twenty-year fight for home
rule.

The Premier's plan, drafted after
days of secret conferences with Dr.
Vladimir Macek, Croatian peasant
leader, was understood to envisage
creation of sovereign states under a
federal form of government.

The Yugoslav Setup

The Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats
and Slovenes was created after the
World War by the union of Serbia and
Montenegro, pre-war states, and Slo-
venia, Croatia, Dalmatia and Bosnia,
which had declared themselves inde-
pendent of Austro-Hungary. In 1929
the name was changed to Yugoslavia.

Dr. Macek earlier this week declared
that if "the Belgrade clique" defeated
the settlement, Croatia would secede
from Yugoslavia.

Yugoslavia has a population of more
than 15,500,000. Croatia has 5,000,000
inhabitants.

Experts Working Out Details

Juridical, financial and economic ex-
perts of the nation gathered here today
to work out details of the plan.
Premier Cvetkovich and Dr. Macek
met privately for five hours last night.
The Regent and his wife arrived last

night after a visit in London with
the British royal family; today they
were hosts to the Duke and Duchess
of Kent.

The entire country tensely awaited
the Regent's decision on the home-
rule plan. Cvetkovich has staked his
premiership on his attempts to unite
Yugoslavia's dissident founding races.

Dr. Macek holds that the Serb-
controlled Central Government con-
tinually discriminates against Croatia.
He declares the Croats had greater
independence under Austro-Hungary
than under Yugoslavia.

Zog and Queen Off to Belgium.

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 5 (A. P.)—
King Zog and Queen Geraldine,
driven from Albania by Italy's
April conquest, sailed from Copen-
hagen today for Antwerp, Belgium.

Talks End Abruptly

Villa D'Este, Italy, Aug. 5 (A. P.)—
Japan's envoys to Italy and Germany
today ended unexpectedly a conference
here at which they were reported to
have considered Japanese adherence to
the Italian-German military alliance.

No reason was given for the sudden
termination of the talks, two days
ahead of schedule, nor was there any
statement regarding the outcome of
the meeting.

Shortly before noon the Japanese
announced they were departing after
having said previously they would
remain until Monday at this resort on
Lake Como. Lieut. Gen. Hiroshi
Oshima, Ambassador to Berlin, left to
return to his post, and Toshio
Shiratori, Ambassador to Rome, de-
parted for Genoa, presumably en route
to Rome.



B L A N K

Goering Puts War or Peace Up to England

Tells Plane Workers Reich Threatens No One, but Will Not Be Victimized

DESSAU, Germany, Aug. 5 (AP).—Air Marshal Hermann Wilhelm Goering told Junkers airplane factory workers today: "We are not threatening England, but if she thinks she can step in our way everywhere, then she must accept responsibility for keeping peace." The No. 2 Nazi made his address to the 8,000 workers after a surprise visit here during which he inspected the huge Junkers plant.

"Every threat to blockade Germany and bring it to starvation a second time will be made impossible," he said. "The German air force will see to that, to say nothing of great stores of wheat which we in Germany have piled up."

"In closing I would like to say: We do not want war. I experienced it, and I know that it means the greatest responsibility which a statesman can assume. If, despite that, we are feverishly arming, then it is for the purpose of coming off victoriously in a battle which will be forced upon us. In the future we won't permit our right to live to be contested. Neither threats nor love letters impress us."

Goering said "the might of the German air force" was the decisive factor in settling the Sudetenland issue.

"We have the same situation today," he continued. "We are hearing almost the same words and speeches which were used a year ago to intimidate the German people. It is

England, above all, which is determined to repeat the drama of 1914 in order to be able to dictate to Germany a peace worse than Versailles. But there is one fundamental difference today. We are all filled with burning, and united will hold our own and never again permit a peace of Versailles."

He appealed to the workers to keep united because, he said, "when we Germans were united we always were victorious. We were defeated only when discord appeared in our own land."

Britain To Sample War All This Week

London, Aug. 5 (AP).—The army, navy and air forces sharpened their weapons tonight for vast maneuvers next week which will find virtually the entire country geared to wartime efficiency.

At the same time Britain will carry on over conference tables in Moscow and Tokyo her attempts to negotiate a tri-power mutual assistance pact and an end to the Tientsin dispute. There were two developments today

in the talks with the Soviet Russian Government:

British and French military missions left for Russia for conferences with Soviet military leaders designed to parallel and speed negotiations for the proposed alliance treaty.

William Strang, special envoy sent to Moscow June 12 to assist in the pact negotiations, will leave next week for London though obstacles still exist among the three powers. Sir William Seeds, British Ambassador, will carry on the talks.

Bank Holidays Begin Britain, meanwhile, was celebrating the first of the three days of the annual August bank holiday from which she will plunge into feverish activity next week.

More than 1,300 warplanes and 55,000 Royal Air Force officers and men will stage a mock air war from 8 P. M. (2 P. M., E. S. T.) next Tuesday to 7 P. M. (1 P. M., E. S. T.) Friday to "defend" a wide area of southeastern England from waves of raids by "hostile bombers."

Planning to test how the country would fare in an air attack from Europe, the R. A. F. has earmarked 500 of its latest bombers as the attacking fleet and some 800 fighters and reconnaissance planes are allocated to defense.

To Strike At Key Targets

The attackers will come from over the North Sea to strike at key targets like London and large munitions plants, while observer units operating secret detectors will seek to locate them before they cross the coast.

Warnings will be flashed to pursuit squadrons, anti-aircraft batteries, balloon barrage stations and Air Raid Precautions centers.

Three lines of fighters will take the air to intercept the attackers while hidden anti-aircraft batteries also will join the defense.

At the peak of the mock air war, two-thirds of England will be blacked out during the early hours of Thursday in a test of the Air Raid Precautions organization.

Reserve Ships Readied

The navy is tuning up 133 reserve warships for an inspection next Wednesday by King George VI in Weymouth Bay and for subsequent maneuvers.

Units of the home fleet slipped from their bases last week for gunnery exercises. They will be joined after Wednesday by the reserve vessels for combined exercises which naval experts declare will be the largest war games at sea in history.

Both fleets already are on wartime footing and the exercises were timed to continue to near the end of September, covering the period which many fear may be one of crisis for Europe.

Military Depots Jammed

Military depots are crammed with troops and the countryside dotted with emergency camps. Annual army maneuvers on the largest scale since the World War will be under way next week.

A Foreign Office spokesman asserted that the return of Strang from Moscow with the pact negotiations in complete had "no special significance."

He said that Strang, who is chief of the Central European department of the Foreign Office, "has work to do here and his return in no way indicates any change in the progress of the negotiations which began last March."

Sir William Seeds, it was stated, will continue the efforts to "clear away the very small remaining difficulties" existing among the British, French and Russians.

Chief Obstacle Cited

The chief obstacle to the proposed agreement still was reported to be a satisfactory definition of "indirect aggression."

It was reported in Moscow that Strang would leave there by airplane on Monday and stop in Stockholm overnight en route to London.

British-Japanese talks in Tokyo on the Tientsin dispute will be resumed next week. The sessions then will be the first since Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain's warning yesterday that circumstances might make it necessary to send a British fleet to the Far East.

The British and French missions to Moscow left Tilbury for Leningrad in the City of Exeter, a specially-chartered steamer flying the Soviet flag.

The vessel will not follow the usual

commercial route through the German-controlled Kiel Canal but will sail around Denmark, thus prolonging the voyage to seven days from the normal five.

PACT NEGOTIATOR TO QUIT MOSCOW

Strang Returning to Britain—Military Missions Start for Soviet

LONDON, Aug. 5 (AP).—As a joint British-French military mission embarked for conferences in the Russian capital designed to speed conclusion of the proposed tri-power mutual assistance pact, the British Government announced today its special envoy to Moscow, William Strang, would return home next week.

Strang was sent to Moscow June 12 to assist the British Ambassador there, Sir William Seeds, when negotiations for the alliance were lagging.

A Foreign Office spokesman asserted "no special significance should be attached to his return."

AND LG NODI - Aug 5 - xv Return.
"MR. STRANG HAS FULLY ACQUAINTED HIS MAJESTY'S AMBASSADOR ON

THE TECHNICAL QUESTIONS THAT HAVE ARISEN AND ARE LIKELY TO ARISE IN THE NEGOTIATIONS," HE SAID.

"HE HAS WORK TO DO HERE AND HIS RETURN IN NO WAY INDICATES ANY CHANGE I THE PROGRESS OF THE NEGOTIATIONS."

(TALKS ON THE PROPOSED PACT BEGAN LAST MARCH. PRIME MINISTER CHAMBERLAIN TOLD THE HOUSE OF COMMONS THIS WEEK THAT THE MAIN SNAR REMAINING WAS A SATISFACTORY DEFINITION OF THE TERM "INDIRECT AGGRESSION.")

AFTER STRANG HAD BEEN IN MOSCOW A MONTH AND THERE WAS NO

SIGN OF A SUCCESSFUL END TO THE TALKS, HE WROTE A FRIEND IN LONDON:

"I AM GLAD THAT I BROUGHT MY FUR COAT."

DELEGATIONS
THE BRITISH AND FRENCH MILITARY LEADERS WILL TALK STRATEGY

WITH ARMY, NAVY AND AIR FORCE LEADERS IN MOSCOW.

OFFICIAL CIRCLES WERE OPTIMISTIC FOR ULTIMATE CONCLUSION OF A MUTUAL AID ACCORD WHICH THEY REGARD AS ESSENTIAL TO SOLIDIFY THE BRITISH-FRENCH FRONT.

SAILING TODAY ON THE CITY OF EXETER, THE TWO MISSIONS ARE TO ARRIVE WEDNESDAY IN LENINGRAD.

OFFICIAL CIRCLES MEANWHILE STUDIED THE LATEST REPORT FROM AMBASSADOR SIR WILLIAM SEEDS ON THE MOSCOW TALKS--STILL SNAGGED AS FAR AS CONCLUSION OF A PACT IS CONCERNED ON A DEFINITION OF "INDIRECT AGGRESSION."

THE FOREIGN OFFICE WAS SAID TO BE SENDING FRESH INSTRUCTIONS TO SIR WILLIAM WHICH IT HOPED WOULD CLEAR THE WAY FOR AGREEMENT BY THE TIME THE MILITARY TALKS ARE COMPLETED. THERE WAS SPECULATION THAT WILLIAM STRANG, BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE EXECUTIVE WHO FLEW TO MOSCOW JUNE 14 WITH NEW BRITISH TERMS FOR THE PACT, MIGHT SOON RETURN TO LONDON SINCE THE POLITICAL NEGOTIATIONS HAVE NARROWED TO A SINGLE POINT.

R458AED

Danzig and Poles Agree To Open Customs Parley Action Follows Lifting of Ban on Polish Inspectors

WARSAW, Aug. 5 (AP).—A reliable source said today that Danzig and Polish authorities might have a general discussion next week on the Danzig customs situation, which has been stranded the last two days.

The Danzig customs office informed Polish inspectors Friday that, beginning tomorrow, they would no longer be permitted to exercise any duties in the Free City. Danzig, although Nazi-dominated, is within the Polish customs administration.

Poland replied with a note to the Danzig Senate, demanding that this new regulation be withdrawn. The Senate replied that it would be withdrawn, and Danzig authorities agreed to enter a general discussion of customs.

Foreign circles here debated whether the decision to talk it over represented a moral victory for Poland, or whether the reported Danzig regulation was intended as a gesture toward forcing a general discussion.

FRENCH NEWSMAN SEIZED

Arrested At Prague—All Paris Papers Confiscated There

Prague, Aug. 5 (AP).—M. Corbe, correspondent of Havas, French news agency, was arrested last night and all French newspapers coming into the protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia were confiscated.

No reason was given for the arrest, but informed quarters believed it was in connection with a news report about military affairs.

RU RV DND OUT

KRAKOW, POLAND, AUG 5 (AP).—ONE OF THE GREATEST MASS DEMONSTRATIONS OF PATRIOTISM IN THE RECENT HISTORY OF POLAND WAS IN PROGRESS HERE TONIGHT.

A CROWD OF VISITORS ESTIMATED AT 100,000 JAMMED KRAKOW TO CELEBRATE THE 25TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE PILSUDSKI LEGION'S DEPARTURE IN 1914 TO FIGHT FOR POLISH INDEPENDENCE.

HOUSING FACILITIES OF THIS FORMER CAPITAL, WITH A POPULATION OF 250,000, WERE TAXED TO THE LIMIT AND VISITORS SLEPT IN TENTS, AUTOMOBILES AND PEASANT CARTS.

THE HIGH POINT OF THE CELEBRATION WILL COME AT NOON TOMORROW AT AN OPEN AIR MASS MEETING WHERE ENERGETIC, BOYISH APPEARING MARSHAL EDWARD SMIGLY-RYDZ, THE POLISH COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF WHO INHERITED JOSEPH PILSUDSKI'S BATON, WILL MAKE THE PRINCIPAL ADDRESS.

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AUG 6-1

Smigly-Rydz Voices War Threat; 2,000,000 Men Arming In Balkans

Southeastern Europe Preparing For Vast Military Show

AUG 6 (AP) [By the Associated Press]

Belgrade, Aug. 6.—Southeastern Europe prepared tonight for its largest peacetime military maneuvers, which were expected to bring the armies of six nations to war strength before fall. In Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Rumania, Hungary, Greece and Turkey reservists were pouring into armies and air corps centers.

Several nations were hastening frontier fortifications and armament factories were on twenty-four-hour schedules.

Foreign military attaches said more than 2,000,000 men would be under arms in Southeastern Europe by the beginning of September.

They believed Yugoslavia would have 340,000 under arms, Rumania 550,000, Greece 260,000, Hungary 300,000, Bulgaria 230,000, Turkey 380,000.

Campaigns Redoubled

The military speed-up came as Bulgaria redoubled campaigns for huge slices of Rumanian territory under the watchful eyes of the Rome-Berlin Axis.

King Carol of Rumania conferred with Greek military leaders in Crete after conversations in Turkey, ally of Britain and France.

Yugoslavia was feverishly fortifying her borders with Germany and sought domestic union through settlement of the old Serb-Croat autonomy quarrel.

Rumania Prepares

Rumania prepared for the greatest military maneuvers in the nation's history. Military police served "training" notices on all reservists with yellow cards—about 350,000 men.

Fortifications were being built in Transylvania, which Rumania obtained in the World War settlement and which Hungary demands, and in Dobruja, object of a Bulgarian revisionist campaign.

In Hungary railway trains were crowded with reservists en route to maneuvers.

The vanguard of more than 200,000 men recalled for army service by August 15 in Bulgaria was en route to military camps. The War Ministry announced the reservists were to be called up to "learn how to handle modern weapons."

Directed To Frontier

Many of Bulgaria's reservists were directed to the frontier of Turkey. Despite a recent joint Bulgarian-Yugoslav protest, large Turkish forces were still reported "maneuvering" near Bulgaria's strategic Dervish Hill, which controls an area at the junction of Turkish, Greek and Bulgarian borders.

A Turkish soldier was wounded recently at Dervish Hill in an exchange of rifle fire with Bulgarian sentries.

The Greek-Bulgarian frontier along most of its distance was closed on the Greek side to all travelers except those possessing Greek military permits. Greece, like Rumania, is one of the states that has received British-French guarantees.

Rumanian maneuvers on their largest scale, it was announced, will be near the Hungarian frontier with smaller exercises near Bulgaria's border.

It was along the Tisza river frontier with Hungary that fusillades of shots

were exchanged recently between Rumanian and Hungarian guards. The Rumanians were endeavoring to enforce a suspension of Hungarian lumber traffic on the river pending negotiation of a new agreement concerning the traffic.

Rumania, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia and Hungary also are preparing exercises of their respective Danube river flotillas.

Marshal Warns Nazis To Polish Cries Of "We Want Danzig!"

[By the Associated Press]

Cracow, Poland, Aug. 6.—Marshal Edward Smigly-Rydz, commander of Poland's armed forces, told a tumultuously cheering crowd of 100,000 today that "violence inflicted by force must be resisted by force."

"Our conduct as regards Danzig," he said, "will be adjusted to the conduct of the other side."

The slender, youthful appearing military leader's address brought to a climax a gigantic celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Pilsudski Legion's entry into the World War.

Some political commentators called the speech an "eleventh-hour warning" in view of a serious customs dispute with Danzig, which Germany aspires to repossess.

"We Want Danzig!"

The massive audience cried "We want Danzig!" and interrupted frequently with applause.

The Marshal declared Poland would "resist with all her means without exception any attempt, direct or indirect, to violate the interests, rights or dignity of our state."

Without naming Britain and France, with whom Poland has mutual-assistance agreements, he said it was his "pleasant duty to record with the deep understanding and appreciation of a soldier that Poland has sincere friends among other nations, nations who understand the real meaning of things and who have defined their attitude toward us."

Foreign circles in Warsaw expressed belief that Poland was prepared to take direct action on the customs situation if the Danzig Senate's reply on the treatment of Polish customs inspectors proved unsatisfactory.

Attacks New Regulation

Poland has demanded that a new Danzig regulation prohibiting Polish customs officials from exercising their functions in the Free City be withdrawn.

Some thought it possible that Polish frontier guards would participate in customs control. Many customs officials already have been replaced by frontier policemen.

"Some Poles contend that Danzig Nazis are trying to interfere with frontier customs control to permit unlimited transport of military equipment from Germany."

Celebrations of the anniversary were held throughout Poland. Here peasants in colorful attire stood beside city workers. Thousands had slept last night in the fields in peasant carts and automobiles waiting for today's events.

Beck Attends In Uniform

Joseph Beck, Foreign Minister, appeared at the meeting attired in the uniform of a colonel of artillery and later marched in a military review with his old Legionnaire regiment.

"Today when words of peace and war are appearing on the lips of the entire world, we must state that Poland respects peace as other nations do," Smigly-Rydz said.

"But there is no force which will persuade us that peace means for some to give and for others to take."

"No one should think that our love of the motherland has smaller rights and imposes lesser duties, than the love of his own motherland."

Turning directly to the Danzig issue, the marshal declared:

"Danzig has been tied with Poland for centuries. It constitutes the lungs of our economic life."

"Not Withdrawing"

"Poland has defined her attitude clearly and unequivocally. We have not started the Danzig dispute. We are not withdrawing from our obligations. But our activities in Danzig will correspond to the activities of the other side."

Cracow was crowded with visitors celebrating the World War anniversary with one of the greatest demonstrations of patriotism in Poland's recent history.

The Pilsudski Legion, headed by the late Marshal Joseph Pilsudski, left Poland in 1914 to fight with Austria-Hungary against Russia in the World War. After the collapse of Czarist Russia in 1917, however, the Polish Legionnaires turned against Germany and Austria to fight for national independence.

Hitler's Paper Scorns Smigly-Rydz Speech

Berlin, Monday, Aug. 7 (AP)—Adolf Hitler's Voelkischer Beobachter, only morning newspaper in Berlin to comment on Marshal Smigly-Rydz' speech, dismissed it curtly and scornfully.

"The assertion of the marshal that Poland has no aggressive intentions against any one must, of course, be intended exclusively for the democratic world press which can hawk newspapers with such utterances," the paper said.

The only other comment on the speech was contained in headlines.

Am Montag, in its headline, said the marshal's reference to Danzig as the "lung of the Polish economic body" was a "new joke."

DENIES REICH PROPAGANDA

Sir Barry Domville Assails Sir Samuel Hoare's Remark

LONDON, Aug. 6 (AP)—Admiral Sir Barry Domville, chairman of a British-German cultural organization named "The Link," labeled as untrue tonight a statement that it was being used for German propaganda.

Sir Samuel Hoare, Home Secretary, said in the House of Commons last week that "money has been received from Germany by one of the active organizers."

Returning from Salzburg, Germany, where he discussed the establishment of a similar organization, Sir Barry said: "It is a lie—I suppose I had better not use that expression, it is not exactly parliamentary—but shall we say Sir Samuel's statement was terminological inexactitude from start to finish."

CHAMBERLAIN GOES FISHING

Leaves London For Trip To Scotland With His Wife

London, Aug. 6 (AP)—Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain and Mrs. Chamberlain left today for Scotland, where the Prime Minister will spend a fishing holiday.

He is expected to return to London for a few days in the third week of this month and then resume his vacation until about September 1.

Nazi Declares Colonies 'No Longer To Be Denied'

Bavaria's Governor Envisions Reconstructed Empire

DRESDEN, Germany, Aug. 6 (AP).—Germany's demand for colonies springs from the necessity of a vigorous people and cannot be diverted by any force on earth, Gen. Franz Ritter von Epp said today at a colonial exhibition. Epp, Governor of Bavaria and president of the German Colonial Association, declared:

"The notion of the colonial question (Germany's war-lost colonies) will be the last great act in the reconstruction of the German Empire. But it would be a mistake to assume we will not move in the colonial question until all other problems are solved. Our political opponents must be convinced that our demand for colonies is serious and no longer to be denied. In this question foreign lands cannot divide German leadership and the people."

Economic Boycott Is Charged To Czechs

Nazi Leader Says Germans In Bohemia-Moravia Are Victims Of "Guerilla War"

Prague, Aug. 6 (AP)—Czechs are conducting an "economic boycott" against Germans isolated in Bohemia and Moravia, Konstantin Hoess, Nazi district leader, charged today at a party meeting.

He threatened counter-measures against this and certain Czech elements which he said were waging "guerrilla warfare" against Germans in an effort to destroy them economically.

The newspaper Venkov reported from Jaromers that new street signs with lettering first in German and then in Czech had been destroyed or damaged.

Italians Speed 'o Attack In Frontier Maneuvers

Army of the Po Battles 'Reds' Along French Border

MILAN, Italy, Aug. 6 (AP).—Italy's Army of the Po rushed today against a simulated invasion from the French frontier in an attempt to drive off the "enemy" as a climax to the annual maneuvers.

Three "blue" divisions engaged the invading "reds" in a battle at dawn in the first test of the Italian armies' ability to attack swiftly in the western Alps. Officially the movement was a counter-attack to regain ground occupied yesterday by the "reds."

The battle, in the region of Cesana, Bardonecchia and Susa along the French frontier, was expected to last several days. At grips in the mountains were 50,000 men with 12,000 pieces of motorized equipment.

Ch Alliance Appeals 'o President Roosevelt

American Organization Asks Extension Of Six-Month Permit For Refugees

Chicago, Aug. 6 (AP)—R. A. Ginsburg, of the Czech National Alliance of America, announced today an appeal had been sent to President Roosevelt to permit "persecuted" European refugees to remain in America beyond the time fixed in their temporary immigration permits.

The appeal was made in a letter to the President asking him to place as broad an interpretation as possible on the immigration laws, and was prompted by last Thursday's death plunge from a Loop hotel of Mrs. Adela Langer, Jewish refugee from Czecho-Slovakia, and her two small sons, Jan, 4, and Kare, 1.

A triple funeral for the victims will be held tomorrow. The Czech National Alliance planned a huge demonstration of grief.

Autobiographies Sought On Effect Of Nazism

Harvard Professors Offer Prizes For Best Accounts Of Experiences

Cambridge, Mass., Aug. 6 (AP)—Three Harvard faculty members, studying the effect of Nazism on German society and the German people, announced tonight a \$1,000 prize competition for the best unpublished autobiographies of persons who have personally experienced results of National Socialism in Germany.

The three, who will act as judges are Dr. Gordon Willard Allport, associate professor of psychology; Dr. Sidney Brodshaw Fay, professor of history, and Dr. Edward Yarnall Hartshorne, instructor in sociology.

The announcement said they were interested only in personal experiences. Persons fearing retaliation, they said, may submit manuscripts anonymously, but the manuscripts "must be authentic." The first prize will be \$500.

LONDON MARKET FEELS WAR FEARS

Lloyds Said To Be Investing Large Funds In Dollar Bonds

[By the Associated Press]

London, Aug. 6—Fears that another European crisis might arise during the August-September Parliamentary recess and the view frankly stated by the opposition that Prime Minister Chamberlain might "do another Munich" while Parliament's restraining hand was withdrawn caused a dull close to last week's stock trading.

Earlier anxiety over the Danzig situation and conflicting ministerial statements by Foreign Secretary Lord Halifax that "I cannot encourage anyone to feel complacent about the situation," and by Dominions Secretary Sir Thomas Inskip that "war is unlikely" left marketmen in an uncertain frame of mind.

Chamberlain's statement at the close of the Parliamentary session Friday that a fleet might be sent to the Far East and fears that the Tokyo discussions might break down contributed to nervousness of the dealers.

Extensive selling in the gilt-edged market, observers said, was influenced by revision of investment policies of many of the largest institutions and private investors in an endeavor to

guard against chaotic wartime changes. It was reported in City circles that Lloyds was investing as much as half of its premium income in dollar bonds.

While the exact amount of this income was unknown because of the non-publication of accounts of private firms, it was estimated at around £20,000,000 sterling (about \$83,700,000).

Such investment abroad was said to be less an indication of doubts over the future of sterling than a precautionary measure to enable members to meet foreign claims in the event of war.

Since such a move would be in the national interest, it was said it would not come under Chancellor of the Exchequer Sir John Simon's unofficial ban which put brakes on the transfer of British capital abroad through investment in transatlantics and other foreign stocks.

An unprecedented peacetime Government expenditure for defense and increasing employment and trade activity due to the armament program were cited as principal causes of a new high reached by note circulation.

At £520,250,000 sterling (about \$2,944,000,000) there was an increase over the previous week of £9,700,000 sterling (about \$45,000,000).

A substantial part of the increase, however, was said to be due to the tendency of banks and individuals to hoard notes against a war emergency.

Britons Assured On Eve of Vast War Maneuvers

Press Says Nation Is Ready, Urges Vacationing Now; Tests Open Tomorrow

LONDON, Aug. 6 (AP)—British newspapers with rare unanimity assured readers today that Great Britain was ready for any emergency and urged them to forget about Danzig and the Far East and to go ahead with vacation plans.

These assurances came as the army, navy and air force prepared to begin the largest peace-time maneuvers in the nation's history. The air force, using more than 1,300 planes, will engage in a mock air war from Tuesday night through Friday night over southeastern England. King George VI will review 133 reserve warships in Weymouth Bay on Wednesday. The Reserve Fleet and the Home Fleet then will combine for exercises to extend to near the end of September. Annual army maneuvers also will occur next week at a time when more than 1,000,000 men are being trained, counting conscripted twenty-year-olds and Territorial forces.

"The Sunday Observer" carried an editorial entitled, "Peaceful But Prepared," which was typical of press comment.

"It should begin to dawn upon the most infatuated of our ill-wishers that while we may suffer we cannot be beaten," the newspaper said. "But if, unable to read either the past or the present, they should persist in following the dictates of self-will, we shall meet the issue unruffled and with single-minded resolution."

"The Sunday Times" said: "In 1914 the advent of war came to most people in this island as a complete surprise. Had war resulted a year ago our case might again have been similar; but, whatever happens, it cannot be now. This time we at least stand warned. There is no reason why people should not take their proper holidays and indeed every reason why they should; for if trouble eventually supervened, they would be fitter in health and spirits to meet it."

"The News of the World" said: "While our diplomacy is active in pursuit of peace, all mechanism of war has reached with us an unprecedented standard of efficiency. Ready for peace and ready for war, if it should be thrust upon us, the nation will show its ancient spirit by going about the business of the hour in serenity. The business of the hour this month is holiday-making."

"The Sunday Graphic" in the same vein advised Britons that "the best thing you can do for yourself and your family and your country is to go on holiday this week end and forget warmongers. Compare 1914 with 1939—in 1914 we were not prepared. Today we are."

"The Sunday Chronicle and Referee" commented: "Britain has more troops in training this week end than at any time since the Great War. They are signs of a nation determined to defend itself and its allies against unprovoked aggression. We are at the moment a nation in arms. It is precisely twenty-five years since Armageddon broke loose. Every sane man prays that a repetition will be avoided. . . . But if it is not avoided, Britain will stand firm and resolute and do its part."

It was announced that Admiral Jean Darlan, commander of all French naval forces, would arrive on Tuesday at Portsmouth on the destroyer Volta to attend King George's review the next day of the Reserve Fleet.

OZAKI URGES TOKYO TO REMAIN NEUTRAL

30.21
Says If They Do Nippon Will Become World's Richest Nation
MON-ADV
Elder Statesman Scoffs At Idea Of Alliance With Rome-Berlin Axis

[By the Associated Press]

Tokyo, Aug. 6—The next great war, if Japan remains neutral, will make her the world's richest and most powerful nation, Yukio Ozaki, veteran statesman, is telling his compatriots.

In a magazine article he wrote that neutrality would give Japan:

Quick victory in China.
Unbelievable wealth from sale of war supplies to the embattled Occidental powers.

"A position from which Japan would control not only the Orient but the whole world."

Ozaki's words carry tremendous authority in Japan. Eighty years old, he has been continuously a member of the House of Representatives since Japan's Parliament was inaugurated forty-nine years ago, a unique record. He has a reputation for courage and disinterestedness.

Wars Enrich Neutrals

Moreover, he should know how wars enrich those who remain on the sidelines. He was a Cabinet Minister during World War days when Japan, from sale of munitions to Russia and other allies, piled up such wealth as she had never known before, nor has known since. Most of it was dissipated in depression in the '20's and military adventures in the '30's.

Japan was not technically neutral in the World War; she declared war on Germany and drove her from the Orient, but did no real fighting after the first few months.

Ozaki more than once has openly opposed the powerful Japanese army without punishment. His demand for neutrality in the event of another world war was a slap at the army wrist. It was written while the issue of a Japanese-German-Italian military alliance—which the army wants—was red hot.

Holds Alliance Absurd

Such an alliance, Ozaki wrote, would be utter absurdity. "Neither Germany nor Italy has anything to offer," he said.

The United States loomed large in his article, which reflected a widely held view in Japan that if war comes, America eventually will side with Britain.

"Granting that the two powers (America and Britain) cannot afford to send their entire naval force to the Far East, yet Japan would have to pay dearly for annihilating their fleets, perhaps at the cost of fatally crippling her own."

If neutrality is impossible, he argued, the next best thing would be to side with the British-French front, in which case Japan would actually enjoy the position of a neutral—as she did in the World War.

Warns Of Paralysis

Ozaki believes war would bring victory for no power, but complete political and economic paralysis for all involved, meanwhile—

"Japan would gain enormous profits. There likely would recur what happened during the World War. . . . The European powers would have no recourse but to come to Japan for supplies. Almost immediately Japan would restore to her coffers all she has spent on the China campaign and more." And at the end of the war—

"Only the United States will survive, because of its geographical and other advantages. All other belligerents will be ruined, leaving Japan to deal only with the United States. Other nations would have to fall back before Japan. We would find ourselves in a position from which Japan would control not only the Orient but the whole world."

Danzig Yields To Warsaw in Customs Row

AUG 8 1939
Attempt to Oust Polish Inspectors Disavowed, Negotiations Agreed On

Forster Is Reported Consulting Hitler

Berlin Press Bids Poles Behave or They May Taste German Weapons

By The Associated Press

WARSAW, Aug. 7.—Danzig authorities yielded today in their customs dispute with Poland and withdrew an order which had forbidden Polish customs officials to work at the Polish-Danzig border after 7 a. m. yesterday, it was announced here tonight.

The Danzig Senate, governing body of the Free City, assured the Polish authorities in a note that there was no intention of a sudden coup abolishing Polish customs control and repudiated orders of local Danzig officials by saying that such regulations lacked the authority of the Senate. "Customs control will be integrally maintained in Danzig," the Polish communiqué concluded.

The Senate's note, which came after Poland was reported to have delivered a blunt warning that Polish guards would intervene forcibly if Polish customs officials were interfered with, was said to have included an agreement to enter negotiations on the troubled customs issue.

This border dispute is the nub of difficulties between Danzig Nazis, who want to "return to the German Reich," and Poland, which insists on maintaining her rights in the Free City, which she calls the "lung" of her economy.

Berlin Believed Informed

The Danzig note was not published here, but one commentator said that, in view of the strong Polish attitude, the wording of the note was secondary to the fact that Danzig authorities had yielded. Polish circles believed the Senate's decision not to enforce the customs regulations had been made with the full knowledge of Berlin.

(Munich dispatches said Albert Forster, Danzig Nazi leader, had arrived at Salzburg. Danzig sources reported that he had gone to confer with Fuehrer Adolf Hitler, but Berlin officials professed ignorance of the visit.)

The trouble over Danzig customs regulations arose last Friday, it was disclosed tonight, when Polish customs officials in several frontier villages, including Pieckel, Kalthof and Zeyer, were informed by the heads of the local offices that they would not be permitted to work after 7 a. m. yesterday. They were informed, it was stated here, that if they reported for work that day they would be expelled from the Free City territory.

Poles Threaten Force

Then, according to reports, Marian Chodacki, Polish High Commissioner in Danzig, delivered a warning to Arthur Greiser, Danzig Senate President, that force would be used if Polish customs officials

were hampered in their duties. The warning was said to have been delivered at the instigation of Marshal Edward Smigly-Rydz, Polish Army chieftain, who yesterday in a speech at Cracow warned that "Polish guns may roar" if Poland's rights were violated.

Poles have been complaining of the treatment of their customs officials in the Free City, while Danzigers have charged that the customs officials were unnecessarily numerous and, in some cases at least, were engaged in extraneous duties, such as spying on Danzig defense preparations.

As an upshot of Polish complaints regarding treatment of customs officials, a ban was placed on some imports of Danzig herring and margarine last week. Poles said the position of the officials charged with inspecting the products for importation had been made untenable. Danzigers replied that Poland was trying to strangle the city economically and threatened to open the customs frontier with East Prussia, Germany. This threat, if carried out, would have resulted in the virtual incorporation of Danzig into the Reich, so far as trade was concerned.

By treaty in 1920 Danzig customs regulations were placed under Polish law and Polish inspectors so that Poland might control a free trade outlet to the Baltic Sea, but administration is by Danzig.

As it to make good the threat to open the border with East Prussia, Danzigers last week displayed a large pontoon bridge ready to be thrown across the Vistula River. The bridge would give quick access to Germany.

POLAND HEARS DANZIG BOWS TO ULTIMATUM

Nazi Agreement To Negotiate "Herring War" Dispute Reported In Warsaw

AUG 8 1939
[By the Associated Press]
Warsaw, Aug. 7.—Polish reports from Danzig today said Nazi authorities there had agreed to negotiate the customs dispute precipitated by the Danzig-Polish "herring and margarine war."

This brought an immediate relaxation of tension, although the Polish press voiced irritation at German activities in Danzig, taking their cue from a speech yesterday by Marshal Edward Smigly-Rydz, commander of

Polish armed forces, who used such phrases as "clear warning" and "Polish guns may roar."

Poland Claims Moral Victory

The Polish view of today's action by Nazi authorities in the customs dispute was that negotiation was quite in order provided the fundamental principles involved—Polish rights to customs control—were not violated.

Warsaw circles were inclined to regard this as a moral victory for Poland, with Danzig authorities yielding to a virtual ultimatum.

The newspaper *Polonia* of Katowice said that a demand for "an immediate answer" from Danzig authorities Friday, after an announcement that Polish frontier inspectors would not be permitted to work and longer, was

made at the direct instigation of Smigly-Rydz.

[At Danzig it was announced officially that "the Danzig Senate today handed diplomatic representatives of the Republic of Poland a reply concerning the activity of Polish controllers and ultimatum-like threats of Poland issued in connection therewith," but gave no other details.]

Poland Stopped Imports

There were continuing reports that Marian Chodacki, Polish Commissioner to the Free City, had bluntly told Dr. Arthur Karl Greiser, Danzig Senate president, on Saturday that Polish guards would forcibly intervene to "protect" Polish customs officials if necessary.

Poland stopped importing herring and margarine from Danzig last week, contending that the customs men were not permitted to inspect the products. Danzig is within the Polish customs administration.

In his speech yesterday, Smigly-Rydz declared, in answer to German demands for Danzig, that the Free City has been "tied to Poland for centuries" and constitutes "the lungs of our economic life." "Our conduct as regards Danzig," he said, "will be adjusted to the conduct of the other side."

"Our Guns Are Facing Danzig"

The conservative newspaper *Czas* said: "Danzig may have peace, welfare and freedom, but it may also become the arena for a life and death fight. The guns of the Polish Army are facing Danzig should authorities of the Free City not abandon in time the dangerous road they are following on orders from the outside."

The *Ilustrowany Kurjer* of Krakow said, "Poland is ready to pay the tribute of blood to the commander-in-chief (Smigly-Rydz). We are not united by hatred but by love of our land."

NAZIS WARN POLES TO CEASE THREATS

Declare Challenges May Result In Acquaintance With German Weapons

Warsaw Paper Had Written "Guns Of Polish Army Are Facing Danzig"

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, Aug. 7.—Germany's official news agency tonight declared that continued "challenges" by Poles might result in their "acquaintance with German weapons."

In a commentary criticizing the Polish newspaper, *Czas*, DNB attributed to it the threat that Poles would shoot Danzig to pieces should the Free City attempt to effect a union with Germany.

DNB said the newspaper "openly threatens a malicious attack and brutal bombardment by which Danzig should be laid in ruins."

"But Polish loudmouths must be told that they cannot ruthlessly provoke Germany in this manner."

Patience Will End

"Germany's patience with these constant challenges will end all of a sudden."

"Then it can happen that the Poles, although they could accomplish their criminal intention to shoot Danzig to pieces, would make an acquaintance with German weapons in such a manner they will forever lose their desire to bombard German cities again."

"That is said as a warning to Poland, for one does not play unprovoked with a burning match at a powder keg."

It added that "Danzig may have peace, welfare and freedom, but it may also become the arena for a life and death fight."

Danzig Agrees To Deal In Trade Row With Poles

Free City of Danzig, Aug. 7 (AP)—The Nazi-controlled Danzig Senate agreed today to open negotiations on the critical dispute over Polish customs administration of the Free City.

Poland likewise was represented as ready to enter the negotiations, provided her treaty rights to control customs were not violated.

Political informants said they saw Berlin's guiding hand in the Senate action, while Poles interpreted it as

a victory for the firm attitude attributed to Warsaw in the Polish-Danzig "margarine and herring war."

Cause Of Dispute

The dispute revolves around the allegation of Danzig Germans that Poland increased the number of customs supervisors unnecessarily in Danzig. The Polish action in banning export of margarine and curtailment of herring shipments to Poland, a big user of these two important Danzig products, also figured largely in the Polish-Danzig differences. The Germans charged some of the supervisors were engaged in espionage.

The seriousness of the situation was intensified by the long campaign by Nazis for return of Danzig to her pre-war status as a part of German territory.

The Free City Senate sent a note today to Marian Chodacki, Polish Commissioner, whose offices are across the street from the building occupied by the governing body of the Free City.

Press Omits Note

The strictly controlled Danzig press did not carry the contents of the note, but the official *Danziger Vorposten* said the Senate would enter into negotiations with Chodacki.

Polish customs officials halted the export of margarine to Poland last week, declaring her customs control rights had been violated because Danzig manufacturers had refused to permit inspection of their plants.

The export of some herring was stopped when Poland charged the fishery involved was not a real Danzig firm but one with Netherlands backing and therefore outside the duty-free classification of Danzig products moving into Poland.

The Free City's Senate's recent decision simply to refrain from recognizing the Polish customs officials it regards as superfluous has not gone into effect.

Nor has the unofficial threat to open the East Prussian frontier and trade directly with Germany advanced beyond that stage.

Förster Reaches Salzburg

Munich, Aug. 7 (P)—Albert Förster, Danzig Nazi leader, arrived at Salzburg airport tonight, a short distance from Führer Adolf Hitler's Berchtesgaden estate.

Danzig sources said he had gone to consult the Führer, but Government quarters in Berlin disclaimed knowledge of the visit.

FREE CITY OF DANZIG, Aug. 7 (A. P.).—Informed Danzig sources said today that the Nazi-controlled Senate had told Poland that it was willing to negotiate their "margarine and herring" customs war.

A note from the Senate was delivered to the Polish commissioner, Marian Chodacki, outlining the Free City's position. Though its contents were not made public, informed persons said that the note sought to clarify the position of Polish customs inspectors, while insisting that Poland had assigned unnecessarily large numbers of men to the task.

The Nazis claim that the real function of many inspectors is espionage. Poland is permitted by treaty to inspect Danzig customs and no limit was set on the personnel for the work.

No Early Conclusion Seen

Poland withdrew her inspectors last week from a large Danzig margarine factory, accusing the Danzigers of hindering customs inspection. The action prevented the factory from shipping margarine to Poland, its main market, and heightened ill-feeling between the two neighbors, as did similar restrictions interfering with herring shipments to Poland.

Danzig observers believed that the note to Warsaw meant that no early conclusion of the dispute could be expected and that the Danzig Senate probably would seek Berlin's advice on the matter.

Meanwhile, Jan Lipiński, Polish customs inspector, was sentenced to one and a half years' imprisonment after having been convicted of disturbing the peace.

The prosecution alleged that he had attempted to get two storm troopers intoxicated in order to get information from them and that he had insulted Adolf Hitler and Propaganda Minister Paul Joseph Goebbels.

'French' Invasion Blocked

TURIN, Italy, Aug. 7 (A. P.).—Italy's highly mobile new Army of the Po crushed a simulated invasion from France today in a four-and-a-half-hour mock battle which ended the nation's war maneuvers.

The battle began soon after daybreak as skirmishers of the opposing forces met. The valleys resounded with the din of artillery, machine-gun and rifle fire as the battle got under way.

The "enemy" front was judged to have been pierced at three points and its forces annihilated.

This final scene was witnessed by King Victor Emmanuel and attaches of foreign nations.

Benes, in England, Says Democracy Will Triumph

Staying for Winter, He Avoids Controversial Questions

CAMBRIDGE, England, Aug. 7 (P).—Dr. Eduard Benes, former President of Czechoslovakia, said today that democracy would be victorious in the end and that "the victory of democracy and freedom in Europe means the liberty of my country."

The fifty-four-year-old ex-President of the dissolved republic made his first speech in England before the Liberal Summer School at Cambridge. The meeting was open to the public and there were cries of "Long live Czechoslovakia!" as Benes rose to speak.

He avoided reference to current developments in Europe, explaining that as a guest in this country, where he plans to pass the winter, he did not wish to discuss questions which might be controversial.

Polish Peasants Steal German Military Wire

WARSAW, Aug. 7 (A. P.).—The stealing of barbed wire from German military obstructions, it is reported by the newspaper *Ilustrowany Kurjer* of Crakow, has become a sport among Polish peasants along the German frontier.

Mischievously, the newspaper indicates, the peasants cross the border and snip away lengths of wire, which they use to fence their gardens. There is an element of competition, says the newspaper, to see who can get the most wire and in some cases the peasants bring back pieces of military equipment to prove their daring.

British Envoy Reaches Sweden

STOCKHOLM, Aug. 7 (A. P.).—William Strang, special British envoy who participated in the Moscow negotiations for a British-French-Russian mutual assistance pact, arrived here today en route home.

London Keeps Eye On Nazi War Games

Czech Coup In Mind, British Alert As Germans Maneuver Near Polish Border—Smigly-Rydz Speech Praised

[By the Associated Press]

London, Aug. 7—Great Britain kept an alert eye on German and Italian military operations today as she sent her own land, sea and air forces into two months of unprecedented peacetime war maneuvers.

London circles displayed particular interest in German Army movements in Pomerania, Silesia and Moravia which border on Poland. They recalled that Germany held extensive maneuvers near the border of Czechoslovakia last August and September, just before that nation was dismembered.

There was considerable interest also in Italian Army exercises in Piedmont and Lombardy, along the French and Swiss frontiers.

Six Other Nations Preparing

At the same time, six nations of Southeastern Europe advanced their preparedness with plans for military maneuvers which, foreign military attaches in Belgrade said, may put more than 2,000,000 men under arms by the beginning of next month.

Reservists in Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Rumania, Hungary, Greece and Turkey were moving to army and air corps centers. In some of those countries frontier fortifications were being built at top speed and arms factories were running on twenty-four-hour schedules.

Hore-Belisha Flies To Paris

Before leaving for a vacation in Scotland, Prime Minister Chamberlain arranged to keep in daily touch with London. War Minister Hore-Belisha made a "purely personal" flight to Paris which, nevertheless, gave him an opportunity to confer with French military authorities.

The London press, meanwhile, hailed as "commendably restrained but firm" the speech yesterday by Marshal Edward Smigly-Rydz, commander of Poland's armed forces, in which he

said that "violence inflicted by force must be resisted by force."

"Danzig Violating Laws"

The *Times*, which often reflects Government opinions, reviewed the whole Danzig situation in a 1,500-word editorial which quoted liberally from the Marshal's speech, and declared that "legal provisions have been infringed by the Free City, with the help of the Reich."

It is "of high importance," the *Times* said, that Poland is exhibiting "discipline, calmness and resolution."

The editorial again emphasized Britain's determination "to go to the help of Poland if she feels that her independence is threatened and if she takes up arms in defense of her independence."

Hitler's Paper Scornful

In Paris well-informed French observers said Smigly-Rydz's speech was firm but not provocative, and the press termed it "carefully measured but nevertheless rocklike."

The only morning newspaper in Berlin to comment on the speech was Hitler's *Völkischer Beobachter*, which dismissed it curtly and scornfully, saying the marshal's assertion that Poland has no aggressive intentions must "be intended exclusively for the democratic world press."

British Games Beginning

More than 1,300 Royal Air Force planes will engage in a mock air war from tomorrow night through Friday night over southeastern England.

On Wednesday, King George will review 133 reserve ships, and then the reserve fleet and the Home Fleet will combine for exercises to last almost through September. Britain's army, for which more than 1,000,000 men are being trained, will hold maneuvers next week.

Royal Air Force Plans Mass Flight Over France Tonight

After-Dark Maneuvers By "Attacking" Force Of Bombers Will Be First Of Their Kind

[By the Associated Press]

London, Aug. 7—Royal Air Force squadrons will make mass night flights over France for the first time during air exercises beginning tomorrow night.

Bombers of an "attacking" force will fly South as far as Beauvais, fifty-four miles northwest of Paris, before turning back to England to simulate raids on the area designated by military authorities as the "westland" in the maneuvers.

Other bombers of the "eastland" attackers will wheel over the North Sea testing defenses against imaginary raids from the direction of Germany.

The night flights will follow two

Death Strikes R. A. F. Again

London, Aug. 7 (P).—A Royal Air Force bomber crashed on a steep cliff on the English Channel at Beachy Head tonight, killing its crew of three and a woman who was walking on the 3-foot precipice.

The big twin-motored plane toppled over the cliff and into the surf. The bodies of the crew were not recovered until the tide fell.

daylight mass demonstrations by Britain over France this summer.

A blackout of London Thursday night will be a feature of the air-force exercises which end Friday.

More than 60,000 men will be employed in the tests involving 1,300 aircraft, anti-aircraft guns, searchlights and balloons.

LOYAL TYROLESE MAY STAY IN ITALY

Magazine Says Those Who Have Embraced Fascism Will Not Be Ousted

EMIGRES LOSE CITIZENSHIP

Will Be Required to Renounce Italian Status Before Going to Germany

BOLZANO, Italy, Aug. 7 (P).—The monthly review *Artesia Augusta* indicated today that natives of the South Tyrol who have given proof of their allegiance to Italy and Fascism would be permitted to remain in the province, despite the Italian-German agreement for removal of the German section of the population.

In an editorial headed "Clarification," the review said the agree-

ment between Rome and Berlin had eliminated the South Tyrol, which belonged to Austria-Hungary but went to Italy after the World War, as a point of friction between the two governments. The editorial said:

"It is scarcely necessary to warn that the effort of agitation, insidious manoeuvres and mental reservations has definitely ended in the Alto Adige. Likewise definitely ended are the dreams of our enemies about the Alto Adige becoming a point of friction and a cause of disagreement in the effective and constant solidarity between the two totalitarian nations."

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NEW YORK, AUG 7-(AP)—COUNT JERZY POTOCKI, POLISH AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED STATES, SAID ON HIS RETURN TO AMERICA TODAY THAT "POLES ARE READY TO FIGHT FOR DANZIG IF HITLER PROVOKES WAR."

THE AMBASSADOR SAID HE AGREED "100 PER CENT" WITH THE SPEECH MADE YESTERDAY BY MARSHAL EDWARD SMIGLY-RYDZ IN WHICH THE POLISH "STRONG MAN" CALLED DANZIG "THE LUNG" OF POLAND AND SAID THREATS AGAINST IT WOULD BE RESISTED BY FORCE.

"OUR ATTITUDE IS QUITE CLEAR," SAID THE AMBASSADOR. "EVERYBODY KNOWS OUR STAND."

AFTER HAVING SPENT A MONTH IN POLAND, HE IS RETURNING DIRECTLY TO WASHINGTON WHERE HE SAID HE WOULD SEE SECRETARY OF STATE HULL.

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NEW YORK, AUG 7--EUROPE FINISHED OFF INTO THE TRADITIONAL AUGUST HOLIDAYS, LEAVING THE DAY DESPITE SOME PESSIMISTIC PREDICT.

ENGLAND'S MOTHER OF PARLIAMENTS, WHOSE MOVES WERE BEING WATCHED AVIDLY BY OTHER POWERS, FINALLY SIGNED-OFF AT THE WEEK-END AND WENT AWAY TO THE SEASIDE. SHE WASN'T FREE OF MISGIVINGS, HOWEVER, ESPECIALLY SINCE SHE RECALLED THAT THE CZECHO-SLOVAK CRISIS LAST YEAR CAUGHT HER ON HOLIDAY.

THE FRENCH LEGISLATURE ALREADY HAD ADJOURNED. AND THE TOTALITARIAN PARLIAMENTS ARE ON MORE OR LESS PERPETUAL VACATION, BECAUSE WHEN THEIR ADVICE IS WANTED BY THE CHIEFS, IT WILL BE ASKED FOR.

THIS OFFICIAL SIGNALING OF THE HOLIDAYS WAS ACCOMPANIED BY TWO APPARENTLY WIDELY DIVERGENT SUMMATIONS OF THE EUROPEAN DANGERS BY MEMBERS OF THE BRITISH CABINET.

ISHED OFF INTO THE TRADITIONAL
LICT TO LOOK AFTER ITSELF,
IMPENDING EVENTS.

FOREIGN SECRETARY LORD HALIFAX DECLARED THAT "THE NEXT FEW WEEKS OR MONTHS MAY PROVE CRITICAL."

DOMINIONS SECRETARY SIR THOMAS INSKIP ASSERTED THAT "WAR TODAY IS NOT ONLY NOT INEVITABLE BUT IT IS UNLIKELY." STILL, ON ANALYSIS, WE CAN RECONCILE THESE STATEMENTS. THERE MAY BE A GRAVE CRISIS WITHOUT WAR DEVELOPING. IT'S IMPORTANT TO REMEMBER THAT.

INDEED, IT WILL BE SURPRISING IF SOME SORT OF BLOW-OUT DOESN'T HAPPEN IN DUE COURSE IN CONNECTION WITH DANZIG. IT IS ONLY NATURAL TO EXPECT THAT NAZI GERMANY WILL PUT THE HEAT ON THE ANGLO-FRENCH BROTHENED OVER FIRE, TO SEE IF THEY CAN BE PUSHED INTO ANOTHER MARCH WITHOUT GOING TO WAR. BUT THAT WON'T NECESSARILY MEAN AN ARMED CONFLICT TO FOLLOW.

THE NEXT FEW WEEKS MIGHT EASILY PRODUCE SOME SUCH CRISIS. ON THE BERLIN-SOME AXIS MIGHT EVEN SHIFT TO SOME OTHER POINT OF ATTACK, WITH THE IDEA OF TESTING THE SITUATION.

SO AS HALIFAX SAYS, THE COMING DAYS MAY BE CRITICAL, BUT WE CAN STILL AGREE WITH INSKIP THAT WAR ISN'T INEVITABLE. WAR WILL COME IF AND WHEN ONE SIDE OR THE OTHER DECIDES THAT THE TIME HAS ARRIVED TO SETTLE THE WHOLE QUESTION OF EUROPEAN DOMINATION BY FORCE. THERE WON'T BE A GENERAL EUROPEAN WAR SOLELY TO SETTLE THE DANZIG QUESTION, ALTHOUGH THAT MAY BE USED AS AN EXCUSE FOR IT.

THE HOLIDAYS ARE BEING USHERED IN BY THREE HIGHLY IMPORTANT DEVELOPMENTS. THESE ARE:

1. THE GERMAN-ITALIAN-JAPANESE CONFERENCE IN ITALY WHICH MAY (OR MAY NOT) CONSIDER WHETHER JAPAN CAN BE BROUGHT INTO THE BERLIN-ROME MILITARY ALLIANCE.

2. THE ANGLO-FRENCH-RUSSIAN MILITARY PARLEY IN MOSCOW TO CONSIDER FURTHER THE PROJECTED ALLIANCE AMONG THESE POWERS.

3. BRITISH PREMIER CHAMBERLAIN'S BLUNT WARNING IN CONGRESS TO JAPAN THAT ENGLAND MIGHT FIND IT NECESSARY TO SEND A FLEET TO THE ORIENT "IN CERTAIN CIRCUMSTANCES."

AS REGARDS THE FIRST POINT, A HIGH JAPANESE OFFICIAL STATED THAT JAPAN IS BEING FORCED TOWARDS AN OUTRIGHT MILITARY ALLIANCE WITH THE AXIS BECAUSE OF AMERICA'S ABROGATION OF HER JAPANESE TRADE TREATY AND BRITISH RESISTANCE TO JAPAN'S DEMANDS IN CHINA.

ONE WOULD HAVE EXPECTED HIM TO SAY THAT THE POSSIBILITY OF RUSSIA MAKING AN ALLIANCE WITH FRANCE AND ENGLAND WOULD HAVE GIVEN JAPAN A HARDER PUSH TOWARDS THE AXIS.

HOWEVER, SOME OBSERVERS BELIEVE THAT THERE MAY BE A GOOD DEAL OF BLUFF IN THE SUGGESTION THAT THE CONFERENCE IN ITALY MAY BRING JAPAN INTO AN ALLIANCE WITH THE AXIS, THE IDEA BEING TO FORCE BRITAIN'S HAND IN CHINA, AND TO IMPEDE THE SIGNING OF AN ANGLO-FRENCH-RUSSIAN ALLIANCE. HERETOFORE JAPAN HAS INDICATED THAT SHE DEFINITELY DIDN'T DESIRE TO ENTER ANY MILITARY ALLIANCE WITH GERMANY AND ITALY.

THE SIGNING OF A PACT WITH RUSSIA IS THE MOST VITAL THING REMAINING TO GET THE ANGLO-FRENCH "HALT HITLER" BLOC ALL SET FOR EVENTUALITIES.

CHAMBERLAIN'S STERN DECLARATION WAS A DELIBERATE ADVERTISEMENT OF BRITAIN'S INTENTION TO STAND BY HER GUNS. HE SAID IT WASN'T A

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THREAT BUT A "WARNING," BUT IT CERTAINLY CAME AS CLOSE TO BEING A THREAT AS IT COULD AND ESCAPE IT.

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ONE CAN'T AVOID THE CONCLUSION THAT THE PREMIER'S WARNING WAS INTENDED NOT ONLY FOR JAPAN BUT FOR EUROPE. IT WAS A STATEMENT CALCULATED TO HELP BRIDGE THE TRYING WEEKS OF THE IMMEDIATE FUTURE WHICH LORD HALIFAX SAYS "MAY PROVE CRITICAL."

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BOH 2 AND AUG 8 1939
"THANKS TO THIS CLARIFYING ACCORD ~~THE~~ THOSE WHO HAVE ALWAYS SHOWN THEIR LOYALTY TO ITALY AND THE REGIME'S INSTITUTIONS WILL REMAIN AND SERENELY CONTINUE THEIR FRUITFUL WORK ON THE LAND OF THEIR ANCESTORS."

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ONLY THE MOST GENERAL REASONS HAVE BEEN GIVEN FOR THE SUDDEN DECISION FOR COMPULSORY REMOVAL OF SOME 10,000 GERMANS AND THE TRANSFER OF AS MANY AS 200,000 OF THE GERMAN-SPEAKING ITALIANS AS MAY DECIDE THEY MAY FIND A HAPPIER LIFE AMONG PEOPLE OF THEIR OWN ORIGIN.

THE OFFICIAL EXPLANATION ANNOUNCED JULY 12, WAS THAT THE ORDER WAS ISSUED FOR "POLITICAL AND MILITARY" REASONS. BEHIND THAT LAY THE FASCIST GOVERNMENT'S CONCERN THAT THE PRESENCE OF A COMPACT AND NOT ENTIRELY CONTENTED MINORITY ON ONE OF ITS FRONTIERS MIGHT PROVE A LIABILITY IN WAR AND EVEN IN PEACE.

AMONG INHABITANTS OF THE PROVINCE THE CONVICTION HAS BEEN WIDESPREAD THAT NAZI YEARNING FOR INCORPORATION OF THE SOUTH TYROL WITHIN GREATER GERMANY WAS AN IMPORTANT FACTOR IN THE DETERMINATION TO ELIMINATE THIS POSSIBLE SOURCE OF SEDITION.

FASCIST OFFICIALS, REJECTING SUGGESTIONS THE EXPULSION INDICATED FRICTION BETWEEN THE AXIS PARTNERS, DESCRIBED THE MOVE AS A BENEVOLENT CONCESSION TO GERMANS WITHIN THE PROVINCIAL BORDERS. ALONG WITH THE GERMANS, ALL OTHER FOREIGNERS HAVE BEEN ORDERED OUT OF THE BORDER AREA. THE PRINCIPAL SUFFERERS IN THIS CLASS WERE SWISS HOTEL KEEPERS, MANY OF WHOM SPENT YEARS IN BUILDING UP THEIR RESORTS, AND SOME FOREIGNERS WHO HAD ESTABLISHED HOMES HERE.

THE REMOVAL OF GERMANS AND OTHER ESTABLISHED FOREIGN RESIDENTS IS PROCEEDING SLOWLY. REPRESENTATIVES OF FOREIGN EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS HAVE BEEN TOURING THE PROVINCE, OBTAINING CONCESSIONS FOR INDIVIDUALS WITH PROPERTY INTERESTS AND MAKING ARRANGEMENTS FOR THEIR COMPENSATION.

MISSION

A GERMAN ~~MISSION~~ IS BEING AWAITED TO APPRAISE THE INTERESTS OF GERMAN EMIGRANTS, WHO ARE EXPECTED TO RECEIVE PAYMENT FOR THEIR PROPERTY IN GERMAN MONEY AFTER THEIR TRANSFER.

IN THIS WAY, ITALY MAY SUCCEED IN COLLECTING SOME OF THE MORE THAN 350,000,000 LIRE (ABOUT \$18,421,000) GERMANY OWES ITALIAN EXPORTERS UNDER THE CLEARING ARRANGEMENT.

THE SCHEME WILL REACH ITS CLIMAX WHEN THE QUESTION OF THE NATIVE TYROLESE EVENTUALLY IS DEALT WITH. IT APPEARED LIKELY MANY WOULD PREFER TO MOVE RATHER THAN FACE THE PROSPECT OF PROGRESSIVELY THOROUGH ITALIANIZATION.

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ROME, AUG. 7-(AP)-THE GOVERNMENT INTRODUCED A BILL IN THE FASCIST CHAMBER TODAY REQUIRING SOUTH TYROLEANS OF ITALIAN CITIZENSHIP, WHO ELECT TO MOVE INTO GERMANY, TO RENOUNCE THEIR CITIZENSHIP BEFORE LEAVING.

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SUCH RENUNCIATION WOULD SEVER THEM COMPLETELY FROM ITALY, AUTOMATICALLY EXEMPTING THEM FROM OBLIGATIONS OF ITALIAN MILITARY SERVICE.

THE BILL WAS PRESENTED BY PREMIER MUSSOLINI HIMSELF AS MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR.

UNDER THE PROGRAM FOR ITALIANIZING THE SOUTH TYROL 10,000 GERMAN CITIZENS THERE MUST LEAVE IMMEDIATELY.

ANOTHER 200,000 RESIDENTS OF GERMANIC BLOOD, WHO ACQUIRED ITALIAN CITIZENSHIP THROUGH THE TREATY OF ST. GERMAIN AFTER THE WORLD WAR, HAVE BEEN GIVEN THE CHOICE OF LEAVING OR REMAINING.

MANY OF THEM FEAR, HOWEVER, THAT IF THEY STAY IN THE SOUTH TYROL, WHICH ITALY ACQUIRED FROM THE FORMER AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN EMPIRE IN THE POST-WAR SETTLEMENTS, THEY MIGHT EVENTUALLY BE MOVED TO OTHER PARTS OF ITALY.

IT IS TO THOSE OF THIS SECOND CLASS WHO CHOOSE TO LEAVE THAT THE MEASURE INTRODUCED TODAY WOULD APPLY. RENUNCIATION BY THE HEAD OF A FAMILY WOULD EXTEND ALSO TO HIS WIFE AND MINOR CHILDREN.

THE BAN ON GERMANS IN THE SOUTH TYROL, EXPLAINED OFFICIALLY AS FOR "POLITICAL AND MILITARY REASONS," LATER WAS EXTENDED TO ALL FOREIGNERS IN THE BORDER AREA BUT IT WAS LEARNED EXCEPTIONS HAD BEEN MADE FOR MANY SWISS PROPERTY OWNERS WHOSE GOVERNMENT INTERCEDED.

RO94RPEB

ADD...OPPOSING IDEOLOGIES/

FOR A FULL DANGER TO EUROPE YOU MUST, IN THE OPINION OF EXPERT OBSERVERS TAKE HEED OF THE SIGNS OF REAL ECONOMIC CRISIS/

TO GAUGE THE FUTURE OF EUROPE FOR TEN YEARS AHEAD YOU MUST CONSIDER, NOT ONLY THE POSSIBILITY OF WAR, BUT THE POSSIBILITY OF WHAT WILL HAPPEN IF WAR DOES NOT TAKE PLACE.

WHAT, AS EXAMPLE, WILL HAPPEN IN GERMANY, WITH HER INLAND CURRENCY, WITH HER STRUGGLE OF BARTER TRADE AGAINST CASH TRADE, WITH THE UNOFFICIAL BOYCOTT IMPOSED ON HER FROM MANY DIRECTIONS?

IT'S NOT IMPOSSIBLE, OBSERVERS ARE AGREED, THAT EUROPE, INCLUDING GERMANY, MAY RIDE IT THROUGH; THAT, WITHOUT WAR, AN ADJUSTMENT FROM WAR-PREPAREDNESS ECONOMY COULD BE MADE. BUT NOT, IT IS AGREED, WITHOUT A PRICE.

TO INVEST MILLIONS IN FORTIFICATIONS AND GUNS, AND NOT USE THEM; TO MOBILIZE MILLIONS OF SOLDIERS AND WORKMEN, AND THEN SEND THEM HOME; TO ELABORATE WAR INDUSTRIES AND THEN WATCH THEIR SMOKESTACKS GROW COLD; TO STIFLE AND HAMPER TRADE THROUGH WAR-FAIR AND NERVOUSNESS, AND THEN TRY TO REVIVE THAT TRADE--ALL THIS MAY BECOME A PROBLEM OF TREMENDOUS PROPORTIONS, WITH FACTORS OF NATIONAL DESPERATION HEAVILY INVOLVED/

END SUNDAY ADVANCE. SENT JULY 29

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(ADVANCE) WARSAW--(CORRESPONDENCE OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)--WAR IN EUROPE?

OF ECONOMIC CRISIS AND SMASH-UP IN EUROPE?

THERE IS A DEVELOPING OPINION THAT IT'S GOING TO BE ONE OR THE OTHER, AND EITHER WAY THE PROSPECT IS NOT PLEASANT.

CAN EUROPE KEEP FROM GOING TO WAR IS ONE QUESTION.

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THE OTHER IS: CAN EUROPE KEEP FROM PAYING A PROGRESS-KILLING PENALTY FOR THE FINANCIAL DRAIN OF INSATIABLE ARMAMENTS, FOR ARTIFICIALLY STIMULATED TRADE, FOR THE STRAIN OF LIVING AT BAYONET POINT?

WHAT WILL HAPPEN IF EUROPE GOES TO WAR NEEDS LITTLE IMAGINATION. WHAT HAS HAPPENED IN SPAIN AND CHINA WILL BE ONLY A SCRATCH, A SHALLOW WOUND, AS COMPARED WITH THE DEATH AND DESTRUCTION AND MISERY THAT WOULD RESULT FROM A NEW, SO-CALLED MODERN WAR INVOLVING THE MAJOR POWERS OF EUROPE.

WHAT WILL HAPPEN IF WAR DOES NOT COME ABOUT, WITH THE TREMENDOUS EUROPEAN ARMAMENTS STRANDED AND USELESS, AND WITH WAR PRESSURE

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REMOVED FROM NATIONAL ECONOMY, IS NOT SO OBVIOUS.

BUT UNCONTROLLED INFLATION CAN TERRORIZE AS WELL AS GUNS.

UNEMPLOYMENT CAN BE A VICIOUS FACTOR IN CAUSING UNREST.

AND GUNS AND FORTIFICATIONS DO NOT PAY DIVIDENDS.

I TALKED RECENTLY WITH A MAN WHO IS ONE OF THE LEADING FINANCIAL EXPERTS OF EUROPE AND A CITIZEN OF A NEUTRAL COUNTRY; A MAN WHOSE ECONOMIC INSIGHT HAS BEEN PROVEN TIME AND AGAIN.

"I AM NOT SO WORRIED ABOUT WAR IN EUROPE," SAID THIS MAN. "IN MY MIND AND HEART I DO NOT BELIEVE THAT WAR WILL COME; THAT EUROPE WILL SO LOSE ITS REASON AS TO GO TO WAR. BUT I AM WORRIED ABOUT ECONOMIC CONDITIONS IN EUROPE. I FORESEE AN ECONOMIC CRISIS, AND IT MAY BE AS BAD A THING, IN ITS WAY, AS WAR."

"ALREADY," HE CONTINUED, "THERE ARE SIGNS OF INFLATION, AND THE SIGNS ARE GROWING. AND WHAT OTHER RESULT CAN THERE BE TO THIS ENDLESS PILING UP OF ARMAMENTS, TO THIS TREMENDOUS INVESTMENT IN SOMETHING WHICH CAN GIVE NO RETURNS. WHAT OF THE HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF PEOPLE WHO ARE EMPLOYED ON AND IN THESE ARMAMENT PROJECTS? WHAT OF THE NORMAL TRADE THAT IS BEING SACRIFICED?"

IF THIS QUESTION MARK IS APPLIED TO GERMANY, THERE ARE TWO FURTHER QUESTIONS WHICH INTRIGUE BOTH THE PUBLIC AND THE EXPERT MIND:

WOULD HITLER, CONFRONTED WITH A CHOICE BETWEEN WAR AND ACUTE ECONOMIC TROUBLES, PREFER TO GO TO WAR? WOULD HE GAMBLE ON FIGHTING HIS WAY CLEAR, AS OPPOSED TO RISKING AN UNHAPPY AND, PERHAPS, IMPOSSIBLE INTERNAL SITUATION?

AND CAN GERMANY--IF HITLER SHOULD DECIDE ON WAR--AFFORD A WAR? TO THESE QUESTIONS YOU FIND OPINION VARIOUSLY DIVIDED.

THERE IS A SCHOOL OF THOUGHT WHICH BELIEVES THAT, IF FORCED TO A SHOWDOWN BETWEEN MILITARY ADVENTURE ABROAD OR ECONOMIC REBELLION OR

COLLAPSE AT HOME, HITLER WILL CHOOSE WAR. HIS GAMBLE WOULD BE ON QUICK ACQUISITION OF VALUABLE AREAS AND ON THE BIG STAKES POSSIBLE TO A VICTORY.

THERE IS ANOTHER SCHOOL WHICH BELIEVES THAT THE CONSERVATIVE ELEMENTS IN GERMANY MAY YET, IN SOME MIRACULOUS MANNER, GAIN THE UPPER HAND. AND THERE IS NO ABSOLUTE EVIDENCE AS YET THAT HITLER WILL NOT HIMSELF ELECT PEACEFUL NEGOTIATION IN PREFERENCE TO A WAR THAT "NO ONE WOULD WIN." PARADOXICALLY, AN ECONOMIC SITUATION THAT MIGHT PROMPT GERMANY TO WAR MAY BE A DETERRING FACTOR IN MAKING GERMANY UNABLE TO FINANCE A WAR.

THE OPINION HERE IN EASTERN EUROPE IS THAT GERMANY, ESPECIALLY IF FIGHTING ECONOMIC BLOCKADE AS WELL AS OPPOSING ARMIES, COULD NOT FINANCE A LONG WAR.

AGAINST THIS, HOWEVER, IS THE ADMISSION THAT MANY FORMER ECONOMIC YARDSTICKS NO LONGER APPLY, AND THAT THE FINANCIAL POSSIBILITIES OF AN OBEDIENT AND DISCIPLINED PEOPLE HAVE PROVED BEWILDERING IN MANY RESPECTS.

TODAY, NATIONAL PRIDES AND FEELINGS, NATIONAL RESENTMENTS AND BITTERNESS, ARE STILL BEING HELD IN CHECK AS REGARDS A GENERAL WAR. HITLER IS REPORTED TO HAVE SAID THAT HE IS THE ONLY MAN, NOW AND FUTURE, WHO COULD MAKE THE OFFER HE DID MAKE TO POLAND (A PASSAGEWAY THROUGH THE POLISH CORRIDOR AND A 25 YEAR NON-AGGRESSION PACT) AND STILL STAY IN POWER.

BUT IT IS THE QUALITY OF DESPERATION THAT THREATENS THE PEACE OF EUROPE AS WELL AS NATIONAL PRIDES AND OPPOSING IDEOLOGIES.

GERMAN PRESS TURNS ITS FIRE TOWARD POLES

Attack Is Made as Danzig Nazi Chief Arrives to See Hitler.

BLAST IS UNUSUALLY BITTER With Eye on Polish Situation, British Will Stage Big Air Show Tonight.

BERLIN, Aug. 8 (A. P.).—A new German newspaper attack on Poland flared today as arrangements apparently were completed for a new meeting between Adolf Hitler and Albert Forster, the Nazi leader of the Free City of Danzig.

Forster was reported to have landed last night at Salzburg airport, only a few miles from Hitler's chalet at Berchtesgaden. Officials, however, refused to say whether Forster—who frequently has declared that Hitler must determine the moment when Germany will move into Danzig—had seen his Fuehrer.

The Berlin press blasts at Poland were unusually bitter and the unanimity and enthusiasm with which all the papers sailed into the subject hinted at concerted action.

Papers Follows DNB Lead.

The editorials followed the lead of the German official news agency, DNB, which, in a commentary criticizing the Polish newspaper Czas, attributed to it a threat that Polish artillery would demolish Danzig if the Free City attempted to reunite with Germany.

[Czas, commenting on declarations Sunday by Polish Marshal Edward Zmigly-Rydz of the importance of Danzig to Poland's economic life, said: "The guns of the Polish Army are facing Danzig, should authorities of the Free City not abandon in time the dangerous road they are following on orders from the outside."]

DNB said that Czas "openly threatens a malicious attack and brutal bombardment by which Danzig could be laid in ruins, but

Polish loudmouths must be told that they cannot ruthlessly provoke Germany in this manner."

Warning by Hitler's Paper.

Following DNB's "warning," headlines were spread across every Berlin front page this morning. Herr Hitler's Voelkischer Beobachter said:

"Czas and the men who stand behind it are impatient to hear the cannon boom. They forget completely that other cannon may boom too and that Poland is by no means in a position to challenge

and to make the unpleasant acquaintance of vastly superior forces of arms."

Voelkischer Beobachter's comment was captioned, "High Point of Polish Shamelessness—London and Parisian Agitation Bears Its Fruit—Unbearable Challenge."

A Lokal Anzeiger bannerline called the Czas editorial a "blunt Polish threat against German Danzig . . . cheap saber-rattling in Warsaw."

Boersenzeitung called Czas's comment "a criminal provocation" and added: "We will lose patience some day and then the impertinent challenger can hope for no mercy."

Arms for Polish Guards.

WARSAW, Aug. 8 (A. P.).—Orders to wear full uniforms and carry rifles while on duty have been issued to Polish customs officials on the Danzig-East Prussian frontier, the newspaper Kurjer Warszawski said today.

There was no official confirmation of the order. It was pointed out, however, that Polish customs officials of the Free City are entitled to be armed, although the practice has not always been observed.

It was said that Poland was prepared to create a customs staff at Danzig strong enough to resist any attempts at forcible interference with their work or any attempts at forcible expulsion.

The order to carry rifles, it was said would remain in force until it could be determined whether negotiations between Polish and Danzig authorities over customs control could bring any clear settlement of difficulties.

Contributing to German-Polish tension were reports that Polish anti-aircraft guns fired yesterday at a German military plane sighted over Polish territory northwest of Danzig.

BERLIN, AUG. 9.—WHEN IT CAN HAPPEN THAT THE POLES, ALTHOUGH THEY

COULD ACCOMPLISH THEIR ORIGINAL INTENTION TO SHOOT DANZIG TO

PIECES, WOULD MAKE AN ACQUAINTANCE WITH GERMAN WEAPONS IN

SUCH A MANNER THEY WILL FOREVER LOSE THEIR RESISTANCE TO BOMBARD GERMANY

CITIES AGAIN.

THAT IS SAID AS A WARNING TO POLAND, FOR ONE

DOES NOT PLAY UNPUNISHED WITH A BURNING MATCH AT A POWDER KEEL.

THE WHO MISTAKES GERMANY'S PLACEFUL
INTENTIONS FOR BOUNDLESS PATIENCE MAKES A FUNDAMENTAL MIS-
CALCULATION.

ONE SHOT AT DANZIG WOULD BRING
POLAND INTO CONTACT WITH THE GERMAN NAILED FIST WHICH SOON WOULD
PARALYZE THIS POLISH INSOLENCE.

DEAR BRITISH UMBRELLA PACIFISTS, DOES
ONE NEED CLEARER EVIDENCE OF THE NAKED FORCE AND BRUTAL
SPIRIT OF AGGRESSION THAN IS PRESENTED BY SUCH WORDS IN A

POLISH NEWSPAPER?
**REICH SIGNING
EVERY GERMAN
FOR WAR DUTY**

Orders All From 5 To 70,
Jews Included, To Regis-
ter For Defense
Seeks To Reach Peak Of
Preparedness By Middle
Of This Month

**Poland Signing
Her Own**
Prague, Aug. 8 (AP)—The Polish

consulate general today ordered all Polish citizens of more than 17 years of age now living in the German protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia to register.
The consulate register is for use in event any of the Poles are needed for military service.

[By the Associated Press]
Berlin, Aug. 8—New registration of every German between the ages of 5 and 70 was ordered tonight in the interests of national defense as the nation stepped up its general program to establish a peak of preparedness by mid-August.

Only active soldiers and reservists are excepted. The cards must be filed in Berlin between August 13-19. The registration will be handled through the police with the aid of Nazi party political leaders.

With the press concentrating on its most vigorous campaign since tension developed over Danzig last April, a campaign that was aimed at Poland, and with reports of automobiles and trucks being requisitioned in some sections for military maneuvers, the new registration order was issued by Wilhelm Frick, Interior Minister.

He directed the cataloguing should include details of the talent, knowledge, physical condition and efficiency of every male and female. In effect the reregistration supplements the regular police register.

Jews Included
Jews also must fill out the registration cards.
Each person thus may be assigned to the job he knows best in case of war—if he is not already at the front.
Each individual's card will show his profession, training, knowledge of foreign languages, training in sanitation, air defense, emergency technical duties, Red Cross work and whether he has fulfilled his labor and military duties to the state.

Registry Of Children
The reasons for registering children between 5 and 10 years of age were not stated in the announcement, but it was understood part of the object is to determine what type of service would be best suited to their mothers.
Women with young children would get different emergency assignments from those with older children, it was believed. It also was understood that should an emergency become acute some form of youth training might be introduced for those under 10 years of age.

Most children at 10 are enrolled in the Hitler youth movement, which in time of emergency might have special duties assigned it.
The announcement observed that "should Germany be attacked then

women and men unable to bear arms will have to support the fighting army by substituting at home in even a greater degree than during the World War."

Penalties Provided
A fine up to 150 marks (about \$60) or six weeks' imprisonment is provided for failure to fill out the registration card or for deliberately answering any question falsely.

Despite Germany's preparations to put the nation on a preparedness footing, there were declarations that no war was in the offing, so far as Germany's intentions are concerned, and that Adolf Hitler would find a peaceful solution to "pending questions."

Aside from the new registration program other developments were:

Army and Hitler youth leaders agreed on a plan whereby future Hitler youth leaders will receive pre-military training under experienced army officers.

Filling stations were cautioned to limit the sale of gasoline.

In many centers, especially in southern Germany, the requisitioning of trucks for military maneuvers was ordered.

Hitler ordered that beginning Thursday a film depicting Germany's Siegfried line—the fortress system facing France—must be shown in every German movie house.

The press with a unanimity indicating direction from a central authority intensified its anti-Polish campaign.

60,000 Youths Mobilized
Pre-military practice in rifle shooting, signaling, topography and similar field work has long been a part of the Hitler youth program, but the instructors were youth-movement leaders. Some 60,000 picked young men now

will be under army command as a consequence of the new ruling.

The film showing the Siegfried line is designed to convince the German people that Hitler and Field Marshal Hermann Wilhelm Goering were right when, after inspection trips, they pronounced the western fortifications invincible.

At many filling stations in Berlin gasoline purchasers were told that hereafter regular customers could get only ten or fifteen liters (about two and a half to four gallons) and strangers were refused more than five liters (about one and a quarter gallons).

All Can Meet Needs

This did not mean car owners were left without gasoline, for by going from station to station they could obtain all they needed.

It meant, however, that many drivers began to think in terms of the most economic use of their vehicles.

This phase of "preparedness" psychology was enhanced when evidence accumulated that in many cities, notably in the south, autos and trucks had been requisitioned by the military and at Salzburg particularly many private vehicles were requisitioned.

The press unanimously emphasized that the German army was standing behind Danzig and the tone of the editorials was summarized in headlines such as this: "Poland Beware."

Newspapers were quick to follow the lead of the official news agency, which last night warned that con-

tinued "challenges" from Poland might result in "acquaintanceship with German weapons."

**Warsaw Expects Letup
In Danzig Customs Row**

Warsaw, Aug. 8 (AP)—The opinion prevailed in Polish quarters today that a new period of relative quiet would be forthcoming in discussions with Danzig over customs issues.

The Polish press indicated satisfaction with the outcome of a hectic week-end in the disputed Free City in which a Polish communique finally announced the Free City Senate had agreed to negotiate over the issues and had disavowed a threat to force certain Polish customs officials from their post along the Danzig-East Prussian border.

Reports from Berlin over German anger at an editorial in the Polish newspaper *Czas* were widely published. The paper had declared that "guns of the Polish army are facing Danzig, should authorities of the Free City not abandon in time the dangerous road they are following on orders from the outside."

The newspaper *Wisczor Warszawski* declared Germany was "beginning to understand that an armed conflict with Poland would be the end of her *Drang Nach Osten* (march to the East)" and saw in the anger of the German press evidence of the "nervousness" of the German people and German political circles.

**500 Planes to Make Sham Raid on Britain,
Sweeping In From Channel and North Sea**

LONDON, Aug. 8 (AP)—British anti-aircraft defenses were manned today against a make-believe enemy bombers' raid in a spectacular prologue to full-dress rehearsal of the nation's armed forces.
The raiders, 500 of them, will operate from the south and east. One group of Royal Air Force planes playing the part of the enemy will fly over France tonight to wheel back from the vicinity of Beauvais, northwest of Paris. The rest will swoop in from the North Sea.
Their jobs will be to dodge 800 defending planes, some 1,400 anti-aircraft guns and a barrage of 500

The Admiralty issued a call today for 3,000 former sailors and marines to man training ships for conscripts, and certain ships of the reserve fleet and to work with the naval air service.

The program of maneuvers between now and the end of September calls for a parade of the full power of British armed forces. Observers saw two motives—to have armaments at the peak of efficiency against any emergency and to lend weight to British commitments such as the promise to back Poland against a Danzig coup.

500-PLANE "RAID" ON ENGLAND FAILS

Not A Single "Enemy" Bomber Gets By Listening Posts Undetected

Maneuvers Marred By Crashes—5 Reported Dead. Naval Review Due Today

[By the Associated Press]

London, Aug. 8.—Britain used 1,300 warplanes and 60,000 air defense soldiers in a gigantic test of air raid precautions tonight and at its conclusion the Air Ministry announced that all aircraft "attacking" from the direction of France and Germany had been detected.

Listening posts succeeded in reporting every attacking bomber, it was announced, although the speed of the attack theoretically caught the defenders not fully prepared.

Accidents Reported

Lifeboats put out from Walton on the Naze and Adleburg following reports that two bombers came down in the North Sea.

Another bomber crashed in a field in Yorkshire shortly after midnight and first reports said five occupants were believed dead.

There also were reports that at least one other and possibly two ships took part in the games were missing. The Air Ministry insisted it had no reports of accidents or planes missing.

Up to today, the best figures show, there had been 106 military plane accidents with loss of life this year. The deaths numbered 181.

After "photographic" raids on such strategic ports as Southampton and Portsmouth, all other raiding and defending planes were believed, however, to have returned safely to their bases.

War To Be Renewed

Renewal of the mimic aerial warfare will begin at dawn tomorrow while the reserve fleet of 133 ships lines up for a review by King George and land armies launch their biggest maneuvers since 1914.

Here is the air ministry's account of tonight's "battle":

"Hostilities began at 8 P. M. (2 P. M. E.S.T.). The 'declaration of war' between Eastland and Westland was quickly followed by a series of bombing raids by Eastland along the east

coast of Westland from Wash to points north of the Thames estuary. Eleven sudden raids were made on this territory during the first forty minutes.

"Many squadrons of the Westland (defending) bombers were immediately dispatched and made counter-raids on Eastland, while the Westland fighters took off to engage the enemy.

Two Raids Made

"Two raids have been made on south London and anti-aircraft batteries have been heavily engaged.

"Many Eastland squadrons . . . followed earlier raiders over the North Sea. Others flew southeast toward the French coast, where they turned to make their raids on a northwesterly course."

Of the 1,300 planes used in the maneuvers, 500 composed the "invading" force, which concentrated on the southeastern England containing nearly half of the British Isles' 42,000,000 inhabitants.

Observers On Job

Awaiting the "invading" planes were thousands of observers with secret plane-detector equipment and squadrons of fast-fighting planes bent on intercepting them before they reached the coast. More than 600 searchlights

sought to pick out the invaders in the sky.

Each bomber was equipped with outside flashlights to light up each time a projectile was dropped. Photograph equipment on the ground recorded whether a hit was scored.

In the peak hours, during a blackout of a large area including London early Thursday, Air Raid Precautions experts expect to get a better idea of how the country fared.

In Weymouth harbor 14,000 reserve sailors and officers called for special training were putting the finishing touches on everything from buttons to gun turrets for the King's review.

Soldiers Everywhere

Scattered throughout England scores of thousands of soldiers of the territorial army, similar to the United States National Guard, and new British conscripts were in camp to prepare for army maneuvers September 14-21.

For the reserve fleet review Vice-Admiral Sir Max Horton, commander, has mustered an imposing array of second-line ships.

All types of British fighting craft are represented, from the 29,150-ton battleship Revenge to small, swift motor torpedo boats.

Included in the muster of ships, normally employed on secondary duties or lying idle in harbor, is the pre-war battleship Iron Duke, World War flagship of Admiral Jellicoe, which now is used as a gunnery training ship.

Demilitarized Under Treaty

Demilitarized under the London naval treaty, 1931-32, Iron Duke's reduced displacement is only 21,250 tons, but she still carries six 13.5-inch and twelve 6-inch guns.

The only aircraft carrier in the fleet is the 22,500-ton Courageous, a cruiser launched in 1936 and converted for plane carrying after the World War.

There are twelve cruisers with 6-inch guns, some of the ten-year-old, 9,975-ton C class and others of the twenty-year-old D class of 4,850 tons.

An additional cruiser squadron includes the reserve fleet flagship Effingham, 9,770 tons; Emerald, 7,550 tons, and Dunedin, 4,850 tons.

Workers Do Rush Job

Destroyers in the newly mustered fleet number fifty-four.

Engineers and thousands of dockyard workers had a rush job getting the ships selected for Britain's "crisis fleet" into fighting trim.

More than thirty destroyers of World War design were converted for submarine hunting and anti-aircraft duties. Each carries a new type of four-inch dual-purpose gun on twin mountings, with control gear for high or low angle fire; heavy anti-aircraft machine guns; a grim array of depth charges that can be discharged on either side or over the stern by levers operated from the bridge; and highly secret submarine detectors.

Round Out Fleet

Twelve submarines, 18 escort, patrol and minesweeping vessels; 14 armed trawlers, the 6,740-ton cruiser mine-layer Adventure, 5 anti-submarine power boats and 3 motor torpedo boats round out the fleet.

Naval experts say the reserve fleet has been radically improved in the last three years. Called the Cinderella of the navy, it formerly was used to "prop up the dockyard wall" and could not have been made ready for sea under several months. Repairs were a routine and leisurely matter.

Now, the experts declare, the fleet is in almost immediate readiness for war.

Up To Hitler, Churchill Says

Meanwhile, Winston Churchill said in a broadcast to the United States that, "if Herr Hitler does not make war, there will be no war."

"No one has ever dreamed of attacking Germany," the wartime First Lord of the Admiralty said.

"If Germany desires to be reassured against attack by her neighbors, she has only to say the word and we will give her the fullest guarantees in accordance with the Covenant of the League of Nations."

REICH PUSHES FILM ON SIEGFRIED LINE

"The West Wall" Will Be Shown Throughout Nation Beginning Tomorrow

Movie Designed To Instill In Germans A Sense Of Security In Event Of War

By EDWIN SHANK

Associated Press Wire

Berlin, Aug. 8.—The Nazi ing next to me in a darkened theater nudged me in the side and whispered:

"Ein riesending, nicht?" (Gigantic eh?)

He meant Germany's Siegfried line of fortifications facing France.

We were watching a preview of the new forty-minute film, "The West Wall," dramatizing the work of building Germany's western line of defense, from engineers' plans to finished steel and concrete bristling with cannon.

Would Instill Security

But the picture, obviously designed to instill in all Germans a feeling of security and invincibility in case of war, doesn't reveal much of armament or soldiers in action.

It is presented as a factual record-

ing of all phases of the Siegfried line from the Netherlands to the Swiss boundaries.

Stress is laid on actual construction work and how the resources of an entire nation were mobilized to make the job possible in a year and a half—complete even down to water sprinklers.

Germans watching the show perked up when soldiers assigned to the fortifications came swinging along behind barbed-wire and tank barriers singing "Germany, Land of the Soldier."

Then they disappeared into one of the 22,000 great "bunkers" of the line.

Soldiers March In

The camera followed the soldiers as they marched or were carried by little electric trains through long and intricate tunnels to appointed stations. There were fleeting glimpses of stores of ammunition and guns.

The camera showed bunk rooms, a well-stocked kitchen and a cook tasting soup. Each "bunker" was pictured as a virtual city in itself.

As the camera swung to the opposite side of the Rhine to show the French fortifications, the narrator emphasized

that the German "bunkers" were in no danger of floods as were the French because the Germans' were built on higher ground.

Taken Behind Line

The spectators were then taken behind the line into the air defense with its strategically placed anti-craft guns, sound detectors, the drone of approach

searchlights and balloon air obstructions.

The theme of the picture is "1914—incirclement but undefended boundaries; today—encirclement but invincible border."

The picture will be shown beginning Thursday throughout Germany in place of the usual culture film and news reel which accompany every feature picture.

5 DANZIGERS SEE SPY FILM, JAILED

"Confessions of Nazi" Picture Packs Polish Theatres

WARSAW, Aug. 8 (AP).—The Polish press reported today that five Danzig citizens had been arrested for going to Gdynia, Poland, to see the American film "Confessions of a Nazi Spy."

The film has been playing to packed houses in Poland for many weeks.

BELGRADE TO STORE FOOD FOR DEFENSE

BELGRADE, Aug. 8 (AP).—The Yugoslav Cabinet today empowered the Finance Ministry to prepare plans for storing a huge food reserve for emergencies.

Export of raw materials deemed necessary for national defense has been banned.

Rumania Curbs Use of Wh

BUCHAREST, Aug. 8 (AP).—Rumanian government issued today an order forbidding the milling of first-grade wheat, which is reserved for export. Increased sale abroad of the better-grade wheat is intended to help offset the heavier expenditure for armaments being purchased from Germany, Italy, France and England.

Rumanians to Fight Turks

BUCHAREST, Aug. 8 (A. P.).—A large Rumanian military mission will leave soon to confer with Turkish military leaders at Ankara, it was announced today.

Slovak-Polish Pass Is Closed

PRAGUE, Aug. 8 (AP).—A newspaper reported today that Jablunka Pass, on the only good highway between Slovakia and Poland, had been closed to the public. The pass, cutting through the frontier south of Teschen, near the Polish frontier, is considered of military importance.

Zog Takes Windsor Chateau

VERSAILLES, France, Aug. 8 (AP).—King Zog and Queen Geraldine of Albania, dethroned since Italy's April 7 conquest of their country, arrived here today to take up residence in the Chateau de la Maye, formerly occupied by the Duke and Duchess of Windsor. Their baby, Prince Skander, and Zog's three sisters were in the entourage.

SALZBURG, GERMANY, AUG. 8.—AP.—NUMEROUS PRIVATE MOTOR TRUCKS AND PASSENGER AUTOMOBILES WERE BEING REQUISITIONED TODAY BY MILITARY AUTHORITIES. THE RAILWAY STATION ALSO HAD BECOME A TEEMING CENTER OF ACTIVITY. (SALZBURG IS IN SOUTHEASTERN GERMANY, JUST WITHIN WHAT REMAINS OF THE REICH. THE GERMANS FORMERLY WAS AUSTRIA. ABOUT 170 MILES N. SOUTH OF PRAGUE. THE GERMAN ARMY IS CARRYING ON SUMMER MANEUVERS.)

LONDON, AUG 8 (AP)—WILLIAM STRANG, FOREIGN OFFICE COUNSELOR, RETURNED BY PLANE TODAY FROM MOSCOW, WHERE HE HAD BEEN SINCE MID-JUNE AS SPECIAL PARTICIPANT IN THE NEGOTIATIONS FOR A BRITISH-FRENCH-RUSSIAN MUTUAL AID PACT. HE WILL REPORT TOMORROW TO FOREIGN SECRETARY LORD HALIFAX, WHO IS BREAKING HIS VACATION TO BE IN HIS OFFICE TOMORROW AND THURSDAY.

MO-232PD

1555
NEW YORK, AUG. 7--DISCLOSURE FROM PRAGUE THAT THE CZECHS HAVE RESURRECTED THE SECRET MAVIA AND PUT IT INTO OPERATION AGAINST THEIR GERMAN RULERS IN AN EFFORT TO REGAIN FREEDOM BESPEAKS ANOTHER MONKEY-WRENCH IN THE POLITICAL MACHINERY OF CENTRAL EUROPE.

THE MAVIA IS THE UNDERGROUND ORGANIZATION WHICH PLAYED SUCH AN IMPORTANT PART IN MAKING CZECH FREEDOM POSSIBLE AT THE END OF THE WORLD WAR.

IN THE PRESENT INSTANCE ITS PURPOSE IS TO DO AS MUCH AS IT CAN TO NULLIFY THE GOVERNMENT OF THE NEW NAZI PROTECTORATE OVER BOHEMIA AND MORAVIA. IT ALSO IS REPORTED TO BE RECRUITING SOLDIERS FOR A CZECH LEGION UNDER COMMAND OF GENERAL LEV PRCHALA IN POLAND.

IT MAY HAVE BEEN SOME SUCH POSSIBILITY THAT NAZI FUEHRER HITLER HAD IN MIND WHEN HE DECLARED IN HIS HISTORIC SPORTS PALACE SPEECH IN BERLIN JUST BEFORE MUNICH LAST YEAR: "WE DO NOT WANT ANY CZECHS."

I HEARD HIM SAY THAT, AND THERE WAS A FINALITY IN HIS VOICE. HE DEMANDED SUDETENLAND, WITH ITS GERMAN POPULATION, BUT HE DIDN'T WANT ANY CZECHS. ONE ALMOST EXPECTED TO HEAR HIM ADD THAT HE WASN'T GOING TO CREATE ANY MINORITY PROBLEM FOR THE REICH BY ANNEXING NON-GERMANIC PEOPLES.

LAST MARCH WHEN GERMANY AGAIN INTERVENED IN CZECHO-SLOVAKIA THE NAZIS DID ESTABLISH A PROTECTORATE OVER THE CZECHS. THE MINORITY PROBLEM HAS FOLLOWED.

AUG 9-1939
THE RESISTANCE OF THE CZECHS UNDER THE PROTECTORATE IS BEING SUPPORTED BY CZECHS IN OTHER COUNTRIES, THE UNITED STATES HAVING THE LARGEST ORGANIZATION. THE CZECHS IN FOREIGN LANDS ARE OF THREE CLASSES:--IMMIGRANTS WHO WERE BORN IN THE FATHERLAND, POLITICAL REFUGEES, AND THOSE WHO ARE CITIZENS OF THE COUNTRIES WHERE THEY LIVE BUT ARE OF CZECH DESCENT.

30.24-2565
MANY OF THESE FOLK LOOK FOR LEADERSHIP TO DR. EDUARD BENES, FORMER PRESIDENT OF CZECHO-SLOVAKIA, WHO HAS BEEN LIVING IN AMERICA BUT AT THE MOMENT IS IN ENGLAND. YESTERDAY, SPEAKING AT CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY, BENES DECLARED THAT DEMOCRACY WOULD BE VICTORIOUS AND THAT "THE VICTORY OF DEMOCRACY AND FREEDOM IN EUROPE MEANS THE LIBERTY OF MY COUNTRY."

IN TAKING ON THIS LEADERSHIP BENES GOES BACK MORE THAN TWENTY YEARS TO THE WORK HE DID WITH THE LATE DR. THOMAS MASARYK, CZECHO-SLOVAKIA'S FIRST PRESIDENT, IN ESTABLISHING THE REPUBLIC. THEN AS NOW THE AMERICAN CZECH NATIONAL COMMITTEE HAD HEADQUARTERS IN CHICAGO. SOME MEMBERS OF THE OLD COMMITTEE ARE ON THE NEW ONE.

THERE ARE IN THE UNITED STATES 1,600,000 CZECHS, MANY OF WHOM LIVE IN OR NEAR SUCH CENTERS AS CHICAGO, CLEVELAND, NEW YORK AND PITTSBURGH. LEADERS OF THE MOVEMENT FOR THE RESTORATION OF CZECHO-SLOVAKIA STATE THAT THERE ARE CZECH SOCIETIES THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY, ALL REPORTING TO CHICAGO. AUG 9-1939
CZECHS IN THE MOVEMENT HERE AND IN OTHER COUNTRIES ARE SAID TO BE GIVING FINANCIAL AS WELL AS MORAL SUPPORT TO THEIR PEOPLE IN THE PROTECTORATE. IT'S HISTORY REPEATING ITSELF TWO DECADES LATER.

FORMER CZECHO-SLOVAK LEGATIONS IN NUMEROUS CAPITALS--NOTABLY WASHINGTON, PARIS, LONDON, MOSCOW AND WARSAW--HAVE DECLINED TO GIVE OVER TO THE NEW REGIME AND HAVE REMAINED OPEN TO REPRESENT A STATE WHICH NO LONGER EXISTS. THE SAME IS TRUE OF MANY CONSULATES IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES. ONE OF THOSE STILL OPEN IS HERE IN NEW YORK. I GOT ACTING CONSUL GENERAL KAREL HUDIC ON THE TELEPHONE AND ASKED HIM IF HE WAS STILL DOING BUSINESS AT THE OLD STAND.

"WE ARE," HE REPLIED DRYLY, "AND WE'RE GOING TO STICK. THIS CONSULATE WILL CONTINUE INDEFINITELY."

JH725AED

Aug 9-1939

YUGOSLAVIA BARS AXIS PLAN TO USE HER MATERIAL IN WAR; DANZIG 'PLEBISCITE' TONIGHT

BELGRADE NEUTRAL

30.24

Premier to Fly to Italy
Today to Reject the
Demands of Axis

USE OF ARMS THREATENED

Italo-Reich Proposals Include
Taking Over Railroads and
Nation's Foodstuffs

By The Associated Press.

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia, Aug. 9.—Yugoslavia has refused German and Italian demands for her "benevolent" neutrality involving use of her railroads and Axis supervision of her economic and military centers in event of European war, it was learned tonight on the highest authority.

With the full support of Britain and France, Premier Dragisha Cvetkovitch will fly to Italy tomorrow in a Yugoslav Army bomber, it was said, to tell Italy's leaders bluntly that Yugoslavia is determined to maintain strict neutrality even if it is necessary to use her arms to do so.

The government issued orders to speed up construction of fortifications on the German frontier.

Germany and Italy were said to have described their proposals as a form of "benevolent" neutrality.

Besides use of Yugoslavia's railroads and supervision of her economic and military centers in war-time, it was said the German-Italian demands would give them complete access to all Yugoslavia's war materials and foodstuffs in case of war.

Use of her railroads, besides giving them rail connections through the Yugoslav province of Slovenia, in addition to those they already have through Brenner Pass, would give them troop transportation in any advance toward Rumania and the East.

The Premier's sudden decision to fly to Venice and Rome came after "indefinite" suspension of negotiations with Dr. Vladimir Matchek, Croat peasant leader, over demands of 5,000,000 Croats for home rule.

Premier Cvetkovitch's plans were understood to call for direct talks with Italy's Foreign Minister, Count Galeazzo Ciano, and possibly with Premier Mussolini.

Prince Paul, senior regent of Yugoslavia, was said to have explained the Axis demands to the British and French Governments on his recent trip to London and Paris. Authoritative sources said Britain and France had told the regent that they would back Yugoslavia in case she came into conflict with the Rome-Berlin Axis, for her surrender would mean a staggering blow to Rumania, Greece and Turkey, which have joined the French-British front or have been included in it by British-French guarantees of their independence.

The government of Premier Cvetkovitch and Prince Paul was understood to have agreed that the slightest compliance with any demands, such as those made in the Axis, would be incompatible with the sovereignty of Yugoslavia.

Whether Dr. Matchek, the Croat leader, had agreed to suspension of

home rule negotiations, in view of what the government considered a threat to the existence of the whole nation, was not known.

Croats Pledge Neutrality

But it was pointed out that the Croats have publicly expressed their will to preserve a strict neutrality along with the Serbs, who are dominant at Belgrade, the Slovenes and other nationalities that make up Yugoslavia.

These expressions have been heard despite the fact that Dr. Matchek on Aug. 1 threatened to draw Croatia into secession if the "Belgrade clique" did not cease blocking his demands for autonomy.

He admitted secession would "probably mean a world war," and acknowledged that the Croats probably would need outside protection, probably German.

"All right—Germany then—let her come in and make order," he said.

Despite such statements, however, Croats are not regarded as desiring outside intervention. They constitute almost a third of Yugoslavia's population, which, like former Czechoslovakia, is mostly Slavic.

The suspension earlier today of negotiations for Croat home rule followed refusal, for the second time in four months, of Prince Paul to accept an autonomy plan that had been drafted by Premier Cvetkovitch and Dr. Matchek.

Reluctance of Serb politicians and army officers to yield places to Croats has been blamed in Croat quarters for failure of negotiations.

Axis Pressure Increases

Sources close to the government said German and Italian pressure had increased on Yugoslavia as the Cabinet and Regent showed unwillingness to consider the demands.

Attacks on Yugoslavia in the German press were said already to have been the subject of informal protests to Berlin under a press "non-aggression" pact between the two countries. Yugoslav newspapers recently were warned by the government to preserve a strict neutrality between the Axis and the British-French front.

An urgent government decree issued tonight ordered the immediate storing of food for the army and civilian population. Food will be stored in government warehouses. Several weeks ago a decree forbade exportation of raw materials necessary for national defense.

Today's decree makes it obligatory to store cereals, meat, canned goods, dried vegetables, salt, fats, oil, coffee and tea.

U. S. Ambassador Calls on Ciano

ROME, Aug. 9 (A. P.).—United States Ambassador William Phillips visited Foreign Minister Galeazzo Ciano today to give him a letter of thanks from President Roosevelt to Premier Mussolini for Il Duce's recent gift of his complete speeches. They also discussed the European situation. But no details of their conversation were given out.

CROATIAN CRISIS IN YUGOSLAVIA

Parleys Collapse and Premier Will Fly to Italy Tomorrow

BELGRADE, Aug. 9 (A. P.).—Authoritative political quarters today said that Serb-Croat negotiations for transformation of Yugoslavia into a Federal state have been "indefinitely suspended."

Premier Dragisha Cvetkovitch, who has been conferring with Dr. Vladimir Matchek, Croatian peasant leader, will fly to Italy tomorrow, it was stated, but the purpose of his trip was not revealed.

It was said that the earliest possible date for resumption of the talks would be "some time in the fall."

For the second time in four months, it was learned, Regent Prince Paul refused to accept an autonomy plan drafted by Cvetkovitch and Matchek.

Matchek in an August 1 interview warned the Belgrade Government that Croatia would secede "with all possible consequences" unless his demands were met quickly. Secession, he said, would "probably mean a world war."

Forster to Address Danzigers

Nazi Leader Returning From Germany With Latest Orders From Hitler.

FREE CITY OF DANZIG, Aug. 9 (A. P.).—Albert Forster, Danzig Nazi leader, is returning to the Free City with his latest instructions from Fuehrer Hitler and will speak to a mass meeting of Danzig citizens tomorrow night, it was announced today.

Party leaders announced that Herr Forster, his adjutant, Felix Strangmann, and Wilhelm Zarske, head of the Nazi district chancellery, had flown to Berchtesgaden and conferred with Herr Hitler.

On his return trip Herr Forster spent several hours in Prague yesterday on a private visit, it was said. He is expected to arrive in Danzig some time tonight.

Whether Herr Forster will bring a personal message from Der Fuehrer to Danzig citizens could not be learned. Party officials said he was expected to emphasize in his address the "unbearable war threat of the Poles against Danzig."

Efforts to bring out a huge crowd for the meeting, which will be held in a square in downtown Danzig, were started immediately. The speech was scheduled to begin at 8 P. M. (3 P. M., Eastern daylight time).

Herr Forster visited Herr Hitler at the same time the Danzig Senate softened its attitude toward Poland to the extent of agreeing

to negotiate a thorny problem of Polish customs control in the Free City.

Agreed to Confer.

The Senate answered a sharp note from Marian Chodacki, Polish Commissioner for Danzig, Monday with an offer to discuss the number and competence of Polish customs inspectors in Danzig. Poland has refused to permit the export of Danzig margarine to Poland until the Senate takes measures to assure respect for the function of Polish customs control in the Free City.

At the time the Senate agreed to negotiate the dispute, Herr Forster was with Herr Hitler, but officials here would not discuss any possible connection between the two events. The tone of Herr Forster's speech as indicated by party associates will not be softer than the strong accents which have dominated Danzig Nazi utterances for months.

Germany Orders Survey.

BERLIN, Aug. 9 (A. P.).—Germany today directed a comprehensive survey of her civilian power-men, women and children—to meet any emergency which may menace the nation in the critical days ahead.

While the program to establish a peak of preparedness by mid-August was stepped up, a gigantic card index of special talents of Germans was being prepared for the new civilian registration ordered last night for next week.

Only soldiers, reservists and persons less than five years old and more than seventy were excluded in the orders for a vast survey of the abilities and capacities of Germans.

"We are squeezing the last drop of efficiency out of a nation which already has attained an impressive degree of all round competence," one official commented. "Should there be an emergency calling on the Reich to exert itself to the utmost. Every German man, woman and child will be at the post where he or she can perform the most effective service."

The "registration of talents" was one of a series of preparatory measures being taken. A press campaign against Poland continued, consumption of gasoline was restricted, and German pride and sense of security was being stimulated by a nationwide showing of movies of the Siegfried line of fortifications on the Western frontier.

It was reliably reported that a number of Berlin schools would be used to quarter troops being called up at the end of this week for maneuvers. Classes were being doubled up to prevent interruption of the educational program.

Children, 5, Included.

There was no official explanation of the purpose of including children as young as 5 years in the

civilian registration. One explanation was that the number and temperaments of children might be a controlling factor in deciding what and how much special service a mother might perform.

Soldiers and reservists were excluded from the survey because the army already knows where and how they are to be used. But civilians were puzzling today over cards—green ones for females and orange for males—on which were columns of searching questions. They must be filled out and turned in to police—by Aryans—between August 13 and 19. Jews will have a registration of their own between August 28 and September 2.

The announcements did not say so but the presumption was that in an emergency Germany would be in a position to direct the lives of civilians as completely as a nation controls its armed forces.

Men and women could be used at tasks to which they were best suited or at jobs which, because of special conditions, need to be done most urgently. The questions require a citizen to state his present occupation, list his previous jobs, his special talents and even his hobbies.

Data Sought as to Women.

It is possible, one official said, that there may be no great need in an emergency for a professional man such as a lawyer. But a lawyer who has devoted his spare time to horticulture, for instance, might be called upon to use his knowledge to increase the nation's food supply.

It was stated in the announcement of the survey that women would be required to perform more varied and extensive service than was the case in the world war. Thus special attention is being paid to facts brought to light by the green cards. Germany has a fairly definite estimate of the extent and capacity of its man power through military registration, but information on women is less detailed and exact.

The cards are to be filed in classes according to years. The registration thus differs from ordinary police registration, which lists names alphabetically. At a moment's notice the Government will be able to lay its hands on a list, for example, of all stenographers born in 1910.

CIANO MAY DISCUSS DANZIG WITH HITLER

**Duce's Son-In-Law Expected
To Go To Germany Soon
For Conference**

**Führer Is Reported Working
On Plan To Settle Reich-
Polish Questions**

[By the Associated Press]
Berlin, Aug. 9.—A high Italian Cabinet member, presumably Foreign Minister Count Galeazzo Ciano, Premier Mussolini's son-in-law, is expected to come to Germany soon to confer with Nazi leaders on the Danzig question, a source usually reliable revealed today.

Even Mussolini might come, one informant said, but this was considered less likely than a hurried trip by Ciano to see Joachim von Ribbentrop, German Foreign Minister, at his summer home near Salzburg.

Mussolini, it is known, is in constant touch with Adolf Hitler over Danzig and other international questions.

Working On Proposal
Italian official quarters have been advised that the Führer is working on a proposal for settlement of German-Polish issues, including the Danzig dispute.

Before a final draft is made, informed sources say, Hitler will want his Italian colleague to have an opportunity to comment on it.

Continuing the close relation between German and Italian military and naval forces, a delegation of Italian naval officers under Rear Admiral Count de Courten is now observing torpedo and target practice of the German fleet.

The exercises presumably are taking place in the Baltic Sea.

**Poles Push Preparations
For New Period Of Crisis**

Warsaw, Aug. 9 (P)—Poland's preparedness for a possible "new period of crisis" in Europe late this month was indicated today by reports that no leaves of absence would be granted in the Polish army after next Tuesday.

The orders were said to forbid even short leaves of a maximum of two weeks which had been granted to non-commissioned and career officers earlier this summer.

The reported precautionary action was in line with the developing feeling that events were building toward a showdown over Danzig or in south-east Europe.

"There is no doubt that the situation remains unchanged and demands

maximum watchfulness, despite a temporary relaxation of tension," said the pro-Government newspaper *Kurjer Warszawski*.

The feeling that "something might happen" is not limited to the Polish-German dispute over Danzig. The press speculates also that Germany might move toward the southeast.

The newspaper *Wieczor Warszawski* said in a dispatch from Bratislava, Slovakia, that "all prominent Slovak patriots believe something is under preparation."

The newspaper then pointed out that the main highway to the Polish frontier at Cadca had been barred to public travel. The highway goes through Jablinka Pass south of Teschen.

**Förster Is Expected
To Reply To Poles Tonight**

Free City of Danzig, Aug. 9 (P)—Nazi spread the word tonight that their party leader, Albert Förster, fresh from a visit with Adolf Hitler at Berchtesgaden, would give the answer tomorrow night to what one spokesman termed "the unbelievable threat of Poles to shoot Danzig down with cannon."

Party spokesmen predicted at least 30,000 persons would jam picturesque old Lange marketplace to hear Förster at a massmeeting which suddenly was arranged with announcement of his return tonight.

Nazi charges of Polish "threats" grew out of this sentence in the Polish newspaper *Czas*: "The guns of the Polish army are facing Danzig should authorities of the Free City not abandon in time the dangerous road they are following on orders from outside."

Press Continues Attack
Free City newspapers continued attacks on "the fantasies of the insane Poles" in comment similar to that of the official *Danziger Vostposten*, which said:

"The unbearable Polish lust for conquest, which is beginning gradually to

degenerate into political kleptomania, increases evermore under the well-wishing indulgence in London and Paris toward the hysterical clamor of Poland."

Temporary relaxation of tension after the Danzig Senate agreed to negotiate with Poland on customs control problems was wiped out by Förster's return from the meeting with Hitler and the vigorous anti-Polish press campaign.

Real Significance Reported
Whether Hitler's views on the Danzig situation would be explained in tomorrow night's meeting was a question no one could answer today.

Party spokesmen said, however, there was real significance in the Berchtesgaden meeting.

Förster, who had Hitler as his best man when he married in Berlin in 1935, took his wife with him to the Führer's mountain retreat. Two Nazi associates also went along on the plane trip and stopped with Förster in Prague for a brief private visit on the return journey today.

Customs Officer Freed

Jan Lipinski, Polish customs officer sentenced Monday to one to one and one-half years' imprisonment for disturbing the peace, was released by Danzig authorities in exchange for the release of Karl Mueller, Danzig customs officer imprisoned in Poland.

The exchange followed negotiations by Polish Commissioner Marian Chodacki with Free City officials.

Lipinski, whose conviction was based on an accusation that he made insulting remarks about Hitler and Goebbels, was said by Polish officials to have gone to Poland tonight.

**Miracle Held Necessary
To Find Way Out Of Crisis**

Washington, Aug. 9 (P)—Count Jerzy

Potocki, Polish Ambassador to the United States, said today it would require a "miracle" to find a solution to the European crisis resulting from the Danzig issue.

Reporting to Sumner Welles, acting Secretary of State, shortly after his return from Poland, the Ambassador was distinctly pessimistic about the possibility of Europe's escaping war.

Can't Go On Indefinitely

"If we can get by until October 1, there will not be war before next spring," he said later. But he would not name any odds on Europe's ability to "get by" until October 1.

He said he did not think the tension

abroad "can go on indefinitely without war."

"This is the time for Hitler to act if he ever intends to do so," he said, "because by next spring the coalition against him will be so strong that the initiative will be taken away from him and be held by great Britain."

He thought it possible that the Danzig Senate might one day decree Danzig to be German, but said this would be a signal for Poland to act, and he was confident that Great Britain and France would immediately join her. He characterized the Great Britain of today as vastly different from the Great Britain of the Munich conference.

POLES REPORT NAZI TRESPASSER SHOT

**Version of Incident Says
Germans Crossed Line.**

WARSAW, Aug. 9 (A. P.).—The Polish Telegraphic Agency reported tonight that a Polish frontier guard had shot at and apparently wounded one of three German soldiers who crossed the frontier into the Karłuz district of the Polish Corridor. The agency's dispatch said that the incident took place near the Village of Kamienica last Sunday evening.

[A German version of the shooting, which was published on Monday, said that a Polish soldier had crossed the frontier and wounded a German soldier on German soil.]

The Polish account said that a patrol of three Germans with full military equipment crossed the frontier and the guard ordered them to halt. When this warning and a shot in the air were ignored, he took aim. The trio darted back into German territory, the guard said, and the one who presumably was wounded was put into a military car and driven away.

A BITTER VORPOSTEN EDITORIAL SAID "IT WAS THE GOOD FOR-
DANZIG-16-AUG-9-

TUNE OF THE POLES AS HYENAS OF THE BATTLEFIELD TO APPROPRIATE

A RICH FOREIGN POSSESSION.

"IN THEIR DELUSION THEY APPARENTLY BELIEVE A SECOND WORLD

WAR SHOULD BE UNCHAINED TO PANDER TO THEIR ~~DELUSION~~ THE FACT ARE

THAT THIS WILL NOT SUCCEED FOR THEM BECAUSE IT COULD NOT SUCCEED---

SINCE AT THE PEAK OF THE GERMAN REICH STANDS ADOLF HITLER WHO

RULES THE WORLD POLITICAL SITUATION AND WHO HAS BROUGHT GERMANY

FROM AN ~~OBJECT~~ OF WORLD POLITICS TO BE ITS MOST DECISIVE FACTOR AND

MADE IT THE GREATEST MILITARY POWER IN EUROPE---TURNS THE SITUATION

SO AGAINST POLAND THAT IT (POLAND) ENDANGERS ITS EXISTENCE WITH

SUCH FRIVOLOUS PLAY."

BELGRADE, AUG 9--(AP)--PREMIER DRAGISHA

KOVICH TONIGHT MADE PREPARATIONS TO FLY TO ITALY TOMORROW ON A

MYSTERY MISSION FOLLOWING SUSPENSION EARLIER IN THE DAY OF APPEASEMENT

TALKS WITH REPRESENTATIVES OF YUGOSLAVIA'S FIVE MILLION DISCONTENTED

AUG 10 1939

CROATS.

THE PREMIER PLANS TO USE AN ARMY BOMBER ON HIS WAY
TO VENICE AND ROME.

OFFICIALLY IT WAS SAID HE WISHED TO VISIT MEMBERS
OF THE YUGOSLAV YOUTH ORGANIZATION VACATIONING ~~IN~~ IN ITALY.
(THE YUGOSLAV LEGATION IN ROME DECLARED IT KNEW NOTHING OF THE PREMIER'S
PLANS FOR A VISIT.)

IT WAS RELIABLY REPORTED, HOWEVER, THAT HE WOULD TALK
TO FOREIGN MINISTER COUNT GALEAZZO CIANO OR POSSIBLY TO PREMIER
MUSSOGLINI.

SUSPENSION OF TALKS BETWEEN CVETKOVICH AND DR.
VLADIMIR MACEK, CROATIAN PEASANT LEADER, IT WAS LEARNED, FOLLOWED
THE REFUSAL OF REGENT PRINCE PAUL TO AGREE FULLY TO THE PLAN TO
FEDERALIZE YUGOSLAVIA.

POLITICAL QUARTERS DECLARED ~~IT~~ "NOW ITS UP TO MACEK."

IN AN INTERVIEW AUG.1, MACEK WARNED THE BELGRADE
GOVERNMENT THAT CROATIA WOULD SECEDE "WITH ALL POSSIBLE CONSEQUENCES"
UNLESS HIS DEMANDS WERE MET QUICKLY. HE ADDED THAT SECESSION "WOULD
PROBABLY MEAN ~~THE~~ A WORLD WAR."

WHETHER THE WHITEHAired CROAT LEADER WILL ACCEPT LESS
THAN HIS ORIGINAL DEMANDS OR WHETHER HE WILL ATTEMPT TO PUT INTO
EFFECT HIS SECESSION THREATS FORMED THE CHIEF CONVERSATION OF BELGRADE
POLITICAL CIRCLES.

APL 1043 IN 4200

(WHILE PREMIER CVETKOVICH WAS PREPARING TO JOURNEY TO
ITALY, IT WAS LEARNED IN BUDAPEST TONIGHT THAT COUNT STEPHEN
CSAKY, FOREIGN MINISTER OF HUNGARY, NORTHEASTERN NEIGHBOR OF
YUGOSLAVIA, HAD ARRIVED AT SALZBURG WHERE HE IS A GUEST OF
GERMAN FOREIGN MINISTER, JOACHIM VON RIBBENTROP.

IT WAS SAID THAT THE ~~SENT~~ GERMAN AND ITALIAN
DEMANDS, MADE "UNOFFICIALLY", CALLED ON YUGOSLAVIA TO PROMISE TO
PLACE HER RAILROADS AT THE DISPOSAL OF THE AXIS IN CASE OF A
EUROPEAN CONFLICT.

ALL YUGOSLAVIA'S WAR MATERIALS AND FOODSTUFFS WOULD
BE AT GERMAN-ITALIAN DISPOSAL AND THEY WOULD HAVE THE RIGHT TO
CROSS HER TERRITORY TO ROMANIA OR BULGARIA, IT WAS SAID IF
THE AXIS DEMANDS WERE GRANTED. IT WAS SAID ©

SINCE MARCH 1939, WHEN ~~THE~~ FUHRER ADOLF HITLER
ANNEXED AUSTRIA TO THE NORTH, AND SINCE APRIL 9, 1939, WHEN
PREMIER MUSSOLINI SENT HIS TROOPS INTO ALBANIA TO THE SOUTH,
YUGOSLAV LEADERS HAVE REALIZED THEIR VULNERABILITY IN RELATIONS
WITH THE AXIS. ~~REMARKS~~

ITALY'S OCCUPATION OF ALBANIA GAVE HER FIRM CONTROL
OF THE ADRIATIC SEA, YUGOSLAVIA'S ONLY OUTLET TO SEABORNE COMMERCE.
PREMIER CVETKOVICH MADE TRIPS TO ITALY AND GERMANY AFTER THE
ALBANIAN OCCUPATION IN AN EFFORT TO ARRANGE A WORKING AGREEMENT
WITH THE TWO ~~WAR~~ POWERS.

WHILE COMMUNIQUEES OF FRIENDSHIP AND ACCORD WERE
MADE PUBLIC AFTER SOME OF THESE MEETINGS, YUGOSLAVIA'S ADHERENCE TO
THE ANTI-COMINTERN PACT OR OTHER INDICATIONS OF A DECISION TO
ENTER THE AXIS CAMP RESULTED.

LIKE CZECHO-SLOVAKIA YUGOSLAVIA'S ^{NATIONAL} INDEPENDENCE WAS MOSTLY
FORGED FROM THE WORLD WAR.

~~AUSTRIA-HUNGARY'S DECLARATION OF WAR JULY 28, 1914 AGAINST~~

SERBIA, THE NUCLEUS OF THE COUNTRY, WON INDEPENDENCE FROM

30.24-2569 30.24-2569
TURKISH RULE IN 1878, ~~AND HUNGARIAN DOMINATION SINCE 1914~~

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY'S DECLARATION OF WAR JULY 28, 1914 AGAINST
SERBIA STARTED THE WORLD WAR, AND SERBIA WAS COMPLETELY OVERRUN BY
GERMAN AND AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN TROOPS.

AFTER THE REVOLUTION IN AUSTRIA-HUNGARY NEAR THE END OF THE
WORLD WAR, SLOVENIA, CROATIA, DALMATIA ^{AND} BOSNIA DECLARED THEIR
INDEPENDENCE AND SUBSEQUENTLY THEY JOINED SERBIA AND
MONTENEGRO IN THE ^{KINGDOM} REPUBLIC OF THE SERBS, CROATS AND SLOVENES.
IN 1929 THE NAME WAS CHANGED TO YUGOSLAVIA.

SINCE THE ASSASSINATION OF KING ALEXANDER IN 1934,
THE COUNTRY HAS BEEN RULED BY A REGENCY PENDING THE TIME WHEN
KING PETER II REACHES HIS MAJORITY. HE WILL BE 16 YEARS OLD ON

HALIFAX SPEEDS BACK

SEPTEMBER 6. Cuts Holiday to Hear Report
on Soviet Pact.

LONDON, Aug. 9 (A. P.).—Inter-
rupting a vacation in Yorkshire,
Foreign Secretary Lord Halifax
hurried back to London today for
a first-hand report from William
Strang, foreign official, on pros-
pects for conclusion of a British-
French-Soviet mutual aid pact.
Pending a possible announcement,
Mr. Strang, who arrived last night
after seven weeks in Moscow, was
silent about the discussions, but it
was hinted broadly in informed
quarters that he had good reason
to be satisfied with the outcome of
his visit.

The British-French military mis-
sions, which will carry on staff
talks with Soviet officials.

SOVIET PACT TALKS GO ON

Bonnet Confers With Russ Envoy
And British Charge

Paris, Aug. 9 (A. P.).—Foreign Minister
Georges Bonnet held separate confer-
ences today with Russian Ambassador
Jakob Surits and Ronald Campbell,
British charge d'affaires.

Bonnet, who saw German Ambas-
sador Count Johannes von Welczeck
yesterday, was understood to have
talked over the progress of the Moscow
negotiations for a British-French-
Soviet mutual-assistance pact at today's
meetings with the British and Russian
envoys.

BUDAPEST, AUG. 9-(AP)-COUNT STEPHEN CSAKY, HUNGARIAN FOREIGN MINISTER, HAS ARRIVED AT SALZBURG, GERMANY, WHERE HE IS THE GUEST OF THE GERMAN FOREIGN MINISTER, JOACHIM VON RIBBENTROP, IT WAS LEARNED TONIGHT.

NEWS OF THE FOREIGN MINISTER'S TRIP HAS NOT BEEN PUBLISHED IN HUNGARIAN NEWSPAPERS.

(THE ROLE OF HUNGARY IN ANY GERMANY-POLISH WAR OVER DANZIG, OR ANY PUSH OF THE ROME-BERLIN AXIS TOWARD RUMANIA OR YUGOSLAVIA HAS BEEN THE CAUSE OF MUCH INTERESTED SPECULATION AMONG INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS.

(HUNGARY SHARED IN THE PARTITION OF CZECHO-SLOVAKIA WITH THE SUPPORT OF HER NEIGHBOR, POLAND. HUNGARIAN REVISIONISTS, HOWEVER, LONG HAVE AGITATED FOR RETURN OF RUMANIAN AND YUGOSLAV TERRITORY WHICH THEY MAINTAIN WAS UNFAIRLY TAKEN FROM THEM AFTER THE WORLD WAR.)

BE830PED

SALZBURG, GERMANY, AUG. 9-(AP)-INFORMED SOURCES DISCLOSED TODAY THAT COUNT STEPHEN CSAKY, HUNGARIAN FOREIGN MINISTER, VISITED GERMAN FOREIGN MINISTER JOACHIM VON RIBBENTROP YESTERDAY IN FUSCHL CASTLE. THE VISIT WAS DESCRIBED AS "ENTIRELY PRIVATE."

THERE HAVE BEEN FREQUENT DISCUSSIONS IN THE GERMAN PRESS RECENTLY ABOUT HUNGARY'S POSSIBLE ATTITUDE IN THE EVENT OF A POLISH-GERMAN CONFLICT. (HUNGARY IS A CO-SIGNATORY WITH GERMANY OF THE ANTI-COMINTERN PACT.)

ED928AED

LONDON, AUG. 9-(AP)-GERMAN AMBASSADOR DR. HERBERT VON DIRKSEN TALKED WITH FOREIGN SECRETARY LORD HALIFAX AT THE FOREIGN OFFICE TODAY. AT THE GERMAN EMBASSY IT WAS SAID THE VISIT WAS A COURTESY CALL MADE BECAUSE THE AMBASSADOR IS GOING ON VACATION TOMORROW.

JS444PED

ROME, AUG. 9-(AP)-THE OFFICIAL STEFANI NEWS AGENCY SAID TONIGHT PREMIER DRAGISHA CVETKOVICH OF YUGOSLAVIA WOULD ARRIVE IN ITALY FRIDAY (CORRECT) TO INSPECT FASCIST RECREATIONAL, SOCIAL AND WELFARE ORGANIZATIONS "IN WHICH HE HAS THE LIVELIEST INTEREST."

AUG 10 1939

FASCIST OFFICIALS OFFERED NO CONFIRMATION OF BELGRADE REPORTS THAT HE WAS COMING TO ITALY TO REJECT DEMANDS OF ITALY AND GERMANY ON YUGOSLAVIA IN RETURN FOR THEIR FRIENDSHIP.

APL KENNEDYS 02335 -EDB-TED

WASHINGTON, AUG. 9-(AP)-COUNT JERZY POTOCKI, POLISH AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED STATES, SAID TODAY IT WOULD REQUIRE A "MIRACLE" TO FIND A SOLUTION TO THE EUROPEAN CRISIS RESULTING FROM THE DANZIG ISSUE.

REPORTING TO SUMNER WELLES, ACTING SECRETARY OF STATE, SHORTLY AFTER HIS RETURN FROM POLAND, THE AMBASSADOR WAS DISTINCTLY PESSIMISTIC ABOUT THE POSSIBILITY OF EUROPE'S ESCAPING WAR.

"IF WE CAN GET BY UNTIL OCTOBER 1, THERE WILL NOT BE WAR BEFORE NEXT SPRING," HE TOLD REPORTERS. BUT HE WOULD NOT NAME ANY ODDS ON EUROPE'S ABILITY TO "GET BY" UNTIL OCTOBER 1.

HE SAID HE DID NOT THINK THE TENSION ABROAD "CAN GO ON INDEFINITELY WITHOUT WAR."

"THIS IS THE TIME FOR HITLER TO ACT IF HE EVER INTENDS TO DO SO," HE SAID, "BECAUSE BY NEXT SPRING THE COALITION AGAINST HIM WILL

BE SO STRONG THAT THE INITIATIVE WILL BE TAKEN AWAY FROM HIM AND BE HELD BY GREAT BRITAIN."

HE THOUGHT IT POSSIBLE THAT THE DANZIG SENATE MIGHT ONE DAY DECREE DANZIG TO BE GERMAN, BUT SAID THIS WOULD BE A SIGNAL FOR POLAND TO ACT, AND HE WAS CONFIDENT THAT GREAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE WOULD IMMEDIATELY JOIN HER. HE CHARACTERIZED THE GREAT BRITAIN OF TODAY AS VASTLY DIFFERENT FROM THE GREAT BRITAIN OF THE MUNICH CONFERENCE.

HY-DM1018PES

BERLIN, AUG 9-(AP)-GENERAL OF ARTILLERY KARL BECKER TODAY PRAISED GERMANY'S PRE-HITLER ARMY OF 100,000 MEN AND THE ARMAMENT INDUSTRY FOR SPADEWORK IN GERMAN REARMAMENT DESPITE FOREIGN SUPERVISION UNDER THE TREATY OF VERSAILLES.

WRITING IN FUEHRER HITLER'S VOELKISCHER BEOBSACHTER, THE GENERAL SAID THE REARMING WOULD HAVE TAKEN MUCH LONGER "WITHOUT THIS SECRET PREPARATORY WORK. EVEN A MASS PRODUCTION WAS PREPARED EARLY AND IN ALL SECRECY."

(THE TREATY OF VERSAILLES REDUCED THE GERMAN ARMY TO 100,000 AND CALLED A HALT TO NEARLY ALL PRODUCTION OF WAR MATERIAL. AN INTER-ALLIED COMMISSION OF CONTROL WAS GIVEN POWER TO INVESTIGATE VIOLATIONS OF DISARMAMENT CLAUSES OF THE TREATY.)

WASHINGTON, AUG 9-(AP)-A WAVE OF IMMIGRATION IS PILING UP BEHIND THE DAMS OF THE UNITED STATES IMMIGRATION ACT AS PANIC-STRIKEN HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS FLEE FROM THE FACT OR FEAR OF RACIAL PERSECUTION IN CENTRAL EUROPE AND FROM THE SHADOW OF WAR. IMMIGRATION QUOTAS FROM SOME COUNTRIES ARE FILLED FOR HOPELESS NUMBERS OF YEARS. FROM HUNGARY, FOR INSTANCE, AN APPLICANT

30.24-2571 30.24-2571
FOR AN AMERICAN IMMIGRATION VISA, ALTHOUGH ACCEPTED AS SUCH, MAY HAVE TO WAIT A QUARTER OF A CENTURY, OR MORE, BEFORE ENTERING THE UNITED STATES. QUOTAS WHICH IN RECENT YEARS WERE FAR FROM BEING FILLED NOW ARE OVER-APPLIED TEN TIMES.

THE COUNTRIES WHOSE BACKLOG OF APPLICANTS UNDER THE IMMIGRATION QUOTAS ARE PILED ESPECIALLY HIGH ARE ALL IN CENTRAL EUROPE AND ARE ALL AFFECTED BY SOME FORM OR THREAT OF ANTI-SEMITISM. THEY ARE GERMANY, CZECHOSLOVAKIA (THE OLD CZECHOSLOVAKIA WHICH HAS BEEN ABSORBED BY GERMANY BUT WHOSE QUOTA HAS NOT YET BEEN MERGED WITH THAT OF GERMANY), HUNGARY, POLAND AND RUMANIA.

ALTHOUGH THE GERMAN QUOTA IS 27,370 PER YEAR, 296,000 APPLICANTS FOR QUOTA VISAS HAD REGISTERED AT AMERICAN CONSULATES AT THE END OF THE FISCAL YEAR, JUNE 30. ON THE FACE OF IT, THIS WOULD MEAN THAT THE GERMAN QUOTA IS ALREADY FILLED FOR 11 YEARS TO COME. BUT ABOUT HALF THE APPLICANTS, OR MORE, ARE REJECTED ON PHYSICAL, MENTAL OR OTHER GROUNDS. EVEN SO, THE QUOTA IS FILLED FOR OVER FIVE YEARS TO COME.

IN POLAND THE APPLICANTS NOW NUMBER 114,000, COMPARED TO A QUOTA OF ONLY 6,524. HOWEVER, THE PERCENTAGE OF REJECTED APPLICATIONS FROM POLAND IS HIGHER THAN FROM GERMANY.

THE MOST PITIFUL SITUATION PERHAPS OF ALL EXISTS IN HUNGARY, WHERE 30,000 HAVE APPLIED UNDER AN ANNUAL QUOTA OF ONLY 569. IT IS RENDERED ALL THE MORE DIFFICULT BECAUSE THE HUNGARIANS HAVE A SMALLER PERCENTAGE OF REJECTIONS THAN ALMOST ANY OTHER COUNTRY. AT THE PRESENT RATE IT WILL TAKE FROM 25 TO 30 YEARS TO EXHAUST THE ELIGIBLE APPLICATIONS NOW ON THE ROLL.

PRIOR TO AND FOLLOWING HITLER'S OCCUPATION OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA

THERE WAS A RUSH OF VISA APPLICANTS TO THE AMERICAN CONSULATES SO THAT, AT THE END OF JUNE, 51,000 PERSONS WERE ON THE LISTS, WITH A QUOTA OF ONLY 2,574. PERHAPS 15 YEARS MAY BE NECESSARY TO EXHAUST THE PRESENT BACKLOG.

RUMANIA HAS THE SMALLEST QUOTA AMONG THESE NATIONS WITH LARGE JEWISH POPULATIONS, AND YET ITS BACKLOG OF APPLICATIONS IS, IN PROPORTION, AMONG THE HIGHEST. AGAINST A QUOTA OF ONLY 377 THERE ARE ALREADY 19,000 APPLICATIONS.

ONE CURIOUS DEVELOPMENT IS THAT THE RUSH HAS ALSO STARTED FROM RUSSIA'S 3,327 PED

THIS OVERBALANCE FROM CENTRAL EUROPE WILL PROBABLY CONTINUE FOR MANY YEARS BECAUSE OF THE BACKLOGS OF THOSE COUNTRIES AND BECAUSE OF THE FACT THAT THE QUOTAS FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, BELGIUM, FRANCE, HOLLAND, SWITZERLAND AND SCANDINAVIA ARE FAR FROM BEING FILLED.

HY240PES NM

Loss of Two Army Bombers Mars British Defense Test

One Crash Kills Four—Five More Flyers Are Missing—Blackout Drill Put Off—
King Reviews Warships.

LONDON, Aug. 9 (A. P.).—Great Britain's big show of air, sea and land power was marred today by aerial casualties. A five-man bomber vanished in the North Sea, four flyers died in a flaming crash and four were forced to bail out of a third bombing plane, which, however, was landed safely by a flight sergeant.

A checkup established that the four airmen who took to missing plane was a Wellington whose parachutes did so over the bomber which disappeared at 2:30 and were only slightly bruised. A. M. and was believed to have been ordered to jump by plunged into the sea east of Yarmouth, who himself stuck to the controls and landed the bomber, with damage only to the undercarriage, in a crash.

Before last night's accidents, Royal Air Force planes had been involved in 105 crashes, which caused 179 deaths since January 1.

The aerial exercises—a mythical struggle between Eastland and Westland—were resumed at dawn today with about 1,300 of Britain's best war planes in action. Waves of raiders, about 500 planes in all, approached a secret target from the east.

Weather conditions, which favored the defenders last night, turned today to the advantage of the invaders, some of whom found concealment above low clouds.

Air Ministry Reports.

The Air Ministry reported that despite cloudy weather and poor visibility the "observer system is working perfectly" and every Eastland raider which crossed the coast in eleven swift attacks last night was quickly spotted.

Throughout the night giant searchlights combed the skies and anti-aircraft guns were sighted on raiders. Bombers were equipped with outside flashlights to glow each time a theoretical bomb was dropped, and whether it hit the objective was recorded on the ground by photography. Anti-aircraft gun-

ners' hits also were checked photographically.

Besides guns, lights, a balloon barrage and the usual listening apparatus, the defenders were reported to be using effective new secret air defense equipment. Five hundred planes from the mythical Eastland, which is pointedly in the direction of Germany, are acting as attackers against 800 Westland defenders.

When overhanging clouds persisted late today the air command ordered a twenty-four-hour postponement of the big blackout covering half of England, including London, which was to have started at 12:30 A. M., Thursday. The exercise will involve some 200,000 air raid precautions personnel.

The high point of the maneuvers in the air comes tonight with a gigantic blackout covering half of England, including London. Estimates were that it would involve some 200,000 air raid precautions personnel.

Householders, restaurants, railway stations, factories and newspaper offices are to curtain their windows during the blackout, which starts at 12:30 A. M. Traffic lights will be hooded and street lights will be turned off. Trains, buses and automobiles will operate with lights shielded from the skies. Officials warned that those who fail to co-operate may receive a visit from the police or air raid wardens.

King Reviews Warships.

WEYMOUTH, England, Aug. 9 (A. P.).—In a heavy mist stabbed by the fire of saluting guns, King George VI today boarded the royal yacht Victoria and Albert for a review of 133 warships—the reserve fleet which Britain is tuning to wartime pitch. A thin rain was falling as the King was joined aboard the yacht by Rear Admiral Jean Darlan, supreme commander of French naval forces.

The King spent the morning inspecting personnel and visiting representative ships. The first warship he boarded was the aircraft carrier Courageous where he passed down the lines of 1,500 men on the flight deck—part of the reservists called up to man the refurbished fleet.

A royal barge was ordered to take the King from the yacht at 3 P. M. for a high-speed trip past the lines of ships anchored across Weymouth Bay.

After the review and two weeks of shakedown the second-line ships will join the mighty home fleet for extensive maneuvers in connection with the August-September preparedness period on which Britain has embarked.

All types of British fighting craft were drawn up for the passage of the King through the review lines—from the 29,150-ton battleship Revenge to small, highly maneuverable torpedo motor boats.

Manned by 14,000 Reservists.

Manning the fleet were 14,000 reservists commanded by Vice Admiral Sir Max Horton, world war submarine ace, who played

bridge on his ship in the mud of Helgoland Bight while German destroyers were combing the surface for him.

Naval experts say the reserve fleet has been radically improved in the last three years. Formerly it was used to "prop up the dockyard wall"—that is, kept mostly at anchor during peacetime—and could not have been made ready for the sea for many weeks. Now naval experts declare it is in almost complete readiness for war. Each ship today carried wartime quotas of fuel, stores and ammunition.

The King broke his scheduled eleven-week vacation at Balmoral Castle to inspect the fleet. Fear of terrorism by the outlawed Irish Republican Army caused Scotland Yard to keep secret his itinerary from Balmoral.

His Majesty, then a lieutenant on the battleship Collingwood, was under fire in the world war battle of Jutland.

Weymouth, intimately associated with the royal navy since its earliest days, is proud that she armed and equipped twenty ships to help Edward III in the famous siege of Calais in 1346 and sent six ships to fight the Spanish armada in 1588.

Thanks to the assembly of the reserve fleet and the royal visit, Weymouth is enjoying her most successful tourist season.

England's Powerful Reserve Fleet Reviewed By King George

Ruler Views 133 Ships, But Bad Weather Forces Postponement Of First London Blackout Since War

[By the Associated Press]

London, Aug. 9.—King George VI reviewed an impressive array of Britain's reserve fleet off Weymouth today beneath overcast skies which marred the nation's gigantic display of sea, land and air power and forced a twenty-four-hour postponement of London's first blackout since the World War.

The British Admiralty, gearing its mighty war machine to meet a possible autumn emergency in Europe, lined up 133 ships of the reserve fleet to demonstrate to the sailor-King the nation's maritime preparedness.

Standing alone in an open cockpit of a streamlined royal barge, King George swept through miles-long lines of trim warships, ranging from the 29,150-ton battleship Revenge to small, swift torpedo boats.

Near the monarch in the barge was Fleet Admiral Jean Darlan, supreme commander of French naval forces, and Lord Stanhope, First Lord of the British Admiralty.

Through blinding mist and drizzling rain, the King made inspection visits to five representative ships of the fleet which after a two-week shakedown cruise will join the mighty home fleet for the August-September preparedness period upon which Britain has embarked.

The unfavorable weather, which spread over most of England, resulted in postponement of the London blackout seven hours before the "zero hour" for extinguishing lights by half of the island's population.

The Lord Privy seal announced the climactic test of the three-day aerial maneuvers would be carried out from midnight tomorrow until 4 A. M. Saturday, regardless of the weather.

The announcement said the delay was necessary "since widespread low clouds would make satisfactory observation impossible."

The disappearance of a five-man bomber in the North Sea, the death of four flyers in a flaming crash and a mishap to a third bomber in which four crewmen were forced to bail out added a somber note to the mammoth tests of Britain's air-raid defenses which started yesterday.

Prior to these accidents, Royal Air Force planes had been involved in

105 crashes which claimed 179 lives since January 1.

1,300 Planes Involved

About 1,300 of Britain's best warplanes were engaged in the aerial exercises—a mythical struggle between "Eastland" and "Westland"—(Britain)—with 500 of the participating craft "attacking" in waves.

The Air Ministry said the attackers, which resumed their raids after a night of imaginary combat, received a "hot reception" from Westland defenders when they circled western London.

A few "enemy" raids were successful overnight, because of the weather, but most were intercepted by fighters or theoretically brought down by anti-aircraft guns.

But a different story was told of today's maneuvers. A dogfight over London resulted in an enemy squadron being "beaten off."

Sirens screamed in normally quiet streets and anti-aircraft crews rushed to their guns as swift pursuit planes climbed at a dizzy pace to chase the invaders.

Report On Moscow

Enough bombers were considered to have gotten through to bring an order for balloon barrage and anti-aircraft crews to "don gas masks." Londoners craned to watch the mock fighting between the fast pursuit ships and thundering bombers.

William Strang, Foreign Office ex-

pert, meanwhile, reported to Foreign Secretary Lord Halifax on the Moscow negotiations for a British-French-Soviet Russian mutual assistance pact. Strang reached London from the Soviet capital yesterday.

After Strang's talk with Halifax, Dr. Herbert von Dirksen, German Ambassador, called at the Foreign Office for what the German Embassy said merely was a courtesy visit as the Ambassador was leaving tomorrow for a vacation.

King George broke his long Balmoral Castle vacation to make the 1,000-mile

trip south for the review off Weymouth.

Crews massed on the flag-trimmed decks loosed deep cheers as the royal barge scudded by.

Rum Dole Doubled

An hour earlier from his picturesque forty-year-old royal yacht Victoria and Albert, the King had ordered the daily rum dole doubled for every man of the fleet.

Aboard the aircraft carrier Courageous the King saw 1,500 reservists massed in seaplane hangars, along with pensioned sailors recalled for emergency duty to help plug gaps in the navy's personnel.

He stopped to speak to Arthur O'Neil, 53-year-old London postman called from thirteen years of retirement to help man the reserve fleet.

"I am for King and country," O'Neil boasted proudly. "I considered it an honor to be called back after all these years."

Langer Market Place tonight that "Poland may rest assured Germany and Adolf Hitler are determined in the event of attack to stand at our side."

Speaking with the full authority of his conference earlier this week with the German Fuehrer in Berchtesgaden, Herr Forster declared:

"In a serious moment we have assembled in this historic market place in order to protest against the threats of war uttered by Polish papers and speakers."

His declaration that Germany stood solidly behind the Free City

Der Fuehrer 'Venerated.'

"The Danziger looks with especial veneration upon their Fuehrer, Adolf Hitler, of whom they are convinced that he will fulfill their wish and thereby again give the right of self-determination that place which was denied it in 1919.

"My beloved Danzigers, in this hour we cannot do anything better than to pledge solemnly to stick together, come what way, that we shall ward off every attack upon this sacred German soil determinedly with the weapons at our hands and that we shall execute every command of our Fuehrer unquestioningly.

"May the day not be far distant when we convene here, not for a protest meeting, but to celebrate the reunion of Danzig with the Reich."

Telegram Sent to Hitler.

Herr Forster spoke forty-two minutes.

His main theme was an indirect appeal to foreign citizens, particu-

about 8 P. M. (3 P. M., daylight saving time).

Speculation on what message Forster would deliver ran along three lines, but no one besides Hitler and Forster could say which was right. The generally accepted view was that the district leader, with Hitler's backing, would confine himself to rejecting in most positive terms Polish claims to Danzig and demands in the Polish press for the annexation of East Prussia.

An editorial in the Polish newspaper Czas which Nazis interpreted as a threat to shell Danzig if the Free

Ciano Going to Germany.

BERLIN, Aug. 10 (A. P.).—Italian and German Foreign Ministers Count Ciano and Joachim von Ribbentrop will meet soon at Salzburg, Germany, it was announced today, "to consider the questions of common policy of the allied (axis) countries." It had been reported that representatives of the Fascist Powers would meet for personal consultation on a plan of Fuehrer Hitler for settlement of the Danzig-Poland question. Von Ribbentrop has a summer home at Salzburg.

(In Rome, Italian circles said Germany's claim to the free city of Danzig, particularly Italy's attitude, would be a primary subject of discussion.)

Authoritative quarters said the two Foreign Ministers would "discuss the whole gamut of the international situations affecting both countries."

Their meeting probably will not cover more than one day, it was said.

Doubt Fiery Speech

The likelihood that the Free City would be a principal topic of discussion was seen in the insistence in German Government circles that Forster tonight would confine his speech to voicing Danzig's protest against alleged Polish threats and to reiterating Danzig Nazi demands to rejoin Germany.

It would not be fair to Premier Mussolini and Ciano, authoritative sources said, if Forster were to create a new situation at the very moment Ciano was arranging to meet Von Ribbentrop.

They asserted the German Government fully realized the impor-

tance of Danzig to the whole question of peace or war in Europe and hence Germany was not likely to undertake any step without first assuring herself of Italian support.

Further topics for discussions, it was intimated, were the relationship of Hungary both to the Axis Powers and to Poland, and reports from Belgrade to the effect that the Yugoslavs are not ready to promise the type of "benevolent neutrality" which the Axis Powers desire.

Look to Tannenberg

It was considered certain that the East Prussian demonstration on August 27, when Germany celebrates the twenty-fifth anniversary of the historic battle of Tannenberg, would have added significance in that German utterances there will have the backing of Italy.

(Ciano and Von Ribbentrop also were expected to discuss Tokio's terms for Japanese entrance into the German-Italian military alliance.

The Japanese Ambassador to Rome, Toshio Shiratori, talked with Ciano last night. While no official announcement was made, it was

assumed that Shiratori reported on his discussion of the military alliance with Lieutenant-General Hiroshi Oshima, Japanese Ambassador to Berlin, at Villa d'Este, Italy, last week.)

The announcement came as the German arms industry was made the sounding board for a new preparedness call.

Work to Be Halted.

Col. Gen. Walter von Brauchitsch, army chief of staff and a member of Fuehrer Hitler's secret Cabinet council, chose one of Germany's giant armament factories, the Rheinmetall Works at Duesseldorf, for an appeal intended to help steel the nation for any eventuality.

Great significance was attached to the symbolic staging of the address and the intention to emphasize the close co-operation of all military and civil strength in the interests of national defense. Duesseldorf lies near the heart of Germany's war industry, the Krupp works. Work was ordered halted for a half-hour so employees could listen to a broadcast.

Sources close to the Foreign Office said that the "demonstration is directed not only to armament workers but also the German people in order to strengthen their determination to increase German defense preparations to the utmost."

Free City Listens in Vain for Orders From Hitler in Nazi Chief's Address

Defiance to Poland Seconded by 'Pfu'is'

Speech Largely a Plea to Other Nations Not to Shed Blood for Warsaw

By The Associated Press

FREE CITY OF DANZIG, Aug. 10.

Albert Forster, Nazi leader in Danzig, at a vast outdoor protest meeting tonight hurled defiance at Poland, appealed to citizens of other nations aligned against Germany to prevent a war, but gave no hint of the plans of Fuehrer Adolf Hitler. He said he had no startling disclosures to make.

The fiery spokesman, who hastened back to Danzig yesterday with full knowledge of Hitler's views gained in long interviews, declared, however, that "Poland may rest assured" Germany and Der Fuehrer "are determined in the event of attack to stand at our side."

As for Danzig, he asserted, the Free City was prepared to defend its rights "with its blood."

(Responsible quarters in Warsaw said that the speech in no way changed fundamental questions at issue despite its "harsh tone and decidedly anti-Polish character," and that in general tone indicated Hitler had not yet decided on any definite move.)

All the Nazi Trappings

Forster spoke amid the spotlights, loud speakers and color of a typical Nazi rally, with the old Nazi refrain, "One people, one Reich, one Fuehrer!" ringing in his ears.

Sound trucks wound through Danzig's narrow streets to make a huge turnout certain.

But if Forster gave no hint of Hitler's plans, he left no doubt of his ultimate intentions.

"The Danzig population," he asserted, "believes implicitly that the hour of liberation is coming and that the Free City will return to the Reich."

"The Danzigers look with especial veneration upon their Fuehrer, Adolf Hitler, who, they are convinced, will fulfill their wish and thereby again give the right of self-determination that place which was denied in 1919.

"My beloved Danzigers, in this hour we cannot do anything better than to pledge solemnly to stick together, come what may, that we shall ward off every attack upon this sacred soil determinedly with the weapons at our hands and that we shall execute every command of our Fuehrer unquestioningly.

"May the day not be far distant when we convene here not for a protest meeting but to celebrate the reunion of Danzig with the Reich!"

Forster directed a violent attack on Polish newspapers and officials for threatening to "shoot Danzig to bits" with artillery if she persists in her course of wishing incorporation into Germany and for making other threats. Loud "pfuis" greeted his barbs at Poland.

A Bid to Britain and France

His main theme, however, was an indirect appeal to citizens of Great Britain, France and the United States to recognize that "Danzig is German." The argument to which he returned again and again was that there was no sense in sending English and French youths into battle to save Danzig for Poland when, according to the German contention, the city belongs historically and by choice to Germany. He quoted

Liberation Coming, Danzig Told, But Forster Sets No Date for It; Ribbentrop Awaits Ciano Today

SPEECH BY NAZI CHIEF FOLLOWS HITLER PARLEY

Free City Leader Charges Warsaw Press Incited People to Violence.

'HOUR OF LIBERATION' NEAR German Army Closes Road Leading Over Border to Polish Rail Head.

FREE CITY OF DANZIG, Aug. 10 (A. P.).—Albert Forster, Nazi leader in Danzig, told cheering throngs in

in the Nazi campaign for reunion with Germany was interrupted by cries of:

"One people! One Reich! One Fuehrer! We want to return to the Reich!"

The 'Crime' of Versailles.

"All Germans and all sensible foreigners must realize that such utterances by Poland cannot continue," Herr Forster added.

"It must be clear to all peace-loving people what a crime was committed by Versailles and its formation of boundaries.

"In this we are not alone, but many persons unknown to us in foreign countries, especially in France and England, agree with us."

[The Free City was separated from Germany after the world war to assure Poland an outlet to the Baltic Sea. It was made politically independent under administration by a League of Nations commissioner and was included within the borders of the Polish customs administration.]

"The Danzig population," Herr Forster declared, "believes implicitly that the hour of liberation is coming and that the Free City will return to the Reich."

larly in England, France and the United States, to recognize that "Danzig is German."

A telegram was sent to Herr Hitler, bearing a promise of implicit obedience.

"The Danzig population has shown that it loves peace," Herr Forster continued. "If the Polish threats had not been so serious we should have been content to pass over them."

Herr Forster got no further than this when cries of "Pfu!" reverberated throughout the square. Continuing, he said:

"Anybody who expected sensational announcements tonight was mistaken."

FREE CITY OF DANZIG, Aug. 10 (A. P.).—Danzig was keyed to a high pitch today as Nazis awaited District Leader Albert Forster's word from Adolf Hitler at a mass meeting planned as a "great protest demonstration" against Polish claims to Danzig. He was to speak

City continued to seek reunion with Germany was especially singled out in the advance publicity on Forster's speech. The newspaper said, "The guns of the Polish Army are facing Danzig should authorities of the Free City not abandon in time the dangerous road they are following on orders from the outside." That this utterance would be assailed by Forster was taken for granted.

A more radical view was that Forster would attempt to create a fait accompli by announcing that Danzig had established a customs and monetary union with Germany, severing her economic connection with Poland.

The most extreme view was that he would proclaim political union with Germany. This would be such a challenge, holders of this view said, that Poland either would have to confess she had been bluffing or carry out the threat to shoot. In the latter case, they said, Poland would stand before the world as an aggressor.

From the Berlin Propaganda Ministry came word that Forster's speech would be broadcast only by the Danzig radio station.

many leading Englishmen and English and American newspapers to the effect that the Danzig cause was just.

The Nazi crowd received the thrusts with great enthusiasm. Obviously good humored, it greeted with repeated outbursts of laughter Forster's sallies at "Polish chauvinism" and "cultural inferiority."

Among distinguished foreigners quoted by Forster was David Lloyd George, war-time Prime Minister of Great Britain, who was cited as saying, "Poland is the last land to have any complaint to make."

Some French quotations were to the effect that Poland was a thorn in the flesh of Germany and that it was a mistake to cut Germany apart by authorizing a corridor through it.

Winston Churchill, a leader of the anti-appeasement group in England, described by Forster as "one of the greatest German-haters," was cited as favoring revision of the Danzig and corridor questions.

Danzig was a part of Germany until the end of the World War, when it was placed under an independent administration with League of Nations protection and made a free port for Poland, with Poland

in control of its customs. The city is Poland's principal trade outlet.) An unnamed Englishman was quoted as saying the Poles were an illiterate people.

"We Danzigers indorse all these utterances by foreigners in their entirety," Forster said. "We could not put our case better than these foreigners. We call the world to witness these statements."

"Now let me give you our Danzig position. The papers of other nations act as though Danzig were a Polish or a French or an English problem.

"If anybody has a right to speak about Danzig it is we Danzigers.

"First, we have the ancient right to determine our fate. For eight centuries Danzig has been a German city. In Danzig during its entire history until 1919 only Danzigers had the right to decide Danzig's fate. The Danzigers even brought the Polish King, Stefan Batory, to his knees.

Don't Fear Cannon

"Second, Danzigers today fear the cannon of Smigly-Rydz (Polish commander in chief) just as little as their ancestors feared the cannon of Stefan Batory.

"Third, Danzig was severed from the mother country by Treaty of Versailles. Wilson's (President Woodrow Wilson) principle of self-determination was trodden under foot.

"Fourth, economic and cultural harm of every sort has come to Danzig these

years. Alone, the fact that the harbor of Danzig was systematically cut down, so that it is second now to Gdynia, weighs heavily.

"Fifth, the constant chicanery of Poland and the fact that Danzig, without being asked, was cut off from the Reich has for twenty years been the occasion for all Danzigers to call, 'We want to return to the Reich.'"

As he cried out these familiar words, the audience took them up in unison.

Protests War Threats

Forster began his address by declaring that "in a serious moment we have assembled in this historic market place in order to protest against the threats of war uttered by Polish papers and speakers."

"All Germans and all sensible foreigners must realize that such utterances by Poland cannot continue," he said.

The worst Polish utterance, he said, was by Marshal Smigly-Rydz some months ago when he said Danzig would be the first stage in a crusade against Germany.

He described Polish massmeetings in which placards were exhibited reading, "Onward across the Oder river," and he read a telegram, attributed to the head of the Polish youth organization, which said, "We believe that a new war will bring another Tannenberg"—the battle of 1410 in which Poles were victorious against the German knights.

The reference of the Polish newspaper *Czas* to "guns of the Polish army" facing Danzig drew loud "pfuis."

Lists Four Reasons

But, said Forster, "threats of war do not scare us at all, no matter how violent they may be." He gave four reasons:

Danzigers are not easily frightened. The Nazis have seen to it that Danzig does not lose her nerve, and the population is confident "the Government will do the right thing at the right time."

"We have during recent weeks done everything to ward off attacks successfully."

"Poland may rest assured Danzig does not stand alone but that the great German Reich, our mother country, and our Führer Adolf Hitler are determined in the event of an attack to stand to our side."

The Danzig leader spoke for forty-two minutes. At the end of his address a telegram was sent to Hitler promising implicit obedience.

Nazis estimated that 40,000 persons—many of them uniformed Storm Troopers—stood in the square before Forster, and that 60,000 others were gathered under loud-speakers in other squares and communities of Free City territory.

Reich Shuts Slovak Pass, Major Link With Poland

Highway to Teschen Widened for Heavy Military Traffic

ZILINA, Slovakia, Aug. 10 (AP).—Slovakia's main highway to Poland, through Jablunka Pass, has been closed by German order and was reported tonight to be nearly ready to bear heavy military traffic.

Rushed by German military technicians, the project for widening and paving the strategic fifteen-mile road from here to the Polish frontier was expected to be completed by Sept. 1 or earlier.

Authorities here, where a large number of German troops have been garrisoned since March—after Slovakia emerged as an "independent" state in the dissolution of Czechoslovakia and went under German protection—announced that the pass had been closed to automobile traffic since Monday.

The pass is in the German military zone of the Slovak-Polish frontier as fixed by the treaty between Germany and Slovakia which established the German military protectorate. The main highway leads to Teschen, a vital Polish rail head.

The German-sponsored road building program also extends eastward from Zilina to the high Tatra mountains skirting the Polish frontier. A high Slovak source said the Reich was spending heavily so that roads and bridges sturdy enough for sixteen-ton vehicles would be finished within three months.

No Change in Situation Seen

WARSAW, Aug. 10 (AP).—Responsible Polish quarters said tonight that Albert Forster's speech in no way changed the fundamental questions at issue in Danzig, despite its "harsh tone and decidedly anti-Polish character."

The address was regarded here as basically intended for "local consumption." However, it was followed closely since it was considered to have the approval of Chancellor Hitler.

Two points noted in Warsaw were the absence of any definite statement in the way of possible action and the lack of any reference to a conciliatory attitude.

Before the speech was made the Polish press had attacked Germany in terms of unprecedented violence, apparently free from official restraint. Political sources emphasized, however, that it did not represent the official attitude.

The pro-government *Kurjer Czerwony* asserted:

"It would seem that the French press is right in saying that it is the cold blood and quiet of Poland that brings the leaders of the Third Reich to the point of madness. After five months of war of nerves, Germany now realizes that she has lost this war."

Other Papers Attack Reich

Smarting under an outburst by

the German press, two other newspapers turned on the Reich. The *Kurjer Polski*, organ of big industry, compared Germany with ancient Carthage as a "nest of contagion" that must be "abolished," and said she had originated "barbaric currents that today seek to make of the human being an object of ruin."

"Twenty years ago one hesitated to march on Berlin," said the editorial, in language of unprecedented violence. "One did not want to beat a man who was down. This mistake will not be committed a second time."

"It is with quick steps that the moment is nearing when the point of view about the necessity of liquidating the nest of contagion in the center of Europe will become universal—and then Carthage will be destroyed."

The newspaper blamed Germany for the start of the armaments race, for disrupting international commerce and for the loss of international confidence in treaties.

The *Warszawski Dziennik Narodowy* said that the Germans "try to frighten their opponents with the roaring of their printing presses" and added:

"If the German publicist had even a little knowledge of what Poland was and is, he would realize that neither the Polish people nor the Polish Government can ever be frightened by these 'monsters' of propaganda."

The evening press lapsed into a reserved attitude after the outbursts of two morning newspapers. It was understood the editors had been counseled by the Foreign Office against "excitable" editorials that might run contrary to the Polish determination not to be provoked.

At the same time there were signs of increased diplomatic activity. The British Ambassador, Sir Howard Kennard, and the French Ambassador, Leon Noel, called on Foreign Minister Josef Beck.

The Polish Telegraph Agency said that a laborer in a Krakow munitions factory had been executed on charges of "attempting to deliver secrets of production to an alien State."

Forster Cites '31 Talk That Never Was Made

WARSAW, July 10 (AP).—Nazi Leader Albert Forster, in his speech at Danzig tonight, referred to an alleged anti-German speech by Marshal Edward Smigly-Rydz, Polish Army leader, at a meeting of Polish war veterans at Kartuz in 1931.

Warsaw circles point out that Smigly-Rydz did not attend the meeting, which was held at Tarnow, not Kartuz.

Planet Found by German Takes the Name 'Danzig'

By The Associated Press.

DANZIG, Aug. 10.—The German Astronomical Society announced today that planet No. 1,419, an asteroid, would bear the name "Danzig."

The wish was expressed that the Free City "may always stand under a lucky star."

The discovery of "Danzig," one of the minor planets, has been attributed to Dr. Reimuth Heidelberg.

SINCE THESE THREATS CONTINUED, HOWEVER, AND ARE EVEN SUPPORTED BY OFFICIAL UTTERANCES, THE TIME HAS COME FOR US TO BRING OUR VIEWPOINT TO THE ATTENTION OF THE WORLD IN NO UNCERTAIN TERMS. IT APPEARS AS THOUGH OVER IN POLAND THERE IS NO INCLINATION TO RETURN TO COMMON SENSE.

ALIGNED

IT MAY BE SAID THAT THOSE WHO MUST BEAR THE RESPONSIBILITY ARE THOSE WHO FOR MONTHS HAVE BEEN INCITING TO VIOLENCE."

THE DANZIG NAZI LEADER THEN CITED NUMEROUS UTTERANCES OF THE POLISH PRESS SEEKING TO PROVE THAT THE POLES WISH TO ESTABLISH A PROTECTORATE OVER DANZIG.

MORE "PFUIS!"—THE GERMAN EQUIVALENT OF THE BRONX CHEER—GREETED THIS PASSAGE.

FORSTER DESCRIBED POLISH MASS MEETINGS IN WHICH PLACARDS WERE EXHIBITED WITH THE INSCRIPTIONS, "ONWARD ACROSS THE ODER RIVER!"

AS HE SPOKE THE CROWD KEPT SHOUTING, "WE WANT TO RETURN TO THE REICH!"

HE QUOTED A TELEGRAM ATTRIBUTED TO THE HEAD OF POLISH YOUTH ORGANIZATIONS WHICH SAID, "WE BELIEVE THAT A NEW WAR WILL BRING

ANOTHER TANNENBERG—REFERRING TO A BATTLE IN 1410 IN WHICH THE POLES WERE VICTORIOUS.

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Yugoslavia Defies Axis Powers

Refuses Fascist Demand to Cross Country in War—Premier Flies to Italy.

AUG 11 1939
BELGRADE, Yugoslavia, Aug. 10 (A. P.).—German and Italian demands for use of Yugoslav territory in war time were reported authoritatively today to have been refused by Yugoslavia and orders were issued to speed up fortifications on the German frontier.

Premier Dragisha Cvetkovich took off shortly before noon (7 A. M. daylight saving time) in an army bomber for Fiume, Italy. From there he planned to go immediately to Trieste for discussions in which it was said he would declare rejection of the reported demands.

It was said he would meet emissaries of Italian Foreign Minister Count Galeazzo Ciano in Trieste and might return to Yugoslavia before proceeding to Venice and Rome.

The Premier's use of the bomber was seen as a symbol of the will of this key Balkan country to keep an armed and strict neutrality.

Great Britain and France were said by authoritative sources to have told Regent Prince Paul on his recent trip to London and Paris that they would back Yugoslavia in case she came into conflict with Germany and Italy. Her surrender in any such conflict would mean a severe blow to Rumania, Greece and Turkey, which have guarantees of independence by the British-French front.

The Yugoslav Government was said to have decided that the slightest compliance with the Italian and German proposals would be incompatible with the nation's sovereignty.

Control of Railroads Included.

The demands, said to have been submitted "unofficially" and to have been described by the axis powers as calling for a form of "benevolent neutrality" on the part of Yugoslavia, were reported to have included: Wartime control of Yugoslav railroads, placing of Yugoslav economic and military centers under supervision of Germany and Italy, placing all of Yugoslavia's war materials and food-stuffs at German-Italian disposal and granting Germany and Italy the right to cross Yugoslav terri-

tory to Rumania or Bulgaria. Control of the railroads would give Italy and Germany direct rail connections across the Yugoslav province of Slovenia, supplementing the route through the Brenner Pass.

Quarters close to the Government expressed a belief that the Fascist powers may have been prompted by a desire to strengthen Italy's military position for any operation from Italian Albania against Greece.

These quarters believed that German agitation against Poland over Danzig was a "blind" to mask preparations in southern Europe. Declaring that Germany was unwilling to risk a head-on collision with Poland and possibly a British-French front, which included Russia, these quarters said a lightning coup would be possible only in southern Europe.

Storing of Food Ordered.

In addition to ordering a speed-up of border fortifications, the Government decreed immediate storing of food for the army and the civilian population. The decree provided for building up of surplus stocks of cereals, meat, canned goods, dried vegetables, salt, fats, oils, coffee and tea.

Premier Cvetkovich's trip to

Italy came on the heels of "indefinite suspension" of negotiations over demands of the nation's 5,000,000 Croats for home rule. Whether the Croat peasant leader, Vladimir Macek, agreed to the suspension in view of what the Government considered a threat to the whole nation was not known.

It was pointed out, however, that Croats have expressed publicly a

determination to preserve strict neutrality along the Serbs' Slovenes and other nationalities in Yugoslavia despite domestic quarrels.

Italy Makes No Comment.
ROME, Aug. 10 (A. P.).—Official Italian circles refrained today from comment on a Belgrade report that Italy and Germany had demanded of Yugoslavia the right to move troops across her territory in wartime.

Diplomats familiar with Yugoslav policy said, however, they were convinced the Belgrade Government would refuse such permission and, if necessary, would resist with arms.

On the other hand, they said Yugoslavia, eager to maintain genuine neutrality, would be willing to sell raw materials and food to Italy and Germany during wartime.

ARMS SURRENDER ORDERED IN PRAGUE

Death Sentences May Be Imposed By Nazi Courts For Gross Violations

One Object Is To Seize Many Rifles Not Turned In At Time Of Occupation

AUG 11 1939
[By the Associated Press]

Prague, Aug. 10.—The surrender of all arms and explosives in the possession of citizens of Bohemia and Moravia was ordered today by the protectorate Government.

Death sentences, it was announced, may be imposed by German courts for gross violation of the decree. The weapons must be surrendered within two weeks.

Seek To Get Rifles

One object of the order, which also voided all old Czech permits to carry arms, was to get control of many rifles of the old Czecho-Slovak army which protectorate officials suspect were not surrendered to the Germans at the time of the Nazi occupation last March.

About 1,100,000 rifles were turned in to the Germans at that time, informed quarters said.

But it is believed that many more were smuggled out of the armories and hidden away in secret caches.

The decree holds land owners responsible for any weapons found hidden on their premises.

LATVIAN CONSCRIPTS ARE RELEASED EARLY

Baltic States Resent Refusal of Scandinavia to Befriend Them

AUG 11 1939
RIGA, Latvia, Aug. 10 (A. P.).—The War Ministry today released army conscripts after fifteen months' service instead of the customary eighteen months, a step which was greeted as indication of absence of nervousness over the international situation.

German Soldiers Get Free Hair Cuts

Slovak Barber Omits Fees To Avoid Going Bankrupt In Making Change At New Currency Rate

AUG 11 1939
Zilina, Slovakia, Aug. 10 (A. P.).—One Zilina barber gives free haircuts to his German customers to keep from going bankrupt.

Most of his customers are German soldiers, garrisoned along the frontier. When they arrived last March they would present a mark (40 cents) in payment for a 2½ kronen haircut and ask for 7½ kronen in change.

At the bank the barber discovered he could exchange a mark for only 6½ kronen. Now when he is offered marks he doesn't charge for his services.

Promises No 'Frivolous War'

Nazi Chief of Staff Gives 'Sacred Assurance' to People in Big Broadcast.

AUG 11 1939
DUESSELDORF, Germany, Aug. 10 (A. P.).—Col.-Gen. Walther von Brauchitsch, army Chief of Staff, today gave Germans "the sacred assurance" that Reichsfuehrer Hitler never would "frivolously" risk their lives. He spoke to the entire nation in an address broadcast from the workshop of one of its greatest munitions factories, the Rhein-Metall-Borsig Company's Duesseldorf branch.

"There is one sacred assurance I can give you as one of the most intimate co-workers of our Fuehrer: Never will the Fuehrer frivolously risk the lives of Germans."

"If, however, the time should come that the Fuehrer will demand our last and highest sacrifice," he added, "we may be sure that there was no other way and that this demand is an irrevocable necessity."

Speaks of Mad Threats.
"Germany now is welded together nationally and socially," he asserted, "in a manner paralleled only by Fascist Italy. This unity will stand the test even if serious days should come."

"Germany furthermore does not have to try to intimidate the world with threats. Nor will it be intimidated by others, least of all by the mad threats of certain foreign generals who already announce a victorious battle before Berlin and a new peace of Versailles."

This latter was greeted as a reference to Polish leaders.

Move to Strengthen Morale.

Great significance was attached to the symbolic staging of the address and the intention to emphasize the close co-operation of all military and civil strength in the interests of national defense. Duesseldorf lies near the heart of Germany's war industry, the Krupp works. Work was ordered halted for a half-hour so employees could listen to a broadcast.

Sources close to the Foreign Office said that the "demonstration" is directed not only to armament workers but also the German people in order to strengthen their determination to increase German defense preparations to the utmost.

Ciano Goes to Germany.

AUG 11 1939
ROME, Aug. 10 (A. P.).—Foreign Minister Count Galeazzo Ciano left

toward satisfaction of Germany's demands for the return of Danzig to Germany.

REICH ARMY READY TO 'STAND THE TEST'

War Chief Says Nazis Will Not Be Intimidated "Even If Serious Days Come"

German And Italian Foreign Ministers Will Discuss Situation Today

AUG 11 1939
[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, Aug. 10.—Germany through the chief of her army declared herself today ready to "stand the test even if serious days should come."

Col. Gen. Walter von Brauchitsch laid down that theme of preparedness as the Foreign Ministers of Germany and Italy, Joachim von Ribbentrop and Count Galeazzo Ciano, prepared to meet tomorrow afternoon in Salzburg.

The Free City of Danzig, which Adolf Hitler has demanded be returned to Germany, loomed as the greatest topic of the talks although authoritative quarters said "the whole gamut of the international situations" affecting Italy and Germany would be discussed.

Broadcast To Nation

Von Brauchitsch, army chief of staff, spoke to the entire nation in an address broadcast from Duesseldorf.

He stood on a tank flanked by two cannon before workmen in the gigantic munitions works of the Rhein-Metall-Borsig Company. There he gave Germans "the sacred assurance" that "never will the Fuehrer frivolously risk the lives of Germans."

"If, however," he went on, "the time should come that the Fuehrer will demand our last and highest sacrifice, we may be sure that there was no other way and that this demand is an irrevocable necessity. . . . Germany will not be intimidated."

With Ciano and von Ribbentrop when they meet in Fuschl Castle, the German statesman's summer place, will be Bernardo D. Attolico, Italian Ambassador to Berlin.

To Discuss Tokyo Attitude

Besides the question of Danzig, the Axis attitude toward Japan was included in the problems for discussion. The possibility that Japan might be drawn into a military alliance with Germany and Italy at an early date aroused lively speculation in political circles.

But Danzig appeared to be the more pressing issue and in informed quarters it was said Premier Mussolini was counselling restraint.

He was represented as opposing any action which might lead to a conflict with Poland and other developments.

To Consult Duce

Germany was said to be making every effort to reassure Italy that there was no disposition to take any step without the full approval of il Duce.

Many changes have occurred since the last interview between the two Foreign Ministers last May when the Italian-German military pact was signed, and it was regarded important in view of events which may be impending that there should be another frank exchange of opinion.

Two events of recent weeks were believed in diplomatic quarters to have increased Mussolini's anxiety about the future.

"Neutrality" Bar

First was Yugoslavia's reported unwillingness to guarantee a "benevolent neutrality," including permission for Italy and Germany to use Yugoslav railways in event of a European conflict.

Second is the situation in the Far East where Washington's action in abrogating the American-Japanese trade treaty came with great suddenness.

Some sources said they believed Mussolini wished to broaden the basis of the Axis by the conclusion of a definite military alliance with Japan.

The fact that Count Ciano had an extended conference last night with Toshio Shiratori, Japanese Ambassador to Rome, added to this belief.

Italy Is Expected To Urge Peace In Danzig Dispute

Rome, Aug. 10 (AP)—Foreign circles looked tonight to Italy to urge upon Germany a peaceful settlement of her claims to the Free City of Danzig.

Diplomats expected that Count Galeazzo Ciano, Foreign Minister, would advise against any action concerning Danzig that might lead to war when he meets German Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop tomorrow.

It was reported in foreign circles that Germany promised she would risk no war over Danzig when the Italian-German military alliance was signed last May and there was considerable speculation whether von Ribbentrop would be urged now by Count Ciano to adhere to that engagement.

Yugoslavia Causes Concern

Yugoslavia was believed in diplomatic circles to be causing the Axis powers some concern because of her determination to preserve strict neutrality.

Some observers suggested Rome and Berlin might try to line up Bulgaria more closely with the Axis as a means of bringing additional pressure on Yugoslavia.

Belgrade dispatches said Yugoslav Premier Dragisha Cvetkovich, on a trip to Italy which began Thursday, would present the Yugoslav position of neutrality to Count Ciano and possibly would see Premier Mussolini.

Belgrade sources declared Yugoslavia rejected demands attributed to Italy and Germany for use in event of war of Yugoslav railways which lead to Greece from Germany and Italy.

THE BRITISH AMBASSADOR TO ROME, SIR PERCY LORRAINE,
ROME-4UG-10
CALLED ON CIANO SHORTLY BEFORE THE FOREIGN MINISTER LEFT
ON A SPECIAL TRAIN. CIANO WAS ACCOMPANIED BY
TWO SECRETARIES AND THE GERMAN AMBASSADOR TO ROME, DR. HANS
GEORG VON MACKENSEN.

PREMIER MUSSOLINI HAS EXPRESSED ITALY'S DESIRE TO
AVOID WAR AND HAS DECLARED THAT GERMANY'S DISPUTE WITH POLAND
OVER DANZIG COULD BE SETTLED PEACEFULLY.

COUNT CIANO LEFT ROME TONIGHT FOR THE TALKS AS FASCISTS EXPRESSED
A BELIEF THE DANZIG QUESTION WAS APPROACHING A CRUCIAL STAGE.

THE TWO FOREIGN MINISTERS WERE EXPECTED TO REVIEW THE DANZIG
QUESTION THOROUGHLY, AS WELL AS THE POSSIBILITY OF JAPAN'S JOINING
THE ITALIAN-GERMAN MILITARY ALLIANCE AND THE RELATIONSHIP OF HUNGARY,
BULGARIA AND YUGOSLAVIA TO THE ROME-BERLIN AXIS.

COUNT CIANO WILL ARRIVE TOMORROW AFTERNOON IN SALZBURG. THE
CONVERSATIONS WILL TAKE PLACE IN FUEHL CASTLE.

THE ITALIAN PRESS, ALONG WITH THAT OF GERMANY, KEPT DANZIG
IN THE HEADLINES, WITH LA TRIBUNA DECLARING THERE WAS "HAD LANGUAGE
IN WARSAW" AND IL LAVORO FASCISTA ASSERTING THE GERMANS HAD GIVEN
"FRESH WARNING TO THE NERVOUS DEBILITY OF WARSAW."

IL GIORNALIA D'ITALIA SPOKE OF "VARSAW PROVOCATIONS" AND
"POLISH THREATS." VIRGINIO GAYDA, AUTHORITATIVE FASCIST WRITER,
WROTE IN THAT NEWSPAPER OF "DANGEROUS ERUPTIONS OF ALARMISM" IN
EASTERN EUROPE.

IL REGIME FASCISTA ASSERTED THAT "IF POLAND INTENDS TO BRING AN
END TO ITS DAY IT HAS SET FORTH UPON THE SURE ROAD."

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BUSINESS CIRCLES IN TRIESTE SAID ITALY AND GERMANY WERE
COOPERATING TO HELP YUGOSLAVIA AND BULGARIA SELL THEIR SURPLUS GRAIN
CROP ABROAD WITH SHIPMENTS TO BE MADE THROUGH TRIESTE AND GENOA.
THIS EFFORT, IT WAS SAID, HAD THE DOUBLE PURPOSE OF
FACILITATING TRADE RELATIONS BETWEEN THE AXIS POWERS AND THE TWO
BALKAN COUNTRIES AS WELL AS AIDING THE TWO ITALIAN PORTS.

FDJ14PFD

GENEVA, AUG 10-(AP)—BELGIUM HAS BEEN NOMINATED FOR THE PRESIDENCY
OF THE 106TH COUNCIL OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS IN PLACE OF UNWILLING
YUGOSLAVIA, OFFICIALS DISCLOSED TODAY.

SOURCES CLOSE TO THE LEAGUE EXPRESSED THE OPINION THAT YUGOSLAVIA
DESIRED NOT TO TAKE HER TURN PRESIDING AT THE COUNCIL BECAUSE OF THE
TENSE INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS IN EUROPE WITH WHICH IT MAY HAVE TO DEAL.
THE COUNCIL IS SCHEDULED TO MEET NEXT MONTH.

EZ9RAED

MOSCOW, AUG. 10-(AP)-BRITISH AND FRENCH MILITARY MISSIONS ARRIVED QUIETLY AT LENINGRAD TODAY ON THEIR WAY TO MOSCOW FOR STAFF TALKS WITH SOVIET ARMY AND NAVY LEADERS.

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MOSCOW NEWSPAPERS AVOIDED ANY MENTION OF THE BRITISH-FRENCH-SOVIET NEGOTIATIONS ON A MUTUAL AID PACT, EVEN IN DISPATCHES FROM FOREIGN CAPITALS. NINETEEN BRITISH DELEGATES HEADED BY ADMIRAL SIR REGINALD PLUNKETT AND ELEVEN FRENCHMEN LED BY GENERAL JOSEPH EDOUARD DOUMENC PLANNED TO SPEND THE DAY AT LENINGRAD AND LEAVE FOR MOSCOW SHORTLY AFTER MIDNIGHT. FORMAL TALKS ARE EXPECTED TO START SUNDAY.

BY JOHN EVANS

JH636AED

ASSOCIATED PRESS GENERAL FOREIGN EDITOR

WAR IS ON PARADE IN EUROPE. GREAT MILITARY MACHINES ARE GEARED FOR SWIFT BATTLE ON LAND, ON SEA AND IN THE SKIES.

EVERYWHERE THERE IS WAITING, WAITING FOR WHAT? THE WORD OF THE GERMAN LEADER, ADOLF HITLER. UPON HIS DECISION, STATESMEN AGREE, DEPENDS WAR OR PEACE.

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STRANGELY ENOUGH, IN ALL THE WAR-LIKE ATMOSPHERE, THE QUIET VOICE OF PEACE IS HEARD AMONG ALL PEOPLES. EVEN HITLER HAS PROCLAIMED THE ANNUAL NAZI MEETING AT NUERNBERG NEXT MONTH THE "CONGRESS OF PEACE."

BUT, MEANWHILE, THE FIGHTING FORCES OF BRITAIN, FRANCE, GERMANY, ITALY, RUSSIA AND THE SMALLER COUNTRIES ARE ON "MANEUVERS" OR SOON WILL BE. THESE MANEUVERS ARE REGULAR AFFAIRS TO TRAIN TROOPS. FLEETS AND AIR FORCES BUT THIS AUTUMN THEY ARE AVOWED "WARNINGS" TO THE OTHER FELLOW TO BE CAREFUL.

TROUBLE SPOTS ARE EVERYWHERE. GERMANY DEMANDS THE RETURN OF DANZIG AND A STRIP ACROSS THE POLISH CORRIDOR. BRITAIN. FRANCE

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AND POLAND HAVE PLEDGED THEMSELVES TO GO TO WAR IMMEDIATELY AGAINST GERMANY IF SHE TAKES DANZIG BY FORCE.

ITALY WANTS FRENCH COLONIES IN PROMISED PAYMENT FOR ITALIAN AID IN THE LAST WAR.

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GERMANY AND ITALY LONG HAVE SOUGHT TO DOMINATE SOUTHEASTERN EUROPE. HUNGARY ALREADY HAS ADHERED TO THE GERMAN-ITALIAN-JAPANESE ANTI-COMINTERN PACT AND GERMAN ECONOMIC INFLUENCE IN THE BALKAN COUNTRIES MAY FORESHADOW FURTHER POLITICAL EXPANSION THERE.

SO FAR THE CONFLICT HAS BEEN BY WAR-THREATS, POLITICAL MANEUVERING AND PROPAGANDA BUT ALL AGREE THE PRESENT TENSION IS EXPLOSIVE.

GERMANY AND ITALY ALLIED THEMSELVES BECAUSE BOTH WERE DISSATISFIED WITH THE LAST WAR. AFTER GERMANY ABSORBED AUSTRIA, CZECHO-SLOVAKIA IN TWO BITES AND MEMEL, AND AFTER ITALY HAD TAKEN ALBANIA, GREAT BRITAIN AROUSED HERSELF. WITH FRANCE SHE SOUGHT THE AID OF SOVIET RUSSIA'S GREAT ARMY AND AIR FORCE. RUSSIA HASN'T SIGNED A CONTRACT BUT THE THREE COUNTRIES' GENERAL STAFFS ARE WORKING TOGETHER AS A STARTER.

GERMANY HAS SAID REPEATEDLY SHE DOESN'T EXPECT TO TAKE DANZIG BY FORCE BUT APPARENTLY BRITAIN AND FRANCE FEAR SHE WILL IN SOME MANNER NEVERTHELESS.

MUSSOLINI IN ITALY, LIKEWISE, HAS SAID HE WASN'T PLANNING ANY WAR AND DIDN'T EXPECT ONE. BOTH GERMANY AND ITALY, HOWEVER, HAVE BUILT BIG MILITARY MACHINES AND PLAINLY TOLD ENGLAND AND FRANCE THEY WERE READY IF WAR CAME.

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BOTH THE GERMAN-ITALIAN AND THE BRITISH-FRENCH SIDES USE MUCH THE SAME LANGUAGE. EACH SAYS IT IS ENDANGERED AND EACH IS WILLING TO FIGHT - IN DEFENSE OF ITS RIGHTS. BOTH SIDES DISAGREE ON WHOSE

"RIGHTS" ARE WHAT. GERMANY ASKS "LIVING ROOM"; ITALY WANTS LAND; BRITAIN AND FRANCE WANT TO KEEP WHAT THEY HAVE.

THE REASON BRITAIN AND FRANCE DEFEND POLAND, RUMANIA AND TURKEY IS BECAUSE, THEY SAY, IF GERMANY SHOULD TAKE THOSE COUNTRIES SHE MIGHT GET AROUND TO BRITISH AND FRENCH PROPERTY LATER. THAT IS THE TERRITORIAL ASPECT. THE HIGH MORAL PLANE ON WHICH THE TWO SIDES PITCH THEIR TENTS IS "SECURITY". GERMANY SAYS SHE SEEKS "SECURITY" BY BUILDING A TREMENDOUS GREATER GERMANY; BRITAIN AND FRANCE SAY THEY SEEK "SECURITY" IN THE RIGHT OF ALL NATIONS TO REMAIN INDEPENDENT AND FREE FROM ANY SORT OF AGRESSION, MILITARY OR OTHERWISE.

SOME OF THE SIGNS OF THE TIMES ARE:

FOR WAR:

GERMANY ON MANEUVERS IS MAKING A SURVEY OF ALL CIVILIANS FROM 5 TO 70 YEARS OLD AS A PART OF "PREPAREDNESS."

MOST OF EUROPE IS HAVING MORE WAR MANEUVERS THAN EVER BEFORE.

JAPAN IS STRUGGLING TO DECIDE WHETHER TO MAKE A MILITARY ALLIANCE WITH GERMANY AND ITALY.

BRITAIN, ALSO ON MANEUVERS, IS DEVOTING SO MUCH OF HER RESOURCES TO WAR PREPARATIONS THAT THE IMPERIAL AIRWAYS CAN'T GET ENOUGH PLANES AND PILOTS AND MUST CURTAIL ITS SERVICE.

BRITISH AND FRENCH STAFF OFFICERS ARRIVE IN RUSSIA TO DISCUSS WAR PLANS.

FOR PEACE:

DANZIG OFFERS TO NEGOTIATE HER LATEST NUSTOMS SQUABBLE WITH

AND.

MUSSOLINI STEPS OUT OF THE LIME-LIGHT AT ARMY MANEUVERS IN FAVOR OF KING VITTORIO EMANUELE, WHO WAS IN ONE WAR AND DOESN'T WANT ANOTHER.

PREMIER DALADIER OF FRANCE, WHO LIKES TO COMMAND, IS EXTENDING HIS VACATION.

CZECHS HAVE REVIVED THEIR OLD SECRET "MAFIA" SOCIETY TO UNDERMINE GERMAN RULE, WHICH IS A SYMBOL OF THE ANTI-GERMAN UNREST IN WHAT ONCE WAS CZECHO-SLOVAKIA.

FRANCO IS SO BUSY RESTORING ORDER IN SPAIN THAT HE WOULDN'T WELCOME A WAR IN WHICH GERMANY AND ITALY WOULD EXPECT HIM TO THREATEN FRANCE.

HITLER IS SHOWING ALL GERMANY A MOVIE OF THE "WEST WALL" OR SIEG-FRIED FORTIFICATIONS ALONG THE RHINE TO CONVINCE THEM GERMANY IS SAFE FROM FRANCE.

MUSSOLINI PREACHES MODERATION TO HITLER. MAY 14 MUSSOLINI SAID "THERE ARE NOT AT PRESENT IN EUROPE PROBLEMS BIG ENOUGH TO JUSTIFY A WAR". THURSDAY HE SENT CIANO TO CONFER WITH HITLER'S FOREIGN MINISTER ON DANZIG AND OTHER QUESTIONS WHICH THE ITALIAN THINKS CAN BE SETTLED WITHOUT FIGHTING.

ITALY IS BUILDING HER 1942 WORLD'S FAIR, EXPECTING PEACE.

ONLY LAST MONTH MUSSOLINI ANNOUNCED AND ALREADY HAS STARTED HIS TEN-YEAR PLAN TO BREAK UP LARGE SICILIAN ESTATES INTO 20,000 SMALL FARMS FOR POOR FAMILIES.

WAR WAS IN THE MAKING FOR A YEAR BEFORE 1914, BUT PEOPLES DIDN'T REALIZE IT. THIS TIME THE PROBLEM IS IN EVERY MIND, WHICH MAY MAKE A DIFFERENCE. STATESMEN HAVE HAD PRACTICE IN SACRIFICE AND THEY KNOW BOTH SIDES WILL SUFFER. ALL KNOW THE PRICE THEY MUST PAY AND ALL MAY BE RELUCTANT TO PAY IT.

(EDS- THIS STORY FOR AMS)

FD457PED

France Puts Censorship
On Newspapers By Air
Move Apparently Connected With
Efforts To Stop Incoming

German Propaganda
Paris, Aug. 10 (P)—The French Government was disclosed today to have clamped a censorship on newspaper and news photo shipments into France by air.
All such foreign shipments, an air-

ways employee paid, will be held over in the future until thoroughly examined by a police censor.
The new censorship apparently was connected with the government's efforts to prevent German propaganda from filtering into France.

PARIS-
AUG-10

IN THE PAST THEY HAVE BEEN GIVEN EXPRESS HANDLING
AND TURNED OVER DIRECTLY BY THE AIR COMPANY AT LE BOURGET FIELD
TO BE RUSHED TO PARIS BY PRIVATE MESSENGERS.

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THE NEW CENSORSHIP MAN APPARENTLY WAS CONNECTED WITH
THE GOVERNMENT'S EFFORTS TO PREVENT GERMAN PROPAGANDA FROM
FILTERING INTO FRANCE. ONE OF THE FIRST SHIPMENTS HELD UP WAS
CONSIGNED TO AN AMERICAN NEWS PHOTO AGENCY.

THE FIRST INDICATION OF CENSORSHIP CAME WHEN A
MESSENGER SENT TO LE BOURGET FOR PICTURES WAS TOLD, "YOUR PACKAGE
ARRIVED BUT DELIVERY IS BEING DELAYED UNTIL AFTER THE NEW CENSOR-
SHIP FORMALITIES ARE COMPLETED."

APL HENRYS SECOND 2150 CAF 1230A

First Air Raid Shelter Victim

Leicester, England, Aug. 10 (AP).
Joseph Gamble, 78, built a steel
shelter against a wall to protect
him from bombs in time of war.
As he passed by to get a stick of
wood it collapsed, killing him.

RAIDERS BETTER TARGETS FOR ANTI-AIRCRAFT BATTERIES.

AS THE MORNING MANEUVERS PROGRESSED, THE VAST NETWORK OF THE
CIVILIAN AIR RAID PRECAUTIONS SYSTEM WAS TUNED UP FOR A MIDNIGHT
BLACKOUT TEST OVER MORE THAN HALF OF ENGLAND. THE TEST WAS TO HAVE
TAKEN PLACE LAST MIDNIGHT BUT WAS POSTPONED BECAUSE OF BAD WEATHER.

LONDON, AUG 10-(AP)-A NUMBER OF "ENEMY" PLANES--CRAFT SWEEPING
IN FROM THE EAST--SUCCEEDED TODAY IN PENETRATING MOCK DEFENSES AS FAR
AS LONDON IN THE THIRD DAY OF ROYAL AIR FORCE MANEUVERS.

THE SKY WAS OVERCAST AND UMPIRES COMMENTED THAT THIS CONDITION
ASSISTED THE "INVADERS" IN GETTING PAST THE "DEFENDERS" IN SOME
SECTORS. IN OTHERS, HOWEVER, THE NECESSITY FOR LOW FLYING MADE THE

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HORNCHURCH, ENGLAND, AUG. 10-(AP)-MILD-MANNERED JOHN HIGGINBOTHAM--IN
PRIVATE LIFE A STRIPED-TROUSERED BANK CLERK--STRODE PROUDLY THROUGH A
CABBAGE PATCH TODAY TO SHOW OFF A TWO-GUN ANTI-AIRCRAFT BATTERY HE IS
COMMANDING IN BRITAIN'S AERIAL WAR GAMES.

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A MEMBER OF THE TERRITORIAL ARMY WHICH CORRESPONDS TO THE UNITED
STATES' NATIONAL GUARD, HIGGINBOTHAM FIDDED WITH DIALS AND BUTTONS
ON A GADGET WHICH LOOKS LIKE A GLORIFIED ADDING MACHINE. HE EXPLAINED
THAT OBSERVERS FEED INTO THE MACHINE THE HEIGHT, SPEED AND DIRECTION
OF A PLANE TOGETHER WITH WIND AND WEATHER AND GET AN ANSWER FOR
GUNNERS TO SHOOT AT.

"AND," HE ADDED, "SHELLS WILL HIT 28 PLANES OUT OF 30 SHOTS."

ANOTHER OF THE 60,000 MEN PARTICIPATING IN THREE DAYS' DEFENSE OF
THE COUNTRY AGAINST A MIMIC BOMBER ATTACKS--COMBAT PILOT ALBERT
HIGGS, 22--LEANED AGAINST A NEARBY PLANE AND GAVE AN AIRMAN'S VIEW
OF THE GAMES.

DURING 14 HOURS DUTY, HE SAID, HE HAD BEEN UP A TOTAL OF 20
MINUTES, LONG ENOUGH TO "BRING DOWN SEVERAL ENEMY PLANES."

POINTING TOWARD ONE OF EIGHT MACHINE-GUNS BUILT INTO THE WINGS
OF A "SPITFIRE" FIGHTER, HE BOASTED: "I JUST PRESS THE JOYSTICK
BUTTON AND THESE BEAUTIES PUMP 600 BULLETS INTO AN ENEMY IN FOUR
SECONDS."

IN A FIELD A MILE AWAY WAS AN OBSERVER SPRAWLED IN AN EASY CHAIR, BINOCULARS IN HAND, TO WATCH FOR AIRCRAFT MISSED BY A BATTERY OF MICROPHONE EAR TRUMPETS WHICH "HEAR" PLANES AUTOMATICALLY AND POINT SEARCHLIGHTS ON THEM.

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STILL ANOTHER DEFENDER SAT IN A CAGE ON A HEAVY TRUCK. HE WAS WAITING FOR AN ALARM TO RELEASE ONE OF HUNDREDS OF CAPTIVE BARRAGE BALLOONS WHICH LIFT DANGLING STEEL CABLES TO 3,000 FEET TO "DEMORALIZE" ATTACKERS.

SPOTS IN THIS "WARTIME" SETUP WHICH CIVILIANS WERE FORBIDDEN TO SEE INCLUDED SPECIAL OBSERVERS' POSTS FITTED WITH THE MOST SECRET OF BRITAIN'S WAR DEVICES. SOME SOURCES SAID THESE SPOT PLANES AT GREAT DISTANCES, MAKING SURPRISE ATTACKS IMPOSSIBLE.

THE AERIAL MANEUVERS, WHICH ARE PART OF BRITAIN'S BIG SHOW OF SEA, AIR AND LAND STRENGTH DURING THE AUGUST-SEPTEMBER PREPAREDNESS PERIOD, WILL REACH A CLIMAX TONIGHT WITH A BLACKOUT COVERING HALF OF ENGLAND, INCLUDING LONDON.

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LAST NIGHT THE BLACKOUT AND AN ATTENDANT "WAR" BETWEEN 500 ATTACKING "EASTLAND" PLANES AND 800 DEFENDING "WESTLAND" CRAFT HAD TO BE CALLED OFF ON ACCOUNT OF BAD WEATHER.

MEANWHILE, WITH AIR MANEUVERS AT A PEAK AND ARMY GAMES SLATED TO REACH FULL SWING EARLY IN SEPTEMBER, THE RESERVE FLEET, AFTER A REVIEW BY KING GEORGE, SAILED OFF FOR A FORTNIGHT OF TACTICAL PRACTICE BEFORE JOINING THE HOME FLEET IN DRILLS.

JH443AED

LONDON, AL - (FRIDAY) - (AP) - THE FIRST STREAKS OF DAWN AT 4 A.M. TODAY (10 P.M. EST, THURSDAY) ENDED BRITAIN'S GREATEST AIR DEFENSE PRACTICE BLACKOUT WHICH HAD PLUNGED HALF OF ENGLAND INTO THE DARKNESS OF A PIT.

+45.7

A QUARTER OF AN HOUR BEFORE THE SIGNAL FOR "LIGHTS ON" SIR JOHN ANDERSON, LORD PRIVY SEAL AND CHIEF OF AIR RAID PRECAUTIONS, SAID THE EXPERIMENT WOULD PROVE OF "GREAT VALUE" BUT THAT IT WAS IMPOSSIBLE YET TO "EXPRESS A CONSIDERED JUDGMENT."

AS DAYLIGHT BLOTTED OUT THE BEAMS OF ANTI-AIRCRAFT SEARCHLIGHTS LONDON CAME TO LIFE.

FOR NEARLY FOUR HOURS MEN WHO HAD TO BE UP AND ABOUT EX SECOND GRAPH.

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FOR FOUR HOURS ENGLISHMEN WHO HAD TO BE UP AND ABOUT PLODDED AND CRAWLED THROUGH THE DARKNESS OF AN AREA THAT COVERED 25,000 SQUARE MILES--HALF OF ENGLAND--WHILE 500 "ENEMY" BOMBERS ROARED IN FROM THE EASTERN AND SOUTHERN COASTS TO SEE IF THEY COULD PENETRATE THE DEFENSES OF 800 PLANES AND 60,000 AIR DEFENSE SOLDIERS.

THE BLACKOUT WAS BRITAIN'S GREATEST PEACETIME AIR DEFENSE DRILL.

IN AN AREA ENCLOSED BY A LINE DRAWN STRAIGHT WEST FROM HULL ON THE EASTERN COAST TO STOCKPORT, NEAR MANCHESTER, THEN SOUTH TO BOURNEMOUTH ON THE SOUTH COAST, HOUSE LIGHTS WERE TURNED OFF OR SHIELDED BY BLACK PAPER, STREET LIGHTS WERE EXTINGUISHED AND TRAFFIC LIGHTS WERE VISIBLE ONLY THROUGH NARROW SLOTS.

ALL ROADSIDE LIGHTS, ELECTRIC SIGNS AND SKYLIGHTS WERE TURNED OFF.

THE BUSINESS PART OF LONDON, WHICH IS NORMALLY QUIET AT THAT HOUR, WAS IN COMPLETE DARKNESS.

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IN THE WEST END, SCENE OF LONDON'S NIGHT LIFE, DARKNESS HUGHED THE MERRYMAKERS AND ONLY THE WHITE SHIRTFRONTS OF THE MEN AND THE BARE SHOULDERS OF WOMEN WERE DISCERNIBLE AS MAYFAIR TURNED OUT TO

WATCH THE BLACKOUT WITH HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF HUMBLER LONDONERS. TAXIS PLODDERED UNCERTAINLY THROUGH THE GLOOM, HEIGHTENED IN SPOTS BY MIST AND FOG. THEY SHOWED NO RUNNING LIGHTS, ONLY A FAINT BAR OF LIGHT THROUGH THEIR COVERED HEADLIGHTS.

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TRAINS RAN WITH DRAWN BLINDS AND SHIELDS OVER LOCOMOTIVE FUNNELS. NIGHT FACTORIES AND NEWSPAPER OFFICES WORKED BEHIND BLACK PAPER OR OTHER SHIELDS OVER THE WINDOWS.

SPECIAL POLICE WITH WHITE SLEEVES DIRECTED PASSENGERS TO BUSES. THE POLICE HAD NO POWER TO ORDER PRIVATE LIGHTING TO BE EXTINGUISHED, BUT REQUESTED HOUSEHOLDERS WHO WERE NEGLIGENT TO COMPLY WITH THE BLACKOUT.

PENCILING THE NIGHT WERE SCORES OF SEARCHLIGHT BEAMS, SEEKING TO PICK OUT RAIDERS. NOW AND THEN A BEAM TRACED THE OUTLINES OF BIG SILVER SAUSAGE OF THE BALLOON BARRAGE RIDING ITS STEEL CABLE ABOVE THE CITY.

NEAR GUN EMPLACEMENTS HUNDREDS STOOD SILENT WAITING FOR THE ANTI-AIRCRAFT BATTERIES, LONDON'S LAST LINE OF DEFENSE, TO GO INTO ACTION.

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OUTSIDE THE CITY HUNDREDS OF FAST, HARD-HITTING SPITFIRE AND HURRICANE PLANES WAITED FOR ORDERS TO TAKE OFF TO REPEL BOMBERS REPORTED BY DETECTORS AND LOOKOUTS.

MANY PILOTS AND GUNNERS HAD STOOD BY THEIR PLANES AND GUNS ALL DAY WAITING FOR A BREAK IN THE WEATHER THAT HAD CAUSED A 24-HOUR POSTPONEMENT OF THE BLACKOUT. BUT BY MIDNIGHT IT HAD CLEARED SUFFICIENTLY FOR THE RAF PLANES TO CARRY OUT THEIR PART OF THE MANEUVER.

SPORADIC RAIDS BY INVADING "EASTLAND" BOMBERS TOOK PLACE DURING THE DAY ALONG THE EAST COAST. IN THEORY, THE DEFENDING "WESTLAND"

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PLANES HAD DESTROYED A LARGE NUMBER OF THE RAIDERS, BUT THE BOMBERS PROVED THAT DESPITE SUPERIOR MACHINEGUN ARMAMENT OF THE FIGHTERS THEIR OWN DEFENSIVE GUNS COULD ACCOUNT FOR MANY CASUALTIES.

G450PED

Nazi Refused Permission To Return To France

Friend Of Von Ribbentrop, Ousted
Six Weeks Ago, Cannot Re-
enter Country

Basle, Switzerland, Aug. 10 (AP)—
French customs officials disclosed to-
day they had prevented Otto Abetz,
a German, from returning to France.

The officials said they were acting on
instructions from the French Govern-
ment which asked Abetz to leave
France June 29.

Abetz was understood to be anxious
to return to France in connection with
a libel suit he filed against the Right-
ist editor, Henri de Kerillis, who
linked his departure from France with
an investigation into Germany's meth-
ods of paying propaganda agents in
France.

Abetz has frequently been described
as a friend of the German Foreign
Minister, Joachim von Ribbentrop.

QUEBEC, AUG 10—(CANADIAN PRESS)—LORD BEAVERBROOK, CANADIAN-BORN

PUBLISHER OF THE LONDON DAILY EXPRESS AND EVENING STANDARD, SAID

TODAY HE DID NOT BELIEVE THERE WOULD BE WAR IN EUROPE.

"I WOULD NOT BE OUT HERE IF I DID BELIEVE WAR WAS IMMINENT,"

HE ASSERTED. HE ARRIVED ABOARD THE LINER EMPRESS OF BRITAIN.

"GREAT BRITAIN, HOWEVER, NOW IS STRONG ENOUGH TO FACE WAR."

HER STRENGTH IS TREMENDOUS," LORD BEAVERBROOK SAID. "THE PEOPLE ARE

PSYCHOLOGICALLY PREPARED FOR WAR. IF WAR IS INEVITABLE, THEY

ARE PREPARED FOR IT."

G450PED

BY DENYTT MACKENZIE

ASSOCIATED PRESS FOREIGN AFFAIRS WRITER

NEW YORK, AUG. 9—THE ARMIES OF PRETTY MUCH ALL EUROPE HAVE PLUNGED
INTO AN AMAZING FRENZY OF GOOSE-STEPPING AND CHARGING AND FEINTING,
UNDER THE WATCHFUL EYES OF THE BIG BOSSES.

SOME EIGHT OR NINE MILLION SOLDIERS, INCLUDING A COUPLE OF MILLIONS
IN THE FIERY BALKANS WHERE MEN STILL FIGHT WITH PRIMITIVE FURY,

1555

ARE MANEUVERING IN MANY ZONES.

THEIR EQUIPMENT IS THE LAST WORD THAT SCIENCE CAN SAY OR THAT MONEY CAN BUY. THEY ARE REPELLING ENEMY ATTACKS AND DESTROYING HOSTILE FORCES WITH A FINALITY WHICH GIVES PAUSE FOR THOUGHT.

IT ALL LOOKS MIGHTY FEARSOME. AND INDEED IT IS, FOR IT'S A STUDIED EFFORT ON THE PART OF EACH COUNTRY TO DEMONSTRATE THAT IT IS READY FOR ANY EVENTUALITY.

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ONE MIGHT THINK THAT THEY ARE INVITING TROUBLE, AND SOME OF THEM MAY INDEED BE PARADING WITH THE IDEA OF INTIMIDATION. BUT THERE'S NO EVIDENCE TO INDICATE THAT THERE'S ONE OF THEM WHICH DOESN'T WISH TO AVOID WAR. MOST OF THEM ARE STANDING AT ARMS BECAUSE OF THE WIDESPREAD PREDICTIONS THAT ANOTHER CRISIS IS BOILING UP.

DANZIG IS BEING LOOKED UPON AS THE REAL DANGER SPOT, AND GERMANY HAS DONE NOTHING TO DISSIPATE THIS BELIEF. INDEED, IT WOULD SEEM TO BE ENCOURAGING THE IDEA IN DIVERS WAYS, SUCH AS HERR HITLER'S CONFERENCE AT BERCHTESGADEN WITH NAZI LEADER ALBERT FORSTER OF DANZIG.

WE MAY HEAR MORE OF THIS TODAY, SINCE FORSTER IS DUE TO ADDRESS HIS PEOPLE.

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DANZIG CERTAINLY IS A DANGER SPOT, AND IT MAY PRODUCE THE NEXT CRISIS. NONE DOUBTS THAT GERMANY FULLY INTENDS TO GET DANZIG IN DUE COURSE.

BUT DANZIG ISN'T NECESSARILY THE NEXT SPOT OF BOTHER.

A SLEIGHT-OF-HAND MAN DIVERTS ATTENTION DURING THE MOMENT IN WHICH HIS DEFT FINGERS TURN THE TRICK. A LOT OF ASTUTE EUROPEAN STATESMEN AREN'T OVERLOOKING THAT, AND IF ONE COULD TAKE THE ROOF OF SOME OF THE CHANCELLERIES, ONE WOULD DISCOVER MINISTERS WITH THEIR HEADS

TOGETHER, FIGURING ON OTHER THINGS WHICH MIGHT HAPPEN WHILE EVERYBODY IS WATCHING DANZIG.

TAKE, FOR INSTANCE, THE SITUATION IN YUGOSLAVIA. THIS GREAT BALKAN COUNTRY IS SO POWERFUL AND SO IMPORTANT STRATEGICALLY THAT THE BERLIN-ROME AXIS HAS DETERMINED TO CONTROL IT. BELGRADE HAS BEEN TRYING TO MAINTAIN A NEUTRAL COURSE, BUT THAT'S NOT GOOD ENOUGH FOR BERLIN AND ROME.

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AT THIS MOMENT THE DEMANDS OF THE CROATS FOR AUTONOMY HAVE PRESENTED THE BELGRADE GOVERNMENT WITH A NEW CRISIS. THE CROATIAN LEADER, DR. MACHIEK, THE OTHER DAY DECLARED THAT IF AUTONOMY WEREN'T GRANTED CROATIA WOULD SECEDE FROM YUGOSLAVIA, AN ACT WHICH HE SAID WOULD MEAN NOT ONLY REVOLUTION BUT WOULD "PROBABLY MEAN A WORLD WAR." WHEN ASKED ABOUT GERMANY, HE REPLIED:

"ALL RIGHT--GERMANY THEN--LET HER COME AND MAKE ORDER. IF BELGRADE CANNOT MAKE ORDER IN YUGOSLAVIA, GERMANY CAN."

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SINCE THEN AN AUTONOMY PLAN HAS BEEN PRESENTED TO THE BELGRADE GOVERNMENT, AND THE LATEST WORD IS THAT THIS HAS BEEN REJECTED AND THE NEGOTIATIONS POSTPONED UNTIL FALL AT EARLIEST.

THERE ARE OBSERVERS WHO BELIEVE GERMANY MIGHT CHOOSE TO STEP IN HERE, SINCE YUGOSLAVIA ISN'T PROTECTED BY AN ANGLO-FRENCH PACT.

THEN GERMANY IS GENERALLY CREDITED WITH WANTING SOME MILITARY BASES IN RUTHENIA (THE EASTERN TAIL OF FORMER CZECHO-SLOVAKIA) WHICH HUNGARY HAS APPROPRIATED.

HUNGARY IN TURN WOULD LIKE SOME OF THE TERRITORY OF SLOVAKIA WHICH HAS BEEN UNDER GERMAN "PROTECTION" SINCE CZECHO-SLOVAKIA WAS BROKEN UP. WHAT, ARGUE THE PROPHETS, COULD BE NEATER THAN FOR GERMANY TO GIVE HUNGARY SOME OF SLOVAKIA IN EXCHANGE FOR THE MILITARY

BASES IN THE CARPATHIANS UP AGAINST THE POLISH BORDER?
HOWEVER, THE ONLY THING WHICH SEEMS CERTAIN IS THAT HERR HITLER,
BEING A SUPER-OPPORTUNIST, WILL BE GOVERNED BY CIRCUMSTANCES. IF
DANZIG SEEMS TOO HOT TO HANDLE SAFELY HE MAY TURN HIS ATTENTION TO
OTHER VENTURES WHICH WILL BE PROFITABLE AND NOT SO LIKELY TO PRODUCE
WAR.

VON RIBBENTROP CIANO LAUNCH ON STRATEGY TALKS

Danzig Seen Chief Topic
Of Axis Foreign Chiefs
In 3-Day Meeting

Parley Expected To Have
Profound Bearing On
Events In Europe

[By the Associated Press]
Salzburg, Germany, Aug. 11—
Italian Foreign Minister Count Galeazzo Ciano arrived here today for a three-day conference with German Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop to attune the Rome-Berlin axis to new conditions in Europe.
Ciano brought suggestions from Premier Mussolini on what the political and military partners should do about Danzig, the Balkans and the Far East.
The two Ministers began immediately on conversations which, it was acknowledged in every Continental capital, may have a profound bearing on events in eastern Europe in the next few weeks.
German's Castle The Scene
Von Ribbentrop met Ciano at his train and escorted him between rows of Hitler Youth to an automobile that took them to the Oesterreichischer Hof, where the Italians were quartered. Ribbentrop then left immediately and Ciano followed a half hour later to the scene of their conferences, Castle

Fuschl, Von Ribbentrop's sixteenth-century summer home about fifteen miles south of Salzburg.
There, after lunch, the discussions began. Beyond this afternoon's talk, which was expected to last until dark, there was no announced program.
"Defensive Measures"
The questions of Danzig and "defensive measures" against what is called "encirclement" by Britain and France were expected by many observers to be the crux of the discussions. Talk of Japanese participation in the Italo-German military alliance figures in discussions of the alleged "encirclement."
Even the question of peace or war, it was held by some neutral observers, might hinge on the outcome of these talks.
Expected To Urge Peace
The general impression in well-informed circles was that Ciano would present from Mussolini the suggestion that Germany proceed with moderation. Mussolini was said to oppose any action that might lead to war with Poland.
Whether such a suggestion would be adopted remained a question, but there was no doubting the Italian recommendations would receive full consideration in the highest German quarters.
Wants To Present Solid Front
Perhaps more than ever before did the Axis wish to present a solid front to the world.
[In Milan, Mussolini's own newspaper, *Il Popolo d'Italia*, saluted Ciano's departure for Salzburg with a new barrage against "plutodemocracies" and indicated that Japanese gestures toward closer relations with the Axis would be considered.
[Foreign circles in Rome reported that when the Italo-German military alliance was signed last May, Germany promised she would risk no war over Danzig, and there was speculation on whether she would be urged to adhere to that engagement.]
Special Phones For Ciano
It was reported reliably that questions concerning the attitude of Hungary and Yugoslavia in the event of a continental emergency would be explored. But the most urgent problem

was Danzig, which at a rousing protest meeting last night reiterated its wish for political union with Germany.
Electricians installed special telephone lines—one of which, it was said, would keep Ciano in constant touch with Mussolini—at the Italians' hotel.
It was expected that Adolf Hitler would remain today at Berchtesgaden, a few miles from Salzburg. It was certain that he would be on call if necessary, but it appeared both he and Mussolini were placing the burden of today's negotiations on their Foreign Ministers.
Propaganda Pact Made
According to a dispatch from Venice, the Rome-Berlin Axis was strengthened with another rivet, tonight when the German and Italian Propaganda Ministers, Paul Joseph Goebbels and Dino Alfieri, concluded a series of agreements for more intensive collaboration in journalism, propaganda, movies, radio and stage.
The agreements provide for greater exchange of ideas and talent between the two countries in these fields.
Count Ciano stepped from his train with a broad smile and shook hands heartily with Von Ribbentrop, who escorted him between rows of Hitler youth to a waiting automobile.
This was the first meeting of the Foreign Ministers since May 22 when in the Berlin Chancellery they signed the agreement which made Italy and Germany military allies as well as ideological friends.
The two Foreign Ministers are expected to travel tomorrow to nearby Berchtesgaden to see Adolf Hitler, now at his mountain chalet. Their plans call for them to spend the afternoon and perhaps the evening at the Fuehrer's retreat.

Hitler Will Take Part Today In Rome-Berlin Axis Talks

Ciano And Von Ribbentrop Are Expected To Visit
Fuehrer At Berchtesgaden During Salzburg Parley

[By the Associated Press]
Salzburg, Germany, Aug. 11—The Foreign Ministers of Germany and Italy spent the entire afternoon today carefully examining the international situation in the opening of a three-day conference.
The two, Joachim von Ribbentrop and Count Galeazzo Ciano, secluded themselves in Fuschl Castle, in the mountains fifteen miles south of Salzburg.
A midnight communique issued in Berlin said the conversations would be continued tomorrow.
May Visit Hitler
It was reported here that the second day's program would include a noon visit by Ciano and von Ribbentrop to Adolf Hitler at nearby Berchtesgaden.
Both Foreign Ministers were said to be reluctant to discuss progress of their talks before the Fuehrer has been informed of the discussions.
The communique said:
"After lengthy discussions the German Foreign Minister von Ribbentrop and the Italian Foreign Minister Ciano concluded the first day of their meeting with a little journey from Castle Fuschl to St. Wolfgang."
"Pleasant Relaxation"
"After eating at the inn Weissen Roessl, the Foreign Ministers enjoyed a few hours of pleasant relaxation at a festival which took place at St. Wolfgang."
"Von Ribbentrop then accompanied Ciano to the Hotel Oesterreichischer Hof in Salzburg."
"The discussions will be continued tomorrow."
An authoritative source said the Foreign Ministers were unattended during their analysis today and there was no immediate indication from either official or semi-official sources on their progress.
Danzig Holds First Place
Observers believed, however, that the question of the Free City of Danzig held the prime place on the agenda. It had been expected that the

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ING TO RECEIVE JAPAN AS A MILITARY ALLY
WHICH HAS HAPPENED SINCE THEN TO WARRANT MORE
THOROUGH-GOING EXCHANGE OF OPINIONS THAN IS POSSIBLE THROUGH
ORDINARY DIPLOMATIC CHANNELS—PARTICULARLY THE QUARREL
BETWEEN GERMANY AND POLAND OVER DANZIG.

Italian would counsel caution upon the Nazis, who demand that the Free City be returned to Germany.
Another topic believed on the agenda was the question of Japanese adherence to the Rome-Berlin military pact.
Nazi officials so far have professed to have taken no active hand in preliminary discussions of this proposal because, they said, they had "no official" character so far.
Some diplomatic circles said they believed successful discussions in this direction might pave the way for ceremonial signing of a pact by Japan at the Nazi Party Congress next month in Nurnberg.
Train Trip From Rome
Count Ciano arrived here today after an overnight train trip from Rome and was greeted by von Ribbentrop, who escorted his guest and party to the Italian headquarters.
The discussions, their first since the Italian visited Berlin to sign the Rome-Berlin military pact last May 22, then were opened in Fuschl Castle, a sixteenth century archbishop's hunting lodge which is von Ribbentrop's summer home.
A special telephone line was erected for the Italian delegation at its hotel to maintain contact with its home Government.
The Foreign Ministers dined tonight at a resort on near-by Wolfgang Lake.

Danzig Problem "Acute," Berlin Officials Believe

By LOUIS F. LOCHNER
Associated Press Correspondent
Berlin, Aug. 11—High Government quarters expressed the opinion tonight that the Danzig problem had reached "an acute stage."
At the same time foreign diplomatic circles were equally convinced that the relationship of Hungary to the Rome-Berlin Axis had reached the stage where further clarification was necessary.
German Government quarters were studiously noncommittal, however, as to whether even the unconditional return of Danzig to Germany would satisfy the latter's claims on Poland.
Other Scores To Settle
On the other hand, the attitude of men in the Wilhelmstrasse who know what is going on behind the scenes was clearly one of having other scores to settle besides Danzig.
The ejection of Germans from the Olsa region after Poles took it over from the Czechs is something that rankles in German minds.
So does the so-called Polonization of Pomorze, the Polish Corridor which separates East Prussia from Germany proper.
Indorsement Expected
Whatever demands the Germans may decide to make upon Poland, it was regarded as evident that after the conference in Salzburg between the German and Italian Foreign Ministers these demands would be indorsed by Italy.
A German commentator, who enjoys the full confidence of the Foreign Office, said that among the presumable results of the Salzburg talks would be "a more visible demarcation of the international 'fronts.'"
The "purely private" visit of Hungarian Foreign Minister Count Stephen Csaky last Wednesday to Germany's Foreign Minister in Salzburg now is acknowledged to have

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PRESENT A SOLID FRONT TO THE WORLD, THERE WAS EVEN SPECULATION
ON THE POSSIBILITY THAT THE FOREIGN MINISTERS WOULD TAKE
A PRACTICAL STEP TOWARD STRENGTHENING THE COMBINATION BY PREPAR-

led to an important interchange of views.

May Be Jumping Off Place

A fear openly expressed in non-German diplomatic circles in Berlin is that Hungary may so far become a satellite of the Axis that her form of state would be recast on authoritarian models and that she would become a jumping-off place for the Axis powers both into Rumania and Yugoslavia.

This apprehension was enhanced by the news that Rumania had decided on August 15 to call ten classes to the colors, with more to follow in September.

This was taken as an indication that Rumanian fears coincided with those of foreign diplomats in Berlin.

to ancient Carthage and "nest of contagion" which must be "abolished" aroused the ire of the German Foreign Office mouthpiece, Deutsche Diplomatische-Politische Korrespondenz.

ATTACK FROM POLAND."

THOUGH HE APPEALED TO CITIZENS OF OTHER NATIONS ALIGNED AGAINST GERMANY TO PREVENT A WAR AND VOICED AGAIN A BELIEF THAT THE "HOUR OF LIBERATION IS COMING," THE CLOSEST HE CAME TO SETTING A DATE WAS IN A WISH THAT IT MIGHT BE "NOT FAR DIST Y."

MANY OF THE "PROTECTIVE POLICEMEN" HAVE BEEN CONSCRIPTED HERE AND PUT INTO TRAINING WERE IN THE CROWD WHICH HEARD HIM ASSERT THAT

THE SPEECH LAST NIGHT BY ALBERT FORSTER, NAZI DISTRICT LEADER IN DANZIG, WAS INTERPRETED OFFICIALLY AS DANZIG'S UNEQUIVOCAL DEMAND THAT "THE UNHOLY ECONOMIC AND DIPLOMATIC JUNCTION OF THE FREE CITY TO POLAND" BE ENDED AT ONCE.

ON THE OTHER HAND, THE ATTITUDE OF MEN IN THE WILHELMSTRASSE WHO KNOW WHAT IS GOING ON BEHIND THE SCENES WAS CLEARLY ONE OF HAVING OTHER SCORES TO SETTLE BESIDES DANZIG.

Danzigers Look to Salzburg.

DANZIG, Aug. 11 (A. P.).—Danzig Nazis looked today to the Salzburg conference of Italian and German Foreign Ministers for the clew to their immediate future which their district leader failed to give in an unrevealing speech. They felt that talks between Count Galeazzo Ciano of Italy and Joachim von Ribbentrop of Germany might produce a key to the situation blocking their often promised "return to the Reich."

Nazi District Leader Albert Forster had visited with Adolf Hitler only two days before he delivered a forty-five-minute blast at Poland to thousands of Danzigers in Langer market place last night. But he brought not one new word from the Fuehrer.

Berlin newspapers played up Forster as a man who gave an appropriate answer to "unbelievable threats of the Poles" by his declarations.

Hitler's Voelkischer Beobachter headed the speech with this characterization in large type: "Danzig's answer to war-mad Poland."

"Last warning," said Boersenzzeitung, attributing "Polish insolence" to the "English game."

The Polish newspaper Kurjer Polski's article likening Germany

THE FREE CITY WAS PREPARED TO DEFEND ITS RIGHT "WITH ITS BLOOD."

CONSERVATIVE OBSERVERS ESTIMATED THAT ABOUT 12,000 MEN ARE NOW ENROLLED IN THIS FORCE.

BERLIN NEWSPAPERS PLAYED UP FORSTER AS A MAN WHO GAVE AN APPROPRIATE ANSWER TO "UNBELIEVABLE THREATS OF THE POLES" BY HIS DECLARATIONS THAT:

"WAR THREATS DO NOT FRIGHTEN US AT ALL XXX

"WE NATIONAL SOCIALISTS HAVE SEEN TO IT THAT THE DANZIG PEOPLE HAVE NOT LOST THEIR NERVES IN THESE TENSE TIMES XXX;

"WE HAVE DONE EVERYTHING IN DANZIG IN RECENT WEEKS TO REPULSE AND TO ANSWER EVERY ATTACK OR SURPRISE ON DANZIG OF WHATEVER KIND XXX;

"POLAND MAY CLEARLY UNDERSTAND THAT XXX GERMANY AND OUR FUEHRER, ADOLF HITLER, ARE DETERMINED TO STAND AT OUR SIDE IN CASE OF AN

THE PUBLICATION DECLARED THAT ENGLAND'S "BLANK CHECK GUARANTEE" LEAVES IT TO POLISH INITIATIVE TO START A "DEFENSE WAR" FOR HER OWN DESTRUCTION."

IN WARSAW, FORSTER'S SPEECH WAS REGARDED AS INTENDED FOR "LOCAL CONSUMPTION" AND THE ABSENCE OF ANY DEFINITE STATEMENTS AS INDICATING HITLER HAD NOT YET DECIDED ON ANY DEFINITE MOVE IN THE DANZIG DISPUTE.)

FORSTER MADE NO MENTION OF THE CURRENT DISPUTE WITH POLAND OVER THE NUMBER OF POLISH CUSTOMS INSPECTORS—A DISAGREEMENT WHICH DANZIGERS ASSERT COULD HAVE LED TO A CONFLICT LAST WEEKEND HAD IT NOT BEEN FOR DANZIG'S "SELF RESTRAINT."

THROUGH THE SPEECH RAN AN INDIRECT APPEAL TO CITIZENS OF FRANCE, BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES TO RECOGNIZE THAT "DANZIG IS GERMAN," AND AN ARGUMENT THAT THERE WAS NO SENSE IN SENDING ENGLISH AND FRENCH YOUTHS INTO BATTLE TO SAVE DANZIG FOR POLAND WHEN, ACCORDING TO THE GERMAN CONTENTION, THE CITY BELONGS HISTORICALLY AND

CHOICE TO GERMANY.

CIRCULARS ATTACK RETURN OF DANZIG

Distributed In Free City,
They Declare "We Do Not
Want To Go Into Reich"

Nazis Blame Foreign Sources
For Documents Signed

"Freedom Front"

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[By the Associated Press]

Free City of Danzig, Aug. 11—Hundreds of circulars declaring "we do not want to go into the Third Reich" and demanding the resignation of Albert Förster, district Nazi leader, for "irresponsible work" appeared here today.

Nazis said "foreign sources" were responsible for the circulars, which went to consuls, Senate members and many citizens. They were signed "Danzig's Freedom Front." Police were unable to trace their origin.

No Hint Of Hitler's Plans

Förster spoke at a big outdoor meeting here last night, defying Poland and assuring Danzigers that "the hour of liberation is coming"—when Danzig would return to Germany.

But he gave no hint of Adolf Hitler's plans for the Free City, and Danzigers turned today to the Salzburg conference between the German and Italian Foreign Ministers for a clue to the Führer's intentions concerning their future.

"Icy Attitude Of People"

The circulars read:

"The icy attitude of our population toward presumptuous foreign defense soldiers, the despair of our business people over the total destruction of foreign trade and the heavy anxiety of our women which the emplacement of heavy armaments has called forth are the clearest proof of your (Förster's) irresponsible work.

"We do not want war over Danzig, which seems to be necessary for National Socialism to begin. We do not want blood spilled in our streets. We do not want to go into the Third Reich."

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More Reserved.

Aug. 11 (A. P.).—The Polish today took a more reserved attitude toward what it terms "a propaganda war being waged by Germany" but continued its own counter thrusts. Danzig

Nazi Leader Albert Förster's speech last night was generally interpreted in Polish circles as an indication that Adolf Hitler had not decided on any definite moves to bring the Free City into the Reich.

The Express Poranny declared that the situation in eastern Europe, after the events of last March (the dismemberment of Czechoslovakia) and the so-called "war of nerves," has now entered its "third round."

"This can be described as the round of mad propaganda and is on a catch-as-catch-can basis," the newspaper said. "Germany is trying to put Poland in the role of aggressor nation while trying to persuade Europe against being dragged into war."

BELGRADE REPLIES TO AXIS PRESSURE

Calls More Reservists, Bring-
ing To Half Million Num-
ber Under Arms

Troops Are Called To Duty
Along German And Ital-
ian Frontiers

Carol Hurries Home

Bucharest, Aug. 11 (A. P.)—King Carol of Rumania hurried back home tonight after a six-hour conference with President Ismet Inonu of Turkey.

Sudden termination of the King's vacation ten days earlier than scheduled was reported reliably to have been caused by "serious developments in the international situation."

[By the Associated Press]

Belgrade, Aug. 11—Yugoslavia today summoned four classes of army reservists for maneuvers of half a million men along her Italian and German borders. Diplomats interpreted this as a reply to renewed pressure by the Rome-Berlin axis.

Two days ago it was reported authoritatively that Yugoslavia had rejected Italian-German demands for her "benevolent neutrality" in case of war, including the right to use her territory for passage of Axis troops. This was understood to be one of the main topics of the current Salzburg conference of the German and Italian

Foreign Ministers.

Concentrated In Slovenia

As notices went to the reservists, ordering them to report August 20, it was disclosed that the full strength of the Yugoslav army will be concentrated in Slovenia for an annual theoretical test of national defense.

Slovenia is Yugoslavia's northern province, lying between German Austria and Italy's Adriatic ports, Trieste and Fiume.

The choice of Slovenia for the greatest peacetime maneuvers in Yugoslav history followed the construction of fortifications along the northern frontiers.

Bund Organized

The German minority there is organized into a Nazi bund, which has been vigorously opposed by Slovenians, one of the three Yugoslav founding races.

Premier Dragisha Cvetkovich flew to Trieste for a conference today with representatives of the Italian Government. It was believed his hand would be strengthened in any discussions with Italians by the imminence of a final agreement with Yugoslavia's 5,000,000 Croats for home rule, assuring a united Yugoslavia in time of crisis.

Concerning the reported "benevolent neutrality" demands, Yugoslav leaders said acceptance would mean forced exploitation of Yugoslav resources for Germany and Italy with national sovereignty impaired.

Croat circles at Zagreb were optimistic that suspended negotiations between Premier Cvetkovich and Dr. Vladimir Matchek, Croatian peasant leader, would be resumed next week. Before suspension of the conferences several days ago Dr. Matchek declared that unless Croatia received home rule she would secede, which, he added, would probably mean war.

BUCHAREST, AUG. 11—(A. P.)—KING CAROL WHO ORIGINALLY PLANNED TO RETURN AUG. 22 FROM A VACATION CRUISE DURING WHICH HE CONFERRED WITH TURKISH AND GREEK LEADERS, IS EXPECTED HERE SUNDAY. THE NECESSITY OF ATTENDING "NAVAL CEREMONIES" AT CONSTANZA NEXT WEEK WAS THE OFFICIAL REASON GIVEN FOR HIS EARLY RETURN.

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THE ROYAL YACHT IS DUE TOMORROW AT CONSTANZA, WHERE A SPECIAL TRAIN WILL BE WAITING TO BRING THE KING TO BUCHAREST.

Military Alliance Talks Start Today In Moscow

British And French Leaders Pay
Formal Call On Soviet War
Commissar

Moscow, Aug. 11 (A. P.)—British and French military missions sent here for staff talks in connection with the proposed tri-power mutual assistance pact made a formal call on War Commissar Klementi E. Voroshiloff today.

Their conversations with Soviet military representatives will begin tomorrow morning.

The entire delegation of fifty British and French army, navy and air force officials visited Voroshiloff. Later the heads of the missions, British Admiral Sir Reginald Plunkett-Erle-Drax and French General Joseph Edouard Doumenc, paid their respects to Premier-Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov.

Paul Emile Naggiar, French Ambassador, and British Ambassador Sir William Seeds, who have been participating in the long negotiations for the mutual assistance pact, accompanied the military officials on both visits.

MOSCOW, AUG. 11—(A. P.)—THE BRITISH AND FRENCH MILITARY MISSIONS ARRIVED IN MOSCOW TODAY, READY TO BEGIN STAFF TALKS WHICH MAY PROVE A MOMENTOUS FACTOR IN LONG DRAWN OUT NEGOTIATIONS FOR A THREE-POWER MUTUAL AID PACT.

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THE SOVEREIGN CONFERRED WITH TURKISH AND GREEK LEADERS DURING THE CRUISE.

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THE MISSIONS, HEADED BY BRITISH ADMIRAL SIR REGINALD PLUNKETT-ERLE-ERLE-DRAX AND FRENCH GENERAL JOSEPH EDOUARD DOUMENC, ARRIVED FROM LENINGRAD ON THE RED ARROW EXPRESS. THEY WERE GREETED AT LENINGRAD STATION BY A DELEGATION OF SOVIET OFFICERS HEADED BY THE RED ARMY'S DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF, SMORODINOFF.

MEMBERS OF THE MISSIONS WILL ATTEND A MILITARY RECEPTION TONIGHT. TOMORROW PROBABLY WILL BE OCCUPIED IN TALKS WITH BRITISH AND FRENCH EXPERTS RESIDENT IN MOSCOW. THE CONFERENCES PROPER MAY BEGIN SUNDAY.

Diplomats Confer in London

LONDON, Aug. 11 (AP).—Count Edward Raczyński, Polish Ambassador to London, called at the Foreign Office today for the second successive day. Yesterday he saw the Foreign Secretary, Viscount Halifax; today he conferred with department officials. Other callers included the Turkish Ambassador and the Yugoslav Minister.

Goebbels Makes Agreement

VENICE, Aug. 10 (A. P.).—The Rome-Berlin axis was strengthened with another rivet tonight as the German and Italian propaganda ministers, Paul Joseph Goebbels and Dino Alfieri, concluded a series of agreements for more intensive collaboration in journalism, propaganda, movies, radio and stage. The agreements provide for greater exchange of ideas and talent between the two countries in these fields.

BELGRADE, AUG 11-(AP)-AUTHORITATIVE SOURCES SAID TODAY 300,000 YUGOSLAV TROOPS WOULD BEGIN MANEUVERS AUG. 20 IN SLOVENIAN TERRITORY BOUNDED BY ITALY, GERMANY AND HUNGARY.

THIS INFORMATION WAS DISCLOSED TWO DAYS AFTER GOVERNMENT CIRCLES REPORTED THAT GERMANY AND ITALY HAD DEMANDED YUGOSLAVIA'S "BENEVOLENT NEUTRALITY" IN CASE OF WAR, DEMANDS WHICH WERE REJECTED.

THE INFORMANTS SAID AT LEAST FOUR CLASSES OF ARMY RESERVISTS HAD RECEIVED NOTICE TO REPORT FOR DUTY AUG. 20. YUGOSLAVIA'S STANDING ARMY AT PRESENT EXCEEDS 180,000 MEN.

SLOVENIA IS YUGOSLAVIA'S NORTHERN PROVINCE, LYING BETWEEN

OF THE FORMER CZECH PROVINCES AND DEMAND THAT GROSS VIOLATORS MAY RECEIVE DEATH SENTENCES.

IN AN OFFICIAL DECREE ISSUED LAST NIGHT TWO WEEKS WAS GIVEN IN WHICH TO SURRENDER THE WEAPONS. ALL OLD CZECHO PERMITS TO CARRY ARMS WERE VOIDED.

INFORMED QUARTERS SAID OFFICIALS SUSPECT THAT MANY RIFLES OF THE OLD CZECHO-SLOVAK ARMY WERE NOT SURRENDERED TO GERMANS AT THE TIME OF THE NAZI OCCUPATION LAST MARCH. SOME 1,100,000 RIFLES WERE HANDLED OVER AT THAT TIME.

GERMAN AUSTRIA AND ITALY'S ADRIATIC PORTS, TRIESTE AND FIUME.

DISCLOSURE OF THE MANEUVERS PLANS CAME WHILE PREMIER DRAGISHA CVETKOVICH WAS IN TRIESTE CONFERRING WITH REPRESENTATIVES OF THE ITALIA GOVERNMENT.

SLOVENIA, WHICH HAS A LARGE GERMAN MINORITY, HAS BEEN THE SCENE OF FRICTION BETWEEN SLOVENES AND MEMBERS OF THE LOCAL NAZI PARTY.

PRAGUE, AUG 11-(AP)-THE BOHEMIA-MORAVIA PROTECTORATE GOVERNMENT HAS ORDERED SURRENDER OF ALL ARMS AND EXPLOSIVES IN POSSESSION OF CITIZENS

ROME, AUG 11-(AP)-YUGOSLAVIA'S PREMIER DRAGISHA CVETKOVICH, ARRIVED TODAY IN TRIESTE FOR A VISIT TO FASCIST SOCIAL WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.

FASCISTS DESCRIBED HIS TRIP AS NON-POLITICAL, BUT IN DIPLOMATIC CIRCLES IT WAS SUGGESTED ITALY AND GERMANY WERE MISSING NO OPPORTUNITY OF WOOLING YUGOSLAV SYMPATHY IN THE HOPE OF OBTAINING BELGRADE'S "BENEVOLENT NEUTRALITY" IN EVENT OF WAR.

CVETKOVICH WAS MET BY TULLIO CIANETTI, UNDERSECRETARY OF CORPORATIONS, AND WAS SCHEDULED TO INSPECT SHIPYARDS AT MONFALCONE WHERE ITALY HAS BUILT SEVERAL SHIPS FOR FOREIGN NATIONS.

THE YUGOSLAV PREMIER PLANNED TO START BACK TO HIS COUNTRY

TOMORROW MORNING.

(BELGRADE DISPATCHES YESTERDAY WHEN CVETKOVICH LEFT FOR ITALY SAID HE PLANNED TO TALK WITH ITALIAN FOREIGN MINISTER COUNT GALEAZZO CIANO AND POSSIBLY PREMIER MUSSOLINI. IT WAS SAID, HOWEVER, HE MIGHT RETURN TO YUGOSLAVIA BEFORE PROCEEDING TO VENICE AND ROME. CVETKOVICH'S ARRIVAL IN ITALY COINCIDED WITH CIANO'S ARRIVAL IN GERMANY FOR A CONFERENCE IN SALZBURG WITH GERMAN FOREIGN MINISTER JOACHIM VON RIBBENTROP.)

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BY DEWITT MACKENZIE

ASSOCIATED PRESS FOREIGN AFFAIRS WRITER

NEW YORK, AUG. 11--YUGOSLAVIA IS RELIABLY REPORTED TO HAVE RECEIVED AND REJECTED GERMAN-ITALIAN DEMANDS CALCULATED TO MAKE HER VIRTUALLY A VASSAL OF THE BERLIN-ROME AXIS (GERMANY BEING CHIEFLY CONCERNED) IN EVENT OF A GENERAL WAR.

IT HAS BEEN IN THE WRITING ON THE WALL THAT SOONER OR LATER THE GERMAN PINNERS WOULD CLAMP DOWN ON YUGOSLAVIA, FOR HE WHO CONTROLS THIS POWERFUL KEYSTONE STATE HAS GONE FAR TOWARDS ESTABLISHING DOMINATION OVER THE BALKAN PENINSULA.

WHEN I WAS IN YUGOSLAVIA JUST AFTER THE CZECHO-SLOVAK CRISIS LAST FALL, HER MEN OF AFFAIRS KNEW FULL WELL THAT THEIR COUNTRY WAS ON A HOT-SPOT AND IN DUE COURSE MIGHT BE TAKEN FOR A RIDE.

YUGOSLAVIA'S GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION MAKES HER VULNERABLE. EVEN HER SCHOOL-CHILDREN CAN SENSE THAT AS THEY RECITE THAT SHE JOINS BORDERS WITH ALBANIA, GREECE, BULGARIA, RUMANIA, HUNGARY AND--LISTEN--GERMANY AND ITALY.

STILL THE BELGRADE GOVERNMENT WAS BURNING INCENSE TO PEACE. ITS PROCLAIMED POLICY WAS TO MAKE ALLIANCES WITH NO GREAT POWER AND TO

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BE ENEMIES WITH NO GREAT POWER. IT WANTED TO REMAIN NEUTRAL.

IT WAS ANXIOUS TO BUY AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY INSTEAD OF ARMS, TO STIMULATE INDUSTRY, TO BUILD MORE FINE HIGHWAYS, AND TO TURN ITS LOVELY DALMATIAN COAST ON THE ADRIATIC INTO A PLAYGROUND FOR THE WORLD'S TOURISTS.

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INDEED THE WHOLE POPULATION SEEMED BENT ON PEACE. I WENT FAR INTO THE ROLLING COUNTRY-SIDE OF THE GREAT DANUBIAN BASIN. I TALKED WITH THE PLEASANT-FACED PEASANTS, WATCHED THEM AT WORK AS THEY PRESSED THE PURPLE GRAPES OF A PLENTIFUL VINTAGE, SAT WITH THEM IN THEIR COTTAGES, AND PARTOOK OF THE TRADITIONAL HONEY AND WATER--MARK OF HOSPITALITY.

THESE SIMPLE FOLK WORE WHAT TO ME WERE STRANGE COSTUMES, AND HARD-LEATHER MOCASSINS WITH FUNNY CURLED-UP TOES LIKE THE NOSE OF ALADDIN'S LAMP. BUT THEY HAD THE SAME THOUGHTS AND DESIRES AS OUR OWN PEOPLE HERE AT HOME--AND EVERYTHING REVOLVED ABOUT PEACE.

NOW BELGRADE IS FACED WITH THE BIGGEST BUNCH OF TROUBLE WHICH IT COULD IMAGINE, BUT WHICH IT HAS MORE OR LESS EXPECTED. AND NOT ONLY HAS THE BERLIN-ROME AXIS CLAMPED DOWN, BUT THE FIERY CROATS WHO COMPRISE A THIRD OF THE COUNTRY'S POPULATION OF 15,000,000 ARE THREATENING TO SECEDE AND EVEN SEEK GERMAN PROTECTION UNLESS GRANTED AUTONOMY FORTHWITH.

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IT IS A SITUATION WHICH WILL STRAIN TO THE FULL THE INGENUITY OF THE GOVERNMENT. AND WHEN WE SPEAK OF THE GOVERNMENT WE MUST RECOGNIZE THE GREAT POWER EXERCISED BY THE PRINCE REGENT--PRINCE PAUL--FOR KING PETER IS ONLY A LAD OF FIFTEEN.

PURSUANT TO ITS POLICY, THE GOVERNMENT HAS BEEN FRIENDLY TO BOTH GERMANY AND ITALY, ALTHOUGH I WAS TOLD THAT ITS LEANINGS WERE DECIDEDLY TOWARDS ITALY.

NAZIDOM'S TREATMENT OF CZECHO-SLOVAKIA CREATED DECIDED HOSTILITY AMONG THE YUGOSLAVS. THEN TOO THE SERBS PROBABLY HAVEN'T FORGOTTEN THE WORLD WAR, FOR THEY ARE A PEOPLE OF LONG MEMORIES.

AFTER ALL, IT ISN'T SO LONG AGO THAT AUSTRIA FLUNG A MIGHTY MILITARY FORCE AGAINST WHAT THEN WAS THE LITTLE KINGDOM OF SERBIA, TO MARK THE BEGINNING OF THE GENERAL CONFLICT. THE SERBS AREN'T LIKELY SOON TO FORGET HOW THEIR OWN LITTLE ARMY--POORLY EQUIPPED, RAGGED, HUNGRY-- TIME AND AGAIN FLUNG BACK THE PRIDE OF AUSTRIA UNTIL THE GERMANIC INVADERS WERE DEFEATED. NO, THE YUGOSLAVS AS A WHOLE DON'T LIKE THE GERMANS.

YUGOSLAVIA'S POSITION IS ESPECIALLY DIFFICULT BECAUSE OF THE FIERCE ECONOMIC GRIP WHICH GERMANY HAS ON HER. A YEAR AGO YUGOSLAVIA SIGNED A FRESH TRADE AGREEMENT WITH GERMANY AND I WAS TOLD IN BELGRADE THAT THIS PROVIDED FOR GERMAN ABSORPTION OF MORE THAN FIFTY PER CENT OF YUGOSLAVIA'S EXPORTS. SINCE YUGOSLAVIA HAS NO ALTERNATIVE MARKET FOR THE BULK OF THIS TRADE, HER POSITION AS REGARDS GERMANY IS OBVIOUS.

BELGRADE'S ANXIETIES WERE GREATLY INCREASED WHEN ITALY OCCUPIED ALBANIA IN APRIL, FOR ALBANIA PROVIDES A POWERFUL MILITARY BASE WHICH COULD BE USED AGAINST YUGOSLAVIA.

THIS FRESH YUGOSLAV CRISIS REPRESENTS ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT DEVELOPMENTS IN THE CLASH BETWEEN THE BERLIN-ROME AXIS AND THE FRENCH BROTHERHOOD.

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India Congress Fights War
Bombay, Aug. 11 (AP)—A resolution opposing cooperation with Britain in the event of war was adopted by the all-India Congress Committee in a meeting at Wardha today.
The resolution authorized provincial congress ministers to resign if they found it impossible to follow such a policy.

Duce Increases Officers In His Army Of Million

Rome, Aug. 11 (AP)—Premier Mussolini today ordered a sharp increase in officer personnel of his army of more than a million men as the Foreign Ministers of Italy and Germany met to cement the Axis policy in the face of new European and Far East developments.

The Government called up for training reserve officers and non-commissioned officers of six classes, 1902 through 1906 and 1910.

Simultaneously the entire 1901 and 1912 classes of reserves, who were called to the colors last spring, were ordered replaced with reservists born in 1902 and 1910. This does not increase the number of men under arms.

The Premier received a report from Marshal Emilio de Bono, former commander of Italian armies in east Africa, saying that Italian troops and fortifications had sealed the Alps against any invasion along the French frontier.

The marshal inspected the defenses at il Duce's orders.

HE SAID WORK WAS PROGRESSING RAPIDLY IN MAKING THE
FORTIFICATIONS FULLY EFFICIENT AND IN PROVIDING COMFORTABLE
QUARTERS FOR THE FRONTIER TROOPS.

APR 11 1930 11:12 AM

ROME, AUG 11-(AP)-ITALY ANNOUNCED TODAY THE CALLING OF TWO ARMY
RESERVIST CLASSES TO THE COLORS, THE DEMOBILIZATION OF TWO OTHER
CLASSES NOW UNDER ARMS AND A MARKED INCREASE IN THE OFFICER
STRENGTH WITH THE FORCES.
THE MEASURES WILL LEAVE THE NUMBER OF TROOPS IN ACTIVE SERVICE
PRACTICALLY UNCHANGED, AT SLIGHTLY MORE THAN 1,000,000 MEN.
THE CLASSES OF 1902 AND 1910, COMPOSED OF MEN 37 AND 29 YEARS
OLD, WERE ORDERED TO REPORT FOR 10 WEEKS' TRAINING STARTING AUG. 21.
OFFICERS AND NONCOMMISSIONED OFFICERS OF SIX CLASSES WERE CALLED
TO THE COLORS ON THE SAME DATE. THEY BELONG TO THE CLASSES OF
1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906 AND 1910.

THE TWO CLASSES TO BE DEMOBILIZED WERE THOSE OF 1901 AND 1912. BEFORE THE ORDERS WERE ISSUED PREMIER MUSSOLINI CONFERRED WITH GENERAL ALBERTO PARIANI, ARMY CHIEF OF STAFF AND UNDERSECRETARY FOR WAR, WHO GAVE HIM A REPORT ON THE CONCLUDING PHASE OF THE MANEUVERS IN NORTHWESTERN ITALY NEAR THE FRENCH BORDER WHICH ENDED EARLY THIS WEEK. IL DUCE DID NOT ATTEND THE LAST FEW DAYS OF THE WAR GAMES.

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HE TOLD PARIANI TODAY HE WAS FULLY SATISFIED WITH THE RESULTS. MUSSOLINI ALSO RECEIVED A REPORT FROM MARSHAL EMILIO DE BONO, FORMER COMMANDER OF ITALIAN ARMIES IN EAST AFRICA, SAYING THAT ON THE BASIS OF AN INSPECTION HE RECENTLY MADE ON THE PREMIER'S ORDER ITALY'S DEFENSES ON THE FRENCH FRONTIER WERE SUCH THAT "THEY WILL NOT PERMIT AN ENEMY FOOT TO TREAD ON THE SACRED SOIL OF OUR COUNTRY."

THE RECENT ARMY MANEUVERS WERE BASED ON THE ASSUMPTION THAT AN ENEMY INVADER HAD SUCCEEDED IN PENETRATING THE FRONTIER DEFENSES AND WAS ADVANCING ALMOST WITHIN SIGHT OF TURIN, ITALY'S INDUSTRIAL CENTER, BEFORE THE DEFENDING ARMY TURNED HIM BACK.

ITALY WAS GENERALLY ESTIMATED TO HAVE HAD 1,250,000 MEN UNDER ARMS LAST SPRING AT THE TIME ALBANIA WAS OCCUPIED.

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RESERVISTS BORN IN 1901 AND 1912 BEGAN TO RETURN HOME ON LEAVES OF 30, 60 AND 90 DAYS SHORTLY AFTER THE SIGNING OF THE GERMAN-ITALIAN MILITARY ALLIANCE IN MAY. THESE MEN, ESTIMATED AT ABOUT 350,000, NOW ARE DEMOBILIZED AND WILL BE REPLACED BY ABOUT THE SAME NUMBER MEN FROM OTHER CLASSES.

QQ859AED

Fighters Held Bombers Match

LONDON, Aug. 11 (AP).—The Air Ministry's final report tonight on Britain's aerial war games said the three-day tests involving 1,300 planes showed that last fighters were more than a match for bombers.

30.24-2589

30.24-2589

THE MINISTRY TERMED THE NAVIGATION OF BOMBERS OVER GREAT DISTANCES UNDER ADVERSE CONDITIONS A "NOTABLE FEATURE" OF 700 RAIDS.

"A HIGH PROPORTION WAS INTERCEPTED BY DEFENDING FIGHTERS, SUPPORTED BY ANTI-AIRCRAFT BATTERIES," THE REPORT SAID.

"WHEN THE WEATHER CLEARED IN LATER PHASES, THE ADVANTAGE SWUNG TO THE DEFENDERS. THE EXERCISE HAS SHOWN THAT FIGHTER AIRCRAFT IS MORE THAN A MATCH FOR THE RAIDING BOMBER IF IT SUCCEEDS IN ENGAGING IT. OWING TO THE REMARKABLE EFFICIENCY WITH WHICH OBSERVER CORPS KEPT TRACK OF THE RAIDERS, THE MAJORITY OF THEM WERE INTERCEPTED."

MJ710PED

LONDON, AUG. 11—(AP)—GREAT BRITAIN'S GREATEST BLACKOUT--A DEMONSTRATION OF CIVILIAN AND MILITARY DEFENSES AGAINST BOMBING RAIDS--EARLY TODAY BLOTTED OUT LIGHTS IN HALF OF ENGLAND, AN AREA POPULATED BY 30,000,000 PERSONS.

AS DAWN STREAKED THE EASTERN SKY, JUST BEFORE THE SIGNAL FOR "LIGHTS ON," SIR JOHN ANDERSON, LORD PRIVY SEAL AND AIR RAID PRECAUTIONS CHIEF, TOLD REPORTERS THAT THE EXPERIMENT WOULD PROVE OF "GREAT VALUE" BUT THAT IT WAS IMPOSSIBLE YET TO "EXPRESS A CONSIDERED JUDGMENT."

AS DAYLIGHT PROGRESSED ANTI-AIRCRAFT SEARCHLIGHTS WHICH HAD FANNED THE SKY FOR THREE AND A HALF HOURS WERE DIMMED AND LONDON, NERVE CENTER OF THE 28 BLACKED-OUT COUNTIES OF SOUTHEASTERN ENGLAND, CAME BACK TO LIFE.

EARLY AIR MINISTRY REPORTS ON THE SUCCESS OF LONDON'S DEFENSES--PURSUIT PLANES, ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS AND THE BALLOON BARRAGE--WERE SKETCHY BUT LONDONERS WHO TRAMPED ABOUT IN THE DARK HOURS THOUGHT IT WAS SIGNIFICANT THAT FEW BOMBING PLANES WERE SEEN OVER THE CITY.

FIVE HUNDRED BOMBERS SIMULATING AN ENEMY ROARED IN OVER THE EASTERN

AND SOUTHERN COASTS IN ATTEMPTS TO DODGE THROUGH AND SCORE "HITS" DESPITE 800 DEFENDING PLANES AND 60,000 GROUNDINGS DEPLOYED WITH GADGETS AND GUNS TO DETECT AND SHOOT DOWN THE RAIDERS IN MAKE-BELIEVE.

SIR JOHN SAID THERE WOULD BE "SMALLER, SECTIONAL ARP TESTS," PROBABLY UNCONNECTED WITH ROYAL AIR FORCE MANEUVERS, THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY AT REGULAR INTERVALS IN THE FUTURE.

IT WAS A WEIRD EXPERIENCE TO WALK THROUGH THE MAIN STREETS OF A CITY OF 9,000,000 AT 1 A.M. AND FIND THEM AS QUIET AS A COLLEGE TOWN ON A SATURDAY WHEN THE FOOTBALL TEAM IS PLAYING AWAY FROM HOME.

AT PICCADILLY CIRCUS CROWDS HAD GATHERED AT 12:30 AS THE LIGHTS WENT OUT. A HALF-HOUR LATER THIS HUB OF LONDON NIGHT LIFE WAS DESERTED EXCEPT FOR THE LINE OF "DEAD" TAXIS STRETCHING UP REGENT STREETS AND THE PATROLLING BOBBIES AND ARP MEN ON THE LOOKOUT FOR STRAY LIGHTS.

THE PATROLS TOOK EVIDENT DELIGHT IN WAKING HOUSEHOLDERS WHO HAD LEFT LIGHTS BURNING. OFF HYDE PARK ONE PATROLMAN YELLED TO A RESIDENT, "LUMME YOU'LL 'AVE OLD GOERING BUZZING 'IS PLANES IN YOUR DINING ROOM IF YOU DON'T KEEP THEM LIGHTS DOWN."

THERE WERE REMARKABLY FEW ACCIDENTS IN THE DARKNESS WHICH LONDON FOLDED ABOUT HER. TRAFFIC LIGHTS WERE BUT CLIMBERS THROUGH NARROW SLITS, AUTOMOBILE LIGHTS WERE SHIELDED OR DIMMED ALMOST TO INVISIBILITY. TRAINS RAN WITH LOWERED SHADES.

AIR RAID UNITS DID LITTLE MORE THAN DIRECT TRAFFIC IN THE BUSINESS DISTRICTS BUT IN SUBURBS AND RESIDENTIAL SECTIONS THEY PUT OUT MAKE-BELIEVE FIRES, PRETENDED TO GIVE FIRST AID AND HELPED FAMILIES OUT OF "BOMBED" BUILDINGS.

FOR A WHILE GROUPS OF PASSERSBY GATHERED IN RESPECTFUL SILENCE NEAR ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUN EMPLACEMENTS, 1 2-5123, & THE CREWS

NEAR ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUN EMPLACEMENTS, WATCHING THE CREWS GO THROUGH THEIR REGULAR FIRING DRILL, EXCEPT FOR THE ACTUAL LOADING OF SHELLS, AS SEARCHLIGHTS PICKED OUT "ENEMY" BOMBERS.

LIGHTS ON RAILWAY SIDINGS NORTH OF LONDON AND AT NOTTINGHAM PROVED CONSPICUOUS. RAILWAY OFFICIALS SAID OPERATIONS IN COMPLETE DARKNESS WERE DEEMED TOO DANGEROUS BUT ADDED THEY WERE PREPARED TO OPERATE WITHOUT LIGHTS IN TIME OF WAR.

DOORMEN AT ALL NIGHT RESTAURANTS OFF PICCADILLY CIRCUS DONNED STEEL HELMETS AND CARRIED GASMASKS. "THIS WAY TO THE FIRST AID POST" THEY CALLED TO PASSERSBY.

JHAGCAED

HITLER CONFERS WITH CIANO ON ROME-BERLIN AXIS POLICY

COMPLEX AXIS PROBLEMS KEEP PARLEY GOING

Hitler And Ciano Fail To
Settle Issues Despite
Four-Hour Session

[By the Associated Press]
Berchtesgaden, Germany, Aug. 12—German-Italian discussions designed to outline a course of action in tense Europe will go into a third day because of their "complexity," responsible German sources said tonight.

This disclosure followed a closely guarded conference at which Adolf Hitler weighed the international situation during the day with his Foreign Minister, Joachim von Ribbentrop, and Premier Mussolini's Foreign Minister, Count Galeazzo Ciano.

Looking unusually stern and serious,

Ciano returned to his Salzburg hotel tonight after spending almost four hours with Hitler and von Ribbentrop in the Führer's mountain chalet, the Berghof, near Berchtesgaden.

It was presumed the talks would continue tomorrow with Hitler at his retreat, German sources said, although it was quite possible that just the two foreign ministers would meet alone at Castle Fuschl, von Ribbentrop's summer place near Salzburg, as they did Friday at their first meeting. German spokesmen explained that in a Europe "so laden with danger" it was necessary to take up each detail of the various problems affecting the Rome-Berlin Axis — Danzig, for example—very slowly and carefully because they were "so involved and complex."

Before returning for dinner tonight with von Ribbentrop at the Hotel Oesterreichischer Hof in Salzburg, Ciano lunched with Hitler at his Gaestehaus, where guests of the Führer frequently stay.

Will Miss Festival

The length of today's conference made impossible the scheduled attendance of Ciano and von Ribbentrop tonight at an open-air performance of the Salzburg music festival on the

town's Cathedral Square.

Previously today's talk with Hitler was believed to mark the end of the official part of the Italian Foreign Minister's visit. He was to have accompanied von Ribbentrop tomorrow on a wild-duck hunting trip to Lake Fuschl, near Salzburg, but the event was canceled.

Political opinion meanwhile held that the problem of the Free City of Danzig—with all the repercussions its possible union with Germany might have—received a thorough examination.

Polish Attacks Alleged

An indication that the future of Danzig may have formed the prime topic of discussion was seen in the manner in which the controlled German press not only was emphasizing the dispute with Poland over Germany's claims to the Free City but also reports of alleged attacks by Poles on German nationals in Pomorze, the Polish Corridor.

Accounts published on front pages of newspapers charged that the Poles had killed six Germans and seriously wounded twenty-one others in 204 raids during the last five weeks.

Reports circulated here without official confirmation that Albert Förster, Nazi district leader in Danzig, again visited Hitler yesterday while the For-

(Continued on Page 14, Column 5)

sign Ministers were opening the talks in Fuschl Castle.

Visited Hitler

The Danzig Gauleiter had visited Hitler earlier this week and then returned to the Free City, where, on Thursday, he told a massmeeting that "the Danzig population believes implicitly that the hour of liberation is coming and that the Free City will return to the Reich."

Förster, addressing a celebration in his home town of Fürth, told a crowd of more than 20,000 tonight that the fate of Danzig in no way concerned England and France.

"I should like to say to Englishmen and Frenchmen that it is none of their business what Danzigers decide to do about their own future," he said.

There would be no "Danzig problem" today if the war victims twenty years ago had accorded the Free City the right of self-determination, he added.

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"No One Interested"
Twenty years ago no one was interested in Danzig," the Nazi leader asserted. "Today the city is full of English and French journalists who write about everything except one important matter—namely, what the people of Danzig themselves want."

The celebration which Förster addressed was described as "Fürth's Danzig night." In Danzig, Nazi officials said that in addition to going to the event in his birthplace, Förster was in Germany to be near Hitler in the event he was needed for a conference.

"The Danzig question would be a lot nearer solution now if England last March had not encouraged Poland to resist Danzig and Germany," Förster asserted.

"Englishmen and Frenchmen should understand that bonds of blood are stronger than those of treaties, which once dictated to Germany."

Denounces Poles

Förster referred bitterly to Poles who, he said, "for the most part cannot even read or write."

"They should be forbidden to participate in politics," he added.

The speaker said the Fürth demonstration gave him new courage, and that he would return to Danzig to say that the Free City is destined to "return to the Reich soon."

Ciano, dressed in white, arrived at the Berghof from his hotel in Salzburg a half hour later than originally had been planned. The delay was believed due to a last-minute telephone talk with Il Duce.

Hitler gave the Italian Minister and members of his party a hearty welcome as they reached his residence. It was their first meeting since May 22, when the Italian-German military alliance was signed.

Guests Listed

Guests at a luncheon given by the Führer included Bernardo Attolico, Italian Ambassador to Berlin; members of Ciano's entourage; Dr. Otto Dietrich, the German press chief, and Dr. Friedrich Gaus, Foreign Office legal adviser.

The presence of Dr. Gaus, who generally is on hand when any agree-

ments or documents are to be framed, stirred interest among foreign observers, but Germans discounted its importance. They said that since von Ribbentrop had been staying at Fuschl Castle Dr. Gaus also had been near at hand.

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Not far from Hitler's chateau, Castle Fuschl is thirty-five minutes by automobile from Hitler's chalet.

As the Italian party went to the Berghof, a German official warned:

"You need not expect any sensational announcement. They are just reviewing the general European situation."

It was announced at the same time that a duck hunt scheduled in Ciano's honor for tomorrow had been canceled, but whether the time would be reserved for further talks was not made clear.

BERCHTESGADEN, Germany, Aug. 12 (A. P.).—Adolf Hitler and the Foreign Ministers of Germany and Italy held a lengthy conference on the Rome-Berlin axis policy today in the Fuehrer's mountain chalet near here. Herr Hitler gave Count Galeazzo Ciano, the Italian Minister, a hearty welcome when he arrived by motor car from Salzburg at 1:30 P. M.

There was a roll of drums from the Fuehrer's black-uniformed body guard as Count Ciano's car rolled up in front of the Berghof. Stepping out on the terrace Der Fuehrer, accompanied by Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop, greeted his guest and personally conducted him into the house.

The conference began after a luncheon given in honor of Count Ciano. Premier Mussolini's representative and son-in-law, Count Ciano was late leaving Salzburg and it was believed the delay was caused by a last-minute telephone talk with Il Duce.

Guests at the luncheon included Bernardo Attolico, Italian Ambassador to Berlin; members of the Italian entourage; Dr. Otto Dietrich, the German press chief; Dr. Friedrich Gaus, Foreign Office legal expert, and several Foreign Office officials.

It was believed that the Count delayed his start on the thirty-five minute drive to Berchtesgaden for a last-minute telephone conversa-

tion with Premier Mussolini. Von Ribbentrop went to Berchtesgaden direct from his summer residence at Castle Fuschl.

Both German and Italian spokesmen remained tight-lipped on the subjects of the Ciano-Von Ribbentrop talks, which opened yesterday. The silence apparently was out of deference to today's meeting with Herr Hitler, when it was taken for granted, all important decisions would be made.

No Sensational Announcement

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One German official, however, said: "You need not expect any sensational announcement. They are just reviewing the general European situation."

An Italian spokesman asserted: "Whatever steps take place, you may be sure that Rome and Berlin will see eye to eye."

It was announced meanwhile that a scheduled duck hunt for Sunday

Rome Sees Further Delay In Settlement on Danzig

Hears Ciano and Ribbentrop Won't Decide Anything

ROME, Aug. 12 (P.).—Authoritative Italians indicated tonight that Fuehrer Adolf Hitler and Premier Benito Mussolini would wait a while longer for the right moment to settle the problem of the Free City of Danzig.

They said it was useless to look for any plan of action in the current conference between Italian Foreign Minister Count Galeazzo Ciano and German Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop, and asserted that the two had met to exchange views on the situation without reaching decisions.

Giovanni Ansaldo, a close friend of Ciano, wrote from Salzburg, where the ministers met, to "Il Telegrafo," of Leghorn, that no "tense decision or terrifying intrigue" was to spring from the conference. Ansaldo said the Foreign Ministers had discussed the consolidation of the Franco regime in Spain, the desire of Japanese militarists for an alliance with the Rome-Berlin axis, and the Danzig situation in its relation to the "counter-encirclement" which the Italians and Germans would have to make in answer to British-French diplomatic moves.

Virginio Gayda, who often speaks Mussolini's mind, wrote in "Il Giornale d'Italia" that the Danzig problem would be settled "along the line of its natural gravitation," and added, "In this historic inevitability, Germany and Italy have no need to take any initiative." He insisted on the "perfect unity of view and action between Berlin and Rome."

Premier Mussolini's own *Il Popolo d'Italia* characterized the present as a "critical international moment" and charged that "aggravation of the situation seems clearly determined by the

attitude of the Western powers," meaning Britain and France.

DANZIG SENATE GUARDED

Nazi Black Shirts Replace the Former Guides to Meet 'Spies'

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DANZIG, Aug. 12 (P.).—Black-uniformed Elite Guards today took up a patrol of the Danzig Senate building and insisted that every visitor give a reason for his presence and report in and out of the building.

Heretofore only uniformed Senate guides were stationed at the door to direct visitors to the proper offices.

There were reports that the new policy was undertaken on the ground of combating "espionage" but they were without official confirmation.

Well-informed circles meanwhile said that they expected the weekend to be quiet in the Free City.

SLOVAKS SEE NAZI EYES ON UKRAINE

Believe Their Country Will Play Big Role In German Program In East

Press Already Playing Up 'Ill Treatment' of Ukrainian Peasants

[By the Associated Press]

Bratislava, Slovakia, Aug. 12—Highly placed Slovaks declare their little country, a remnant of Czecho-Slovakia now under German military protection, is slated to play a big role in Nazi plans for a Ukrainian state under German domination.

Maps of the "future" Ukraine circulated here show a territory of 350,000 square miles with 48,000,000 inhabitants.

The Slovaks say there already are signs that Nazi ambitions regarding the Ukraine are being revived after months on the shelf. Slovakia is the point of direct German influence nearest the Ukraine proper—Soviet Russian territory—since Hungary last March absorbed Carpatho-Ukraine, easternmost section of Czecho-Slovakia.

Press Interested

The Slovak press displays a lively interest in things Ukrainian.

Allegations of frequent combats between Hungarian troops and Ukrai-

nian "rebels" have been given prominent display. Reports of "ill treatment" of peasants in the Polish Ukraine and "misery" in the Russian Ukraine are featured.

The presence in Slovakia of Agustin Volosin, ex-Premier of Carpatho-Ukraine, has been indicated though his exact whereabouts has been something of a mystery since he fled his capital, Chust, in a peasant cart before Hungarian troops.

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Volosin's Ukrainian-language newspaper, read by many of Slovakia's 69,000 Ukrainians, calls upon his followers to "free" Carpatho-Ukraine from Hungarian rule.

Informed Slovaks say that somewhere under German eyes are 6,000 members of the Ukrainian Sich Guard which followed Volosin into exile. The guard, recruited from among Polish, Rumanian and Russian Ukrainians, was designed to be the nucleus of an army to wrest the huge Ukraine territories held by those nations, these informants say.

Admit Severe Blow

Ukrainians acknowledged that the Hungarian advance last March was a severe blow to their national movement, since Carpatho-Ukraine was to have served as the nucleus of a nation much as Prussia served in the unification of Germany and Piedmont in Italy.

Locally circulated maps picture Soviet Russia as the largest contributor to the "future" Ukraine, her share being put at 38,000,000 citizens and 282,000 square miles of rich agricul-

tural land with ports on the Black Sea.

Other contributions envisaged are 5,400 square miles and 650,000 Ukrainians of Carpatho-Ukraine, now part of Hungary; 8,500 square miles and 1,500,000 inhabitants from Rumania, and 53,280 square miles and 8,000,000 inhabitants from Poland.

Anti-Semitic Outburst Staged In Bratislava

Crowd Of Slovak Youths Beats Up Everyone In Streets Who Resembles A Jew

Bratislava, Slovakia, Aug. 12 (P).—A crowd of youths, for the second successive night, staged anti-Jewish demonstrations here tonight, beating up in the streets everyone they encountered who resembled a Jew.

The mob activities followed an attack last night on two synagogues and the beating of Jews in public cafes.

Police reinforcements were placed on duty in Bratislava's Ghetto following these demonstrations.

Tonight the youths rushed through the streets and forced their way into a Jewish club, where they smashed furniture and manhandled guests. Jews were driven into the streets from several cafes.

Police finally appeared and dispersed the mob.

Bratislava Jews Attacked In Ghetto

Mobs Raid Synagogues And Cafes, Driving Semites Into Hiding.

Extra Police Sent

BRATISLAVA, Slovakia, Aug. 12 (P).—Police reinforcements patrolled Bratislava's ghetto today following mob attacks on two synagogues.

Terrified Jews hid in their homes and Ghetto streets were deserted except for police. It was believed the mobs had taken valuable religious objects from the two places of worship.

Jews were beaten in public cafes and driven into the streets. Police patrols did not appear, however, until after 4 A. M.

Paul Reported Rejecting Croat Autonomy Pact

Yugoslav Regent Is Said to Defy Secession; Receives Premier, Back From Italy

BELGRADE, Aug. 12 (P).—Regent Prince Paul today received Premier Dragisha Cvetkovich at Bled as the Premier returned from Trieste, where he met Fascist officials.

The Yugoslav Premier visited Fascist social welfare institutions in Trieste Friday. Yugoslavs expected him to return to Italy later to visit Venice and Rome and see Count Galeazzo Ciano, Italian Foreign Minister, who now is in Germany, and possibly Premier Benito Mussolini.

The Regent, meanwhile, was reported reliably to have rejected an agreement between the Premier and Dr. Vladko Matchek, Croat peasant leader, in autonomy negotiations. Despite threats by Matchek to withdraw Croatia from Yugoslavia unless his home rule demands were met, informed sources said Prince Paul had found the Croat terms "entirely unacceptable." He was declared to feel that the sweeping internal re-

forms necessary to settle the Croats' bitter twenty-year fight could not be effected in the present confused international situation.

Hopes had been high among the 5,000,000 Croats that the senior Regent at last would accept the principle of a federated Yugoslavia, as outlined in a series of conferences between Cvetkovich and Matchek. It was said negotiations would not be resumed, although it had been announced last Wednesday that they merely were indefinitely suspended.

August Cvetkovich, Matchek's lieutenant, said the Croat leader probably would issue a proclamation addressed to his followers in Yugoslavia and Croats in the United States if he were told definitely all hope of continuing negotiations was ended.

Magazine Shows Reich Covets Poland's Coal

By LOUIS F. LOCHNER
Associated Press Writer

Berlin, Aug. 12.—An authoritative German magazine today intimated strongly that should Germany and Poland become involved in war Germany would attempt to seize the large coal deposits of Polish Upper Silesia and of the Olsa basin, formerly part of Czecho-Slovakia, now Polish.

This indication of Nazi intentions appeared in an article in *Die Deutsche Volkswirtschaft*, an economic weekly close to the Ministry of Economics.

Believe Selves "Justified"

"We do not have the ambition to become the 'coal dealer of Europe,'" the magazine said, "but we believe ourselves justified in stating that the right to coal belongs to him who actually needs it most."

"This is especially true when this coal was illegally taken from him through important losses of territory."

The article argued that two-thirds of Upper Silesia's coal was ceded to Poland by Germany in the Treaty of Versailles and that Poland took important coal deposits when she seized the Olsa region in the first partition of Czecho-Slovakia last September and October. The magazine continued:

"The paradoxical situation has developed that a country that is predominantly agrarian and which uses relatively little coal (Poland) has been endowed with a superfluity of anthracite, while a highly industrialized country (Germany) is compelled to open up new pits."

May Become Problem

"Coal mining may well become a most important domestic problem in the conduct of a war just as was the case in 1915."

Throughout the past week the German press has been hammering away at the necessity of greater coal production. The importance of the problem received additional emphasis in the appointment of Paul Walter as special commissioner for the coal industry by Field Marshal Hermann Wilhelm Goering, head of the four-year self-sufficiency plan.

Holland's Water Line Defense

[By the Associated Press]
Amsterdam, Aug. 12—If The Netherlands should be invaded her citizens may resort to a daring collaboration with their old enemy, the sea, in an attempt to hold off the new foe.

Military experts say that carefully worked out plans for flooding a vital area of this tiny country by opening the dikes and diverting the canals lie ready in the generals' offices.

The unique part of the "water line defense plan"—as it is called—is that the Netherlands would be fighting not on the dry but on the wet side of the line.

Would Retain Roads

They would stay on in the inundated area with intercommunication assured, they believe, by certain central roads possessing elevation enough to remain above the water level.

The Netherlands hopes, of course, that she can remain neutral as she did in the World War and she is following a cautious diplomatic policy.

She is very careful especially not to say or do anything which might give offense to her mighty German neighbor.

Get a Netherlander talking in private, however, and he will tell you how much he fears the possibility of a German invasion if Germany and Great Britain should go to war.

Ideal For Air Bases

The Netherlands coast, he points out, would be ideal for airplane and submarine bases against the British.

That is why the defense mechanism is geared for a thrust from the east.

The water line, it is believed, would run roughly from a point on the Zuyder Zee above Utrecht down to Geldermalsen and across to Rotterdam. The flooded section west of this would include the four principal cities of the nation—Utrecht, The

Hague and the parts of Amsterdam and Rotterdam.

The question remained, however, whether the section could be flooded sufficiently before an invader could get across the eastern half of the country. Some believe the flooding could be done in twenty-four hours; others believe it would take much longer.

Pillboxes Erected

There are pillboxes on the frontier. Roads and bridges are kept mined permanently and dynamite will be inserted beneath the trees in an emergency. Lightning makes it too hazardous to leave the trees mined permanently.

But all this the Netherlands say they recognize would constitute only a minor impediment to a German advance.

Some observers estimated that even with the water barrier the kingdom's tiny army could hold out alone only for a matter of days—two weeks at a maximum.

Would Give Britain Chance

That, however, would be time enough, they contend. It would give Britain a chance to come in, as she would be forced to; it is emphasized here, in self-defense.

The Netherlands is one of the countries which only started bolstering her defenses after last September's crisis.

She is absorbing able-bodied unemployed into her army now, but even so she could not put more than an estimated 600,000 into the field in an emergency. Informed sources asserted that the army has been fairly well equipped but that it has few tanks.

Has 600 Planes

The nation is said to have about 600 airplanes, some searchlights and anti-aircraft guns.

Moreover, The Netherlands' worries do not stop in Europe but go on to the Far East, where the safety of her empire is a constant concern. Japan's invasion of China and steady advance southward toward Java and the other East Indies islands cause anxiety here.

The nation itself has been called one of the most important listening posts in Europe.

But The Netherlands does not mind being a listening post. Her principal fear is of becoming a battlefield.

Swastika Plane Over French Naval Base

LORIENT, France, Aug. 12 (A. P.).—French naval officers reported officially today that a large plane displaying German swastikas circled low last night over the restricted area of the port of Lorient, an important French naval base on the Bay of Biscay.

They said they were considering asking the Government to protest to the German Air Ministry. The

plane departed, they said, after radio warnings had been broadcast.

CAROL BACK FROM VACATION

King Attends Meeting Of Rumanian State Council

Bucharest, Aug. 12 (P).—King Carol, back from a vacation cruise to Turkey and Greece, tonight attended the meeting of the Rumanian State Council.

The King was understood to have told his advisers of his talks with Turkish and Greek leaders concerning mutual security measures.

British and French Start Staff Talks With Russia

Soviet Press Announces Only Arrival of Missions

MOSCOW, Aug. 12 (P).—British-French-Soviet Russian staff talks, aimed at an agreement for a three-power mutual assistance pact, began here today.

The Soviet public was not aware that the military discussions had started. Although Moscow newspapers reported the arrival yesterday of the British and French missions, nothing of today's program was disclosed.

The army, navy and air force officers met in a building which was before the Revolution the home of a wealthy industrialist, and until recently the residence of Maxim M. Litvinov, former Foreign Commissar.

FUE GIVES GOEBBELS 'AD' IN LONDON PAPER

Prints Blast At Self, Asks Nazis Display One Of His

"News Letters"

[By the Associated Press]

London, Aug. 12—Commander Stephen King-Hall, in a full-page advertisement in the Daily Telegraph, printed the text of a critical letter from German Propaganda Minister Paul Joseph Goebbels today and challenged him to give similar treatment to one of King-Hall's "news letters" to Germans.

Letters King-Hall has been mailing to Germans, assertedly as a "private" individual, have drawn charges from the German Government that they were officially inspired. The British Government has disclaimed such responsibility.

Prints It At Own Expense

In the advertisement, King-Hall asserted he was reproducing Goebbels' "reply to British propaganda" at his own expense in answer to Nazi complaints that the British press had not published it.

At the Propaganda Ministry in Berlin it was indicated officials were in no mood "to dignify" King-Hall by accepting his challenge and publishing one of his letters in full.

SALZBURG, GERMANY, AUG 12-(AP)-FOREIGN MINISTER COUNT GALEAZZO

CIANO OF ITALY DROVE TODAY TO REICHSFUEHRER HITLER'S MOUNTAIN RETREAT FOR AN IMPORTANT CONFERENCE AFTER A SLIGHT DELAY IN LEAVING THE SCENE OF PRELIMINARY TALKS WITH GERMAN FOREIGN MINISTER JOACHIM VON RIBBENTROP.

IT WAS BELIEVED THAT THE COUNT DELAYED HIS START ON THE 35-MINUTE DRIVE TO BERCHTESGADEN FOR A LAST-MINUTE TELEPHONE CONVERSATION WITH PREMIER MUSSOLINI.

VON RIBBENTROP WENT TO BERCHTESGADEN DIRECT FROM HIS SUMMER RESIDENCE AT CASTLE FUSCHL.

BOTH GERMAN AND ITALIAN SPOKESMEN REMAINED TIGHT-LIPPED ON THE SUBJECTS OF THE CIANO-VON RIBBENTROP TALKS, WHICH OPENED YESTERDAY. THE SILENCE APPARENTLY WAS OUT OF DEFERENCE TO TODAY'S MEETING WITH HITLER WHEN, IT WAS TAKEN FOR GRANTED, ALL IMPORTANT DECISIONS WOULD BE MADE.

ONE GERMAN OFFICIAL, HOWEVER, SAID: "YOU NEED NOT EXPECT ANY SENSATIONAL ANNOUNCEMENT. THEY ARE JUST REVIEWING THE GENERAL EUROPEAN SITUATION."

AN ITALIAN SPOKESMAN ASSERTED: "WHATEVER STEPS TAKE PLACE, YOU MAY BE SURE THAT ROME AND BERLIN WILL SEE EYE TO EYE."

IT WAS ANNOUNCED MEANWHILE THAT A SCHEDULED DUCK HUNT FOR SUNDAY WAS CANCELLED, BUT WHETHER THE TIME WOULD BE RESERVED FOR FURTHER TALKS WAS NOT KNOWN IMMEDIATELY.

AS THE TWO FOREIGN MINISTERS WENT OVER THE SITUATION,, LABOR FRONT LEADER ROBERT LEY TOLD JOURNALISTS HE BELIEVED THE WORLD WOULD HAVE PEACE IF IT HEEDED HITLER. LEY, WHO IS IN NUERNBERG TO ORGANIZE THE ANNUAL NAZI CONVENTION, DECLARED:

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"I AM CONVINCED THAT THE WORLD WILL COME TO REST AND THAT IT WILL BE ABLE TO BUILD UP A LASTING PEACE IF IT TAKES TO HEART THE WORDS WHICH ADOLF HITLER WILL ADDRESS TO THE WORLD FROM THE PARTY DAY OF PEACE AT NUERNBERG."

HITLER WILL BE ALONE WITH THE FOREIGN MINISTERS AT LUNCH. THEY WILL CONFER ALSO BEHIND THE CLOSED DOORS OF THE FUHRER'S STUDY.

THE TALKS WITH HITLER ARE GENERALLY BELIEVED TO MARK THE END OF THE OFFICIAL PART OF THE ITALIAN FOREIGN MINISTER'S VISIT. EVENING WILL SEE VON RIBBENTROP AND CIANO AT AN OPEN AIR PERFORMANCE OF THE SALZBURG MUSIC FESTIVAL ON THE TOWN'S CATHEDRAL SQUARE.

BUT THERE WILL BE PLENTY OF OPPORTUNITY TO TALK POLITICS PRIVATELY WHEN VON RIBBENTROP TAKES HIS GUEST OUT WILD DUCK HUNTING TO LAKE FUSCHL, NEAR SALSURG, ON SUNDAY. DUCK HUNTING IS SUPPOSEDLY VON RIBBENTROP'S HOBBY AND THE SEASON HAS JUST OPENED IN SALZKAMMERGUT.

ONE GERMAN COMMENTATOR CLOSE TO THE FOREIGN OFFICE DESCRIBED THE SALZBURG MEETING AS "BOUND TO BRING A NEW IMPULSE TO THE CLARIFICATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL SITUATION."

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FIELD MARSHAL HERMANN WILHELM GOERING'S NATIONAL ZEITUNG OF ESSEN, HOWEVER, SAID THAT IN GERMANY "NO SENSATION COULD BE SEEN IN A VISIT OF A MINISTER. IT IS SELF-EVIDENT THAT THE RESPONSIBLE MEN OF BOTH NATIONS KEEP THEMSELVES CONSTANTLY INFORMED."

MEANWHILE, ANTI-POLISH FEELINGS REACHED A NEW HIGH PITCH AS NEWSPAPERS CARRIED FRONT PAGE ACCOUNTS OF ALLEGED PERSECUTIONS OF

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GERMANS BY POLES WHO, IT WAS ASSERTED, HAD KILLED SIX GERMANS AND SERIOUSLY WOUNDED 21 OTHERS IN 204 RAIDS DURING THE PAST FIVE WEEKS.

INNOVATED

AXIS POWERS AGREE ON JOINT PLAN OF ACTION

Talks End With Berlin
And Rome Seeing "Eye
To Eye" On Problems

[By the Associated Press]

Salzburg, Germany, Aug. 13—High German sources reported today that Germany and Italy had laid down a "united course of action" on all "urgent and less urgent problems" affecting their interests in conferences between Reichsführer Adolf Hitler and the German and Italian Foreign Ministers.

The Italian, Count Galeazzo Ciano, rushed back to Rome by airplane this afternoon to report to Premier Mussolini, his father-in-law, on his three-day talks with the German Foreign Minister, Joachim von Ribbentrop, and Hitler.

No Time Limit Set

Germans said that in the broad European picture the issue of the Free

City of Danzig, which Hitler wants returned to the Reich, had played an "important role" during the conferences but that no time limit for settlement of the problem was set.

Count Ciano and von Ribbentrop spent one hour today with Hitler in his Bavarian mountain chalet near Berchtesgaden to clean up a few details remaining after their talks yesterday.

The Italian Foreign Minister hustled back to his hotel in Salzburg, lunched hurriedly with von Ribbentrop and took off at 2.15 P. M. (8.15 A. M., E.S.T.). He was accompanied by the German Ambassador to Rome, Hans-Georg Viktor von Mackensen.

"See Eye To Eye"

A German spokesman said Germany and Italy "see eye to eye on all urgent and less urgent problems in Europe as well as the Far East. These must be and can be solved."

No points discussed were left unsettled, he said, but he pointed out that with the international situation changing from day to day it was to be understood that Rome and Berlin would continue to keep in close touch on all developments.

The spokesman asserted that one important conclusion which the conferees reached was "the determination that they could only depend on their friends and through them win their rights."

Observers took "friends" to mean particularly Hungary, Spain and Japan.

The spokesman also said Germany and Italy stood solidly together "to protect their rights and maintain their honor."

No communique was issued after the talks, but an authoritative German spokesman said this "was not to be wondered at where two friendly nations—especially when they are so closely bound together in a military pact—get together for consultation."

Pressed for closer details on just what decisions were taken, spokesmen of both sides observed merely that it was a question of "strategy to keep the others guessing."

Hitler Paper Quoted

Hitler's Völkischer Beobachter already had said:

"In the Rome-Berlin Axis system such matters are not prattled about in public. Facts will speak for themselves."

Albert Förster, Danzig's Nazi party leader, was at Fürth, near Nürnberg, but there was nothing to indicate that his advice on the desired return of the Free City to Germany had been sought.

Count Ciano arrived Friday. The first day's conferences were confined to talks between him and von Ribbentrop in the latter's summer home, Castle Fuschl.

Yesterday the locale was shifted to Hitler's chalet, and German quarters said today's concluding talks were little more than for confirmation of policies determined upon then.

Ciano Arrives At Rome
And Reports To Il Duce

Rome, Aug. 13 (P)—Count Galeazzo Ciano, Foreign Minister, returned tonight from his conferences in Germany with Reichsführer Hitler and

Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop and went directly to report to Premier Mussolini.

Ciano was welcomed at the Rome airport by Achille Starace, Fascist party secretary; Giuseppe Bastianini, Under Secretary of Aeronautics; Gen. Luigi Russo, chief of staff of the Fascist militia, and attaches from the German embassy who came to meet Hans-Georg Viktor von Mackensen, German Ambassador to Rome, who flew with Ciano.

The Fascist press gave no inkling of the tenor of the conversations in Salzburg and Hitler's mountain-top home other than to insist there had been no divergence in Italian and German views regarding Danzig.

East Prussia-Danzig
Bridge Work Started

Free City of Danzig, Aug. 13 (P)—Workmen began building a pontoon bridge across the Vistula river today to complete a new road linking the Free City with East Prussia.

Eighteen pontoons were anchored in the river between Kaesemark and Rotebude, about twelve miles from Germany's East Prussian border.

Workmen busily laid a surface across the pontoons and improved the

[The bridge might also play a role should Danzig Nazis carry out threats to open the border with East Prussia where Polish customs officials are on duty.]

Workmen for weeks have been repairing and rebuilding the highway to the border. Many new small bridges over streams have been built, and roads have been widened and resurfaced. In some cases entirely new roads have been constructed to take traffic around narrow, winding village streets.

Six sections in the center were yet to be floated into place. These were so constructed that they could be taken out when river traffic requires. The pontoons were of steel and wood and anchored to concrete blocks.

NO WAR THIS YEAR,
BRITISH ARE TOLD

Press Charges Nazi Military
Activity Is Only Part Of
"War Of Nerves"

Chamberlain Is "Ready For Sellout" Over Poland

London, Aug. 13—Several British newspapers told their readers today there would be no war this year and charged that intensified German propaganda and military activity was merely a part of a "war of nerves" intended to force another "Munich."

One newspaper, the left-wing *Reynolds News*, alleged that Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain was "ready for a sellout over Poland, and might call another conference, if tension reached the proper intensity, similar to the meeting last year at Munich which led to the dismemberment of Czecho-Slovakia."

"There is strong reason to believe," the newspaper said, "that if Hitler presents the Poles with an ultimatum over Danzig the Premier will suggest a four-power conference of Britain, France, Germany and Italy to settle the problem."

Even Tories Alarmed

It added, however, that "even right-wing Tory circles" were becoming alarmed at the danger of such a course and were beginning to realize "that concessions in Danzig would lead to the sacrifice of the Polish Corridor and certainty of war."

Other papers said war would be averted not by "appeasement" but by convincing Reichsführer Adolf Hitler that Britain and her allies were determined "to resist aggression."

The *Sunday Graphic*, for example, said:

"Statesmen of the democracies are not asleep. They know what is afoot. They are satisfied there is no immediate danger of war."

Dictators Realists

"We believe that both Herr Hitler and Signor Mussolini are realists; we believe they realize their responsibilities and are not prepared to lose a single German or Italian life over Danzig."

The *Sunday Express* concluded an editorial column with the comment: "Up to this point in the column you will find no mention of the name of Mussolini. Hitler does not make the grade. Ribbentrop and Ciano are left outside it also."

"For after much thought and mature deliberation, after making use of all resources of investigation which this newspaper possesses, the *Sunday Express* still believes we shall not be involved in war this year."

"And that being so, why bother about the bad boys?"

In a similar editorial the *Sunday Dispatch* refused to mention either "the senior partner" or "the junior partner" of the Axis, declaring that

"today we can afford to forget the bellow peril."

"The next dose of jitter dope is being brewed for us now," the paper continued, "but we are getting used to it and the mixture is fast losing its potency. Our new planes and our new soldiers are a wonderful antidote."

approaches to what will be the only bridge across the river in Free City territory.

Link Most Important

The bridge is the most important link in an improved highway which soon will provide speedy transportation from the East Prussian frontier to Danzig.

Nazi officials of Danzig denied the bridge had any military significance. Nevertheless, it would be of vital importance should an attempt be made to move German troops from East Prussia to a military occupation of the city.

Meanwhile between 1,000 and 1,500 German labor service men arrived in Zoppot, small resort port, today on the steamer Tannenberg from Pillau and transferred to smaller boats for the trip to Danzig.

No explanation of their visit could be obtained.

Negotiations To Proceed

Meanwhile, negotiations on the dispute over customs administration between the Free City and Poland were expected to proceed privately this week between Arthur Greiser, president of the Nazi Senate of Danzig, and Gen. Marian Chodacki, Polish commissioner.

It is believed the two already have discussed procedure of the conference.

The dispute arose over a reported Danzig threat to withdraw recognition from a number of Polish customs inspectors and to force their expulsion. Poland immediately warned the Danzig Senate in strong terms.

Danzig agreed last week end, however, to negotiate on the differences.

Nazi leaders since have said that the dispute was so serious it could have led to war had it not been for Danzig's "self-restraint."

Polish newspapers interpreted Danzig's willingness to negotiate as a moral victory for Poland.

Peace Or War Up To Hitler, Says Baldwin On Visit To U. S.

Former Prime Minister Declares Führer Has Brilliant

Mind "But It Is Abnormal"

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Aug. 13—Earl Baldwin, former Prime Minister of England, said on his arrival today that peace or war in Europe "depends on one man—Hitler."

"Hitler has a brilliant mind, but it is abnormal," Earl Baldwin said.

"The English as a nation hate war, but it took them a long time to realize that there are other people who are different."

Baldwin, who will address a session of the World Congress for Education in Democracy, said his purpose in coming here was to "be helpful" in solving the labor-capital problems of democracy.

Hopes He Can Help

"I hope I can help in the solution of such problems as unemployment, the relation between capital and labor and the breaking down of class barriers, with the object of helping the man who wants to work," he said.

"No democracy can live unless the mass of the people have it in their

minds that democracy is worth living for, as well as dying for."

"We've got to believe in democracy in the same way the Nazis and Fascists and other totalitarians believe in their systems."

Would Bar Politics

The former Prime Minister said he believed progress in labor relations would be increased tenfold "if politics could be eliminated."

"The political weapon is no longer being used in England, because the old die-hards among employers have been eliminated and labor has come down to working with the constitutional Government," he said.

The retired statesman said he did not believe Nazi or Fascist rule was possible in any free country, unless Communism first set in.

"England had a taste of Communism in the years after the war and in the 1926 general strike," he said. "And it brought a turn to the extreme right. We have passed the peak of danger of Communism in England."

German Envoy Quits France After Request Is Rejected

Hurries To Berlin When Paris Foreign Office Refuses To Let Abetz, Nazi Agent, Reenter

[By the Associated Press]

Paris, Aug. 13—Count Johannes von Welczeck, German Ambassador, left precipitately for Berlin tonight after the French Government rejected his request that the Nazi agent, Otto Abetz, be permitted to reenter France.

The Ambassador went almost directly from a personal interview with Premier Edouard Daladier to a train for Berlin.

Whether Count von Welczeck's departure signified a rupture in diplomatic relations between Germany and France or whether he merely had gone home to obtain instructions from his Government was not announced.

Importance Minimized

German sources, however, minimized the importance of the Ambassador's departure. They said he had gone to Berlin simply to try on a new Ambassadorial uniform, which he expects to wear at the Nürnberg Nazi party congress next month. They said he was expected to return to his post soon.

The German Ambassador broke his

week-end respite to see Premier Daladier and Georges Bonnet, Foreign Minister, at the War Ministry in an effort to persuade them to permit Abetz to reenter the country.

Abetz, reported to be the agent of Joachim von Ribbentrop, German Foreign Minister, was asked to leave France June 29 during a Government campaign to rid the country of alleged German propaganda. In that campaign two prominent newspapermen were placed under arrest.

No Charge Placed

In response to a direct question by the Ambassador, officials said, Daladier and Bonnet assured him no formal charge of espionage had been laid against Abetz.

They insisted, however, that his presence in France was "undesirable."

Abetz was prevented from reentering France through Switzerland last week by French officials.

The Abetz case became a focal point of the Government's anti-propaganda drive.

Abetz has filed a suit for defamation of character against Henri de Kerillis, a Deputy in the Chamber of Deputies and editor of the newspaper *Le Pogue*, who connected his departure from France with the arrests of the two Paris newspapermen.

LONDON MARKET UP AT WEEK-END

Weakness Of Sterling In Exchange Market Is Chief Interest

[By the Associated Press]

London, Aug. 13—A slightly more confident attitude toward the international outlook, the relatively mild Danzig speech of Albert Förster and arrival of the British-French military mission at Moscow brought a firm close to last week's stock trading.

Volume was still small, however, despite improvement in gilt-edged dealings, where moderate investment demand developed for British funds which were marked up one-eighth to one-half pound per £100 face value. Traders showed no great concern over the conference at Salzburg, Germany, of Italian Foreign Minister Count Galeazzo Ciano and German Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop.

The big financial news of the week was the cessation of payments by the international bankers, Mendelssohn & Co., of Amsterdam.

After the first shock, however, there was little effect in London, where there was only slight selling of international securities in which Amsterdam was interested. The view was taken here that there would be no serious repercussions.

Weakness Of Sterling

The feature of the week in the foreign exchange market was the weakness of sterling. For the first time in several years the pound showed a discount for forward delivery against all leading currencies.

The assertion by United States Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr., that his present European visit is solely a vacation, has been accepted by financial observers as accurate. Nevertheless, there are indications that Sir John Simon, Chancellor of the Exchequer, will exchange personal views with Morgenthau when he passes through London after his Scandinavian tour.

From many signs of increasing pressure on sterling, observers drew the conclusion that Sir John would now insist either on the United States assent to British depreciation or strengthening of the 1936 tripartite currency agreement by which Britain, France and the United States agreed not to enter into competitive currency depreciation. Such reinforcement might be attempted to obtain unlimited support for the present level from the United States and France.

Stabilization Fund Used

It is generally agreed that the present pegging of sterling at around \$4.68 has been maintained by Britain only by vigorous exercise of her stabilization fund.

Observers cited three principal reasons for the increasing pressure on sterling, which they said might force devaluation.

1. Continued flight of "war scare" capital from London, seeking haven principally in the United States, and extensive repatriation of French deposits from England.

2. Speculation against sterling in the belief that depreciation is likely.

3. The early seasonal outflow of gold in payment for vastly increased imports abnormally swollen by rearmament.

MOSCOW, AUG. 13-(AP)-FRENCH-BRITISH-RUSSIAN MILITARY STAFF TALKS, WHICH OPENED YESTERDAY, WERE RESUMED TODAY. ON THE MOTION OF THE BRITISH IT WAS AGREED TO HOLD TALKS DAILY UNTIL THE DISCUSSIONS ARE COMPLETED.

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BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE FREE CITY OF DANZIG IS FORMER GERMAN TERRITORY WHICH WAS TAKEN FROM GERMANY UNDER THE TREATY OF VERSAILLES AFTER THE WORLD WAR.

ITS INDEPENDENT GOVERNMENT WAS PLACED UNDER PROTECTION OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS AND THE TERRITORY MADE A UNIT IN THE POLISH CUSTOMS ADMINISTRATION.

IT COVERS 754 SQUARE MILES AND HAS MORE THAN 400,000 INHABITANTS, MORE THAN 90 PER CENT OF WHOM ARE GERMANS.

THE ISSUE OVER THE TERRITORY IS WHETHER IT SHOULD REMAIN DETACHED AS A FREE CITY IN THE POLISH CUSTOMS ADMINISTRATION OR BE JOINED TO GERMANY.

GERMANS, FROM REICHSFUEHRER HITLER ON DOWN, INSIST THAT REUNION TAKE PLACE. ONE OF THE ARGUMENTS USED IS THAT THE RIGHT OF SELF-DETERMINATION SHOULD BE ACCORDED THE DANZIGERS.

POLES, WHOSE GREAT RIVER, THE VISTULA, FLOWS THROUGH DANZIG TO REACH THE BALTIC, INSIST THAT THE STATUS OF THE FREE CITY NOT BE CHANGED.

THEY POINT TO PREDOMINANT POLISH INFLUENCE IN THE CITY CENTURIES BEFORE IT WAS GERMAN-RULED AND SAY IT SHOULD CONTINUE AS POLAND'S OUTLET TO THE BALTIC TO PREVENT HER ISOLATION.

MARSHAL EDWARD SMIGLY-RYDZ, COMMANDER OF POLAND'S ARMED FORCES, A WEEK AGO GAVE POLAND'S ARGUMENT:

"DANZIG HAS BEEN TIED WITH POLAND FOR CENTURIES. IT CONSTITUTES THE LUNGS OF OUR ECONOMIC LIFE."

DANZIG LIES AT THE TOP OF POMORZE, THE SO-CALLED POLISH CORRIDOR,

WHICH SEPARATES EAST PRUSSIA, AND DANZIG, FROM GERMANY PROPER. GERMANY HAS DEMANDED A SOVEREIGN RIGHT-OF-WAY ACROSS THAT CORRIDOR AND BEEN REBUFFED BY POLAND. MANY POLES FEEL THAT IF DANZIG WERE RETURNED TO GERMANY, A GERMAN WEDGE WILL HAVE BEEN DRIVEN TO TAKE THE WHOLE CORRIDOR FROM POLAND.

RQ435PED

BY ELMER W. PETERSON

(ADVANCE) KAUNAS, LITHUANIA (CORRESPONDENCE OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS: --HERE IN LITHUANIA YOU HAVE A PLUCKY LITTLE COUNTRY.

AND PROOF AS WELL THAT A LOT OF THE DRAMA IN EUROPE ISN'T ON THE SURFACE THESE DAYS.

HERE YOU HAVE THE DRAMA OF A QUIETLY STUBBORN EFFORT, BY A NATION OF 2,500,000 PEOPLE, TO GET BACK ON ITS FEET AFTER, FIGURATIVELY SPEAKING, TAKING A GOOD WALLOP IN THE ABDOMEN AND A HARD, FAST ONE ON THE CHIN.

MERELY TO SAY THAT LITHUANIA HAS LOST MEMEL ISN'T ENOUGH.

THAT DOESN'T GIVE THE PICTURE OF THE BLOW TO NATIONAL PRIDE.

THAT DOESN'T EXPLAIN WHAT LITHUANIA HAS LOST.

A POOR COMPARISON WOULD BE A SITUATION WHERE NEW YORK STATE WOULD LOSE NEW YORK CITY; WHERE MARYLAND WOULD LOSE BALTIMORE; WHERE MINNESOTA WOULD LOSE ITS TWIN CITIES INDUSTRIAL AREA.

TODAY, THERE IS NO LONGER A "MEMEL PROBLEM," IN THE OLD SENSE OF THE WORD. WHAT WAS FOR YEARS AN OUTSTANDING "POWDER KEG" IN EUROPE IS NOW A PART OF THE THIRD REICH. WHAT WAS CREATED BY THE TREATY OF VERSAILLES HAS BEEN SURRENDERED TO THE DEMANDS OF HERR HITLER.

FOR YEARS, THE LITHUANIANS LAVISHED MONEY AND ENERGY AND ENTHUSIASM

IN BUILDING UP MEMEL. WHEN HITLER WALKED ASHORE FROM A GERMAN BATTLESHIP AT MEMEL LAST SPRING, REPORTEDLY A BIT SEASICK, THE LITHUANIANS SAID GOODBYE, WITH COMPLETE DISILLUSIONMENT, TO AN AREA WHICH REPRESENTED:

- (1) TWENTY-EIGHT PERCENT OF LITHUANIA'S INDUSTRIAL OUTPUT;
- (2) THE OUTLET FOR 80 PERCENT OF LITHUANIA'S FOREIGN TRADE;
- (3) THE FOCAL POINT, IN MANY WAYS, OF LITHUANIA'S DEVELOPMENT AS A NATION.

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HOW MUCH LITHUANIA ACTUALLY LOST IS A QUESTION STILL ENMESHED IN ALL THE COMPLICATIONS OF LIQUIDATION OF FINANCIAL INTERESTS.

AS FAR AS FOREIGN TRADE AND SHIPPING IS CONCERNED. THERE ARE TWO LITHUANIAN FREE ZONES IN THE MEMEL HARBOR. OFFICIAL AND PUBLIC INVESTMENTS IN MEMEL WERE ESTIMATED AT 100,000,000 LITS (ABOUT \$16,000,000) AND PRIVATE INVESTMENTS AS HIGH AS 400,000,000 LITS (ABOUT \$64,000,000) NOT ALL OF THIS IS GONE. BUT A BIG SHARE.

THE LEAST THAT CAN BE SAID IS THAT THE LOSS OF MEMEL REPRESENTS TO LITHUANIA A REAL AND SEVERE ECONOMIC BLOW, AND LITHUANIANS TELL YOU IT INCLUDES UP TO 99 PERCENT IN SOME INDUSTRIES.

CONSIDER NOW THAT LITHUANIA IS A POOR COUNTRY, WHICH BEGAN ITS NATIONAL EXISTENCE AFTER THE WORLD WAR FROM SCRATCH, AFTER BEING PLUNDERED AND PILLAGED FROM ALL DIRECTIONS, AND A COUNTRY WHICH IS TODAY SPENDING UP TO 40 PERCENT OF ITS NATIONAL INCOME ON ARMAMENTS IN AN EFFORT TO INSURE INDEPENDENCE, AND YOU BEGIN TO GET A PICTURE OF THINGS.

ASIDE FROM THE ACTUAL MONEY LOSS, THERE IS THE BLOW TO THE NATIONAL PRIDE OF A SMALL COUNTRY WHICH HAS BEEN FORCED, FOR YEARS, TO RESORT TO INTENSE CHAUVINISM; WHICH HAS BEEN PROUD, AND CONSCIOUSLY PROUD, OF

INTENSE CHAUVINISM; WHICH HAS BEEN PROUD, AND CONSCIOUSLY PROUD, OF ITS INDEPENDENCE AND FEELING OF STRENGTH.

"YOU CAN'T BLAME US," SAYS A LITHUANIAN, "IF TODAY WE ARE BITTER AND DISILLUSIONED. AS YOU WOULD SAY IN AMERICA, WE THOUGHT WE WERE SOME PUMPKINS AT LEAST. NOW WE'VE BEEN FORCED TO REALIZE THAT WE ARE A SMALL NATION, AND THAT WE CAN'T FACE SINGLE-HANDED THE DEMANDS AND ULTIMATUMS OF A LARGE COUNTRY."

AND UP TO THE VERY LAST, IT SEEMS, THERE WAS A PECULIAR FAITH AND CONVICTION IN LITHUANIA THAT MEMEL WOULD REMAIN UNDER LITHUANIAN SOVEREIGNTY. ONLY A FEW DAYS BEFORE BERLIN MADE ITS DEMAND, AN EXPENSIVE ORGAN WAS INSTALLED IN A NEW LITHUANIAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC AT MEMEL. DURING THE PAST FEW YEARS LITHUANIA SENT A STEADY STREAM OF MONEY INTO MEMEL TERRITORY, FOR BETTER ROADS, NEW SCHOOLS, NEW HOUSING FACILITIES FOR WORKMEN, NEW HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS. A MAGNIFICENT NEW HIGHWAY WAS CONSTRUCTED TO CONNECT KAUNAS AND MEMEL.

YOUR NATURAL QUESTION NOW IS: WHY? YOU SAY: BUT DIDN'T LITHUANIA TAKE SERIOUSLY THE GERMAN PROGRAM TO RECOVER WHAT IT CONSIDERS ITS OWN TERRITORY?

THE ANSWER IS A SOMEWHAT CURIOUS MIXTURE, OF FAITH IN LITHUANIA, OF FAITH IN WHAT THE LITHUANIANS CONSIDERED THEIR FAIR ATTITUDE TOWARDS MEMEL, OF FAITH IN HITLER'S DECLARATION AFTER MUNICH THAT HE HAD NO MORE TERRITORIAL AMBITIONS IN EUROPE. FUNDAMENTALLY, THE LITHUANIANS, CAUGHT IN THE GRIP OF THEIR INTENSE PRIDE IN MEMEL, COULDN'T HELP THEMSELVES.

1939

NOW THAT THE BLOW HAS FALLEN THE LITHUANIAN PUBLIC REGARDS THE WHOLE MATTER AS INEVITABLE. CHANGES IN THE GOVERNMENT BECAME NECESSARY. THERE WAS A FEELING THAT THE GOVERNMENT HAD NOT KEPT THE PUBLIC WELL ENOUGH INFORMED AS TO THE DANGER AND POSSIBILITIES OF LOSING MEMEL.

SO MEMEL IS GONE. THE GERMANS, IT IS ADMITTED ON EVERY HAND, ARE SHOWING EVERY EFFORT TO COOPERATE NOW, TO FACILITATE LITHUANIAN TRADE. BUT THE SHOCK OF LOSING MEMEL IS STILL BEING FELT, AND WILL BE FELT, FOR SOME TIME TO COME. SOME LITHUANIAN INDUSTRY IN MEMEL CAN BE SALVAGED. OTHER IS GONE. AND LITHUANIA HAS NO SURPLUS OF FUNDS TO START NEW INDUSTRIES. AND TO CONTINUE SOME LITHUANIAN INDUSTRY IN MEMEL, SUCH AS BACON AND CELLULOSE, WOULD, IT IS POINTED OUT, BE TO HAVE SUCH PRODUCTS SHIPPED ABROAD AS GERMAN GOODS.

SO IT IS THAT TODAY LITHUANIA IS WORKING TO RE-BUILD HER NATIONAL ECONOMY. BUDGETED GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES HAVE BEEN REDUCED ABOUT 10 PERCENT. NEW SCHOOLS AND ROADS THAT WERE PLANNED CAN NOT BE BUILT FOR THE TIME BEING.

BUT THERE IS TALK OF BUILDING A NEW PORT, AT SVENTOJI, NEAR THE LATVIAN FRONTIER, AND PLANS, IT IS UNDERSTOOD, ALREADY ARE UNDER WAY IN THIS DIRECTION. DESPITE AN EXPENDITURE OF 40 PERCENT ON NATIONAL DEFENSE, DESPITE THE ECONOMIC BLOW IN THE LOSS OF MEMEL, LITHUANIA GOES AHEAD WITH A PROGRESSIVE NATIONAL PROGRAM. THE SIGNS OF IMPROVEMENT, OVER FIVE YEARS AGO, ARE EVERYWHERE, IN COMMUNICATIONS, SCHOOLS, PUBLIC BUILDINGS, SHOPS.

IT'S FULL EVIDENCE THAT NOT ALL THE DRAMA OF EUROPE THESE DAYS IS ON THE SURFACE.

(END SUNDAY ADVANCE. SENT AUG. 6)

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30.24-2597

BY JACK HARRIS

30.24-2597

(ADVANCE)--LONDON--THE ENGLISH PEOPLE STAND CALM AND COLLECTED AFTER ALMOST A

YEAR UNDER THE CONSTANT THREAT OF 1938.

THEIR CALMNESS, HOWEVER, IS (TO USE AN OLD STORY) SOMEWHAT LIKE THAT OF THE MAN WHO FOUND HIMSELF IN THE MIDST OF HIS FIRST FIRE. HE THREW A PLATE GLASS MIRROR OUT THE WINDOW, THEN DASHED DOWN THREE FLIGHTS OF STAIRS TO SAFETY, CARRYING A FEATHER BED.

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT HAS SET THE TONE BY DEFACING MOST OF ITS BUILDINGS AND LARGER PIECES OF STREET STATUARY WITH BANNERS IMPLORING EVERY MAN AND WOMAN TO ENROLL FOR "NATIONAL SERVICE."

IT HAS HEIGHTENED THE EFFECT BY DROPPING FRETFULLY WORDED PAMPHLETS IN EVERY FAMILY'S MAILBOX WEEKLY ON HOW TO DON A GAS MASK, THE WHERE AND WHEN OF EVACUATION, OR WHAT TO DO IF THE BOMBS START FALLING.

WHAT THE ENGLISH PEOPLE AS A WHOLE THINK OF THE SITUATION KEEPS CROPPING OUT IN THEIR NEWSPAPERS. MOST OF THEM WILL INSIST TO ANYONE WHO WILL LISTEN THAT THERE IS NOT GOING TO BE ANY WAR, BUT THEY CAN NOT KEEP THEIR MINDS OFF THE SUBJECT.

RECENT NOTICES IN THE PERSONALS COLUMNS HAVE BEEN TYPICAL.

A TITLED LADY WHO IS PLANNING TO BUILD AN EVACUATION HUT ON HER COUNTRY ESTATE SEEKS ADVICE ON HOW TO GO ABOUT IT.

ANOTHER LADY WHO IS ATTEMPTING TO PERFECT HERSELF IN FIRST AID WORK WANTS SOMEONE TO PRACTICE ON.

A FINANCIAL INSTITUTION HAS EXTRA UNDERGROUND STRONGROOMS TO RENT BEYOND SHOOTING DISTANCE OF LONDON.

A RETIRED OFFICER OFFERS HIS SERVICE GRATIS TO ANYONE WHO HAS A

PARTICULARLY DIFFICULT HOME OR FACTORY CAMOUFLAGE PROBLEM.

A LARGE HOUSE IS OFFERED AT A PATRIOTICALLY LOW PRICE WHICH WOULD BE IDEAL FOR AN AIR RAID PRECAUTIONS HEADQUARTERS.

THERE ARE ALSO DAILY HOUSEKEEPING HINTS FOR HOSTILITIES. CONTRACTORS ARE PREPARED IMMEDIATELY TO CONSTRUCT BOMB-PROOF SHELTERS OF ANY DESIRED DESIGN AT MODEST PRICES. THERE ARE SPECIALISTS IN GAS-PROOFING A FAMILY SNUGGERY IN THE HOME. "GAS-PROOF, LIGHT-PROOF, AND FLAME-PROOF CURTAINING" IS AVAILABLE IN A VARIETY OF ATTRACTIVE PATTERNS. VENETIAN BLINDS ARE TO BE HAD, ESPECIALLY DESIGNED FOR "BLACK-OUTS."

THEN, TOO, THERE HAS BEEN THE INEVITABLE LETTER TO THE TIMES FROM AN OUTRAGED GENTLEMAN WHO COMPLAINS BITTERLY THAT WHILE HE HAS RECEIVED HIS CIRCULAR ON THE RIGHT WAY TO GET INTO A GAS MASK, HE HAS BEEN UNABLE TO PERSUADE ANY OFFICIAL TO GIVE HIM HIS FREE GAS MASK TO PRACTICE WITH. HE THINKS EMPHATICALLY THAT PARLIAMENT SHOULD DO SOMETHING ABOUT IT.

IT IS TAKEN AS A MATTER OF COURSE IN ENGLAND BY NOW THAT A PERSON WITH A HOUSE TO RENT WILL MAKE MORE OF THE FACT THAT IT IS IN A "SAFE AREA" THAN THAT IT HAS RUNNING WATER.

NATURALLY, NO NEW APARTMENT BUILDING IS GOING TO HIDE THE FACT THAT IT HAS CELLAR SHELTERS FOR ITS OWN TENANTS. PARTICULARLY IF THE HAVENS ARE SO COMMODIOUS THAT THE RENTERS MAY BRING THEIR GRAMOPHONES ALONG WITH THEM TO WILE THE LONG HOURS AWAY WITH MUSIC WHILE THE HIGH EXPLOSIVE IS FALLING OVERHEAD.

THERE ARE "SAFE RETREATS" AND COTTAGES FAR FROM THE "DANGER ZONES" AVAILABLE FOR THE SUMMER. HOUSES ARE BEING ADVERTISED FOR IMMEDIATE RENTAL IN THE EVENT OF WAR.

NEW SUBDIVISIONS OFFER LOTS WHERE ONE CAN BUILD IN COMFORT "AWAY

FROM THE WAR SCARES."

MORE THAN A FEW RESIDENCES ALSO ARE FOR SALE WITH "AIR RAID SHELTERS AND WELL STOCKED KITCHEN GARDENS" IN SUCH SPARCELY SETTLED AREAS THAT IT WOULD TAKE FIFTY PLANE

SHELTERS AND WELL STOCKED KITCHEN GARDENS" IN SUCH SPARCELY SETTLED AREAS THAT IT WOULD TAKE FIFTY PLANE LOADS OF BOMBS TO DO SERIOUS HARM TO EVEN ONE INNOCENT AND UNPROTECTED BYSTANDER.

BUT THE TONE OF SUBDUED HYSTERIA DOES NOT STOP WITH HOUSING. PARENTS ARE SUBTLY BESEECHED TO HAVE THEIR CHILDREN'S PICTURES TAKEN BEFORE EVACUATION SCATTERS THE FAMILY GROUP.

YOUNG MEN ARE SOUGHT FOR THE RESERVE FORCES ON THE ARGUMENT THEY WILL THUS MAKE THEIR DECLINING YEARS COMFORTABLE. WOMEN ARE REMINDED THEY SHOULD NOT LET ANY NATIONAL EMERGENCY MAKE THEM FORGET TO "KEEP DAINTY" WITH THESE OR THOSE APPROVED COSMETICS.

PERHAPS, THE MOST REVEALING ILLUSTRATION OF ALL, HOWEVER, OF THE CURRENT BRITISH STATE OF MIND IS TO BE HAD FROM THE COMMENT OF A LONDON WOMAN, JUST HOME FROM HER SUMMER VACATION IN A "SAFE AREA" IN THE COUNTRY.

"WE HAD A PERFECT TIME," SHE SAID, "OF COURSE, IT WAS COLD AND RAINING EVERY DAY, BUT I DIDN'T HEAR A SINGLE WORD ABOUT WAR.

AND RAINING EVERY DAY, BUT I DIDN'T HEAR A SINGLE WORD ABOUT WAR. ALL THE PEOPLE TALKED ABOUT WAS THE PRICE OF PIGS."

(END SUNDAY ADVANCE. SENT AUG. 6)

MJ1253AED

AXIS REPORTED READY FOR TALK ON DANZIG ISSUE

Rome Hears 3-point Plan Calls for Truce During 4-Power Parley.

BRITAIN AND FRANCE INCLUDED

London Would Sound Out Poles —Economic Woes and Colonies Would Come Up Later.

ROME, Aug. 14 (A. P.).—Italians outside the Government said today that Germany and Italy are agreeable to holding a conference with France and Great Britain for settlement of the German claim to Danzig.

The plan was reported to embrace three points, with settlement of Europe's other economic and colonial expansion problems as the ultimate aim, including the Italian claims on France.

Three Points in Plan.

The plan on the basis of these reports would provide for:

1. A thirty-day truce in which each power would promise to make no move while the conference was arranged among the Foreign Ministers of France, Great Britain, Italy and Germany.
2. Great Britain, as guarantor of Poland's security, would transmit the recommendations of the conference to Warsaw, with an inquiry as to whether Poland accepted the solution.
3. On Poland's acceptance of the solution, the truce would be prolonged for consideration of Europe's other pending problems.

Confirmation was lacking in official circles.

Spokesmen said nothing was known yet of the outcome of the Salzburg meeting of the Italian and German Foreign Ministers, Count Galeazzo Ciano and Joachim von Ribbentrop, and their talks with Adolf Hitler.

London Hears of New Plan.

LONDON, Aug. 14 (A. P.).—Talks between Reichsfuehrer Hitler and Prof. Carl J. Burckhardt, League of Nations high commissioner for Danzig

over the week end and were seen by British official circles today as a possible preliminary to efforts to negotiate the Danzig dispute.

A Government spokesman, commenting on Prof. Burckhardt's visit to Berchtesgaden, said that the High Commissioner now was "in a position to make contacts

with the Polish Government and the Danzig Senate."

[In Berlin a Nazi source said that Prof. Burckhardt had a peace plan for Danzig calling for reunion with the Reich and a connection between East Prussia and Germany proper. Warsaw also heard that Prof. Burckhardt had discussed with Herr Hitler the possibility of "a new solution."

It was admitted that no report on the talks had been received here, but official circles said that Prof. Burckhardt made the call at Hitler's invitation and it was assumed Der Fuehrer must have had some settlement plan to present.

Britain Was Notified.

Great Britain, as a member of the league committee of three responsible for Danzig affairs was notified confidentially of the invitation a few hours before Prof. Burckhardt left Danzig on Friday.

It was not known here whether the Commissioner saw Count Galeazzo Ciano, the Italian Foreign Minister, who also was at Berchtesgaden over the week end. It was understood that Prof. Burckhardt returned to Danzig today; Count Ciano returned to Rome yesterday.

In view of the Burckhardt-Hitler talks, political observers saw added significance in today's leading editorial of the authoritative Times of London, which made several references to the possibility of peaceful settlement of Europe's problems.

[On May 8 Prime Minister Chamberlain intimated in the House of Commons that Great Britain would be ready to lend her good offices in establishing some form of international machinery to arbitrate the Danzig question, should Germany and Poland ask her to do so. Again on July 10 he said to Commons: "I have said that while the present settlement is neither basically unjust nor illogical, it may be capable of improvement. It may be that in a clearer atmosphere possible improvements could be discussed."

Times Hints at Revision.

The Foreign Office minimized reports that Count Ciano might have laid before Herr Hitler an Italian peace plan and said that Great Britain had not been approached with proposals of a peaceful settlement of Europe's problems.

Diplomatic activity in London

continued to reflect the concern which has been apparent for the last few days, as Foreign Secretary Lord Halifax returned to the Foreign Office after a week end at his Yorkshire home.

The Times said that if Germany and Italy were seeking a "peaceful revision of some of the remaining terms" of the Versailles Treaty, they would "no doubt find a general readiness to confer among all the interested States."

Commenting on the week-end conferences between representatives of the Rome-Berlin Axis, the Times said:

"In Berlin last night there was a tendency to speak of 'peace plans.' No object could be more worthy of statesmanship today than a peace settlement fully and freely accepted by all the Powers concerned."

Several London papers published rumors of various "plans," purportedly from continental sources, looking toward a possible "negotiated settlement" of Europe's problems. None had confirmation here.

Warsaw Hears of New Move.

WARSAW, Aug. 14 (A. P.).—Polish circles generally expressed the view today that Prof. Carl J. Burckhardt, League of Nations commissioner for Danzig, had discussed with Adolf Hitler the possibility of "a new solution" for the future of the Free City.

There was no immediate comment in official circles here on reports from Berlin that Prof. Burckhardt had a definite plan for peaceful settlement of the Danzig issue which had been accepted both by Herr Hitler and Col. Joseph Beck, Polish Foreign Minister, as a possible basis for discussion.

Burckhardt Now in Danzig.

FREE CITY OF DANZIG, Aug.

14 (A. P.).—Carl J. Burckhardt, League Commissioner, now is in Danzig, his office stated today. It declined to reveal his plans.

Berlin Reports Peace Plan.

BERLIN, Aug. 14 (A. P.).—A Nazi source with unusually good connections with high officialdom said today that Prof. Carl J. Burckhardt, League of Nations Commissioner for Danzig, has a plan for peaceful settlement of the dispute between Germany and Poland over the Free City.

The plan, according to this source, calls for the reunion of Danzig with the Reich and for "a direct and guaranteed connection between East Prussia (including Danzig) and Germany proper."

Reichsfuehrer Hitler, Col. Joseph Beck, Polish Foreign Minister, and Albert Forster, Danzig Nazi leader, were said to be acquainted with the plan and to have accepted it as a possible basis for discussion.

This Nazi source said that Commissioner Burckhardt was making a secret trip to London to present the plan to Lord Halifax, the British Foreign Minister.

Presence Only Just Bared.

It was only today for the first time that authoritative sources acknowledged that Prof. Burckhardt was in Berchtesgaden last week to see Herr Hitler.

This disclosure came as officials were weighing the results of the week end conferences among Herr Hitler and the German and Italian Foreign Ministers, Joachim von Ribbentrop and Count Galeazzo Ciano in which Germany and Italy were said to have set a joint course of action.

A declaration today on the Danzig issue said that unless it was settled speedily, "the European powder barrel may explode."

Deutsche Diplomatisch-Politische Korrespondenz, mouthpiece of the Foreign Office, said:

"If the stubbornness and insolence of certain Powers in regions that do not in any way concern their interest continues, they may be sure that the determination of Germany and Italy will be posed against them."

In the opinion of the Foreign Office mouthpiece, "the future of Danzig, which has often been designated as the powder barrel of Europe, has today again become a burning problem and one that endangers the peace."

Unless a quick solution is found—and it is obvious that by "solution" Germany always means the unconditional cession of Danzig to the Reich—then the European powder barrel may explode, the commentary said.

The Diplomatische observed that, in supporting "a Power which continuously is provoking and harming the German Reich and people"—meaning Poland—the Western democracies also are "touching the honor and the self-respect of the Axis partner."

"Danzig has truly become the symbol for the stubbornness and narrow-mindedness of Powers which keep saying that they are very much concerned about a healthy development of European conditions," it declared.

Herr Hitler, it was stated, still plans to attend the celebration on August 27 at Tannenberg, East Prussia, commemorating the twenty-fifth anniversary of Hindenburg's and Ludendorff's victory over the Russians in the world war.

A Government spokesman was asked whether it was likely that Danzig would be German before then. His reply was a shrug of the shoulders.

Silent on 'Peace Plan.'

It could not be learned here whether a "peace plan" by Premier Mussolini of Italy was under discussion at the Italo-German conferences.

One prominent Nazi, however, who went to Salzburg for the Rome-Berlin axis talks, said that solutions of the greatest importance and of world-wide repercussions were agreed upon.

Foreign inquirers were warned not to take as official certain Italian press comments to the effect that the Axis partners wanted not only revision of the Treaty of Versailles, but also other peace treaties concluded after the world war.

At the same time it was acknowledged that large world issues were at stake in the international discussions and plans now going on.

Italy and Germany were said in informed quarters to have set a joint course of action during the three-day conference.

An official source said that a "100 per cent agreement on all issues" had been reached and that there was no need of further talks. What was described as the "burning world problem" of Danzig was said to have been the main theme of the talks at Salzburg and at Hitler's home in Berchtesgaden.

No Communiqué Is Issued.

A reliable informant hinted that a plan to action to restore the Free City to Germany had been decided on, but questions as to details met with the response that it was "strategy to keep the others guessing."

No communiqué was issued. Official circles contended that one would have been superfluous, because the axis partners merely demonstrated again their solidarity.

Count Ciano returned by airplane last night to Rome, where he reported immediately to Premier Mussolini. The Fascist press de-

clared there had been no divergence of views on Danzig.

"We stand together, come what may," was also the general comment of Nazi newspapers.

Field Marshal Hermann Goering's well-informed Essener National Zeitung, which underscored the determination of the "two friends to march shoulder to shoulder to the end," said:

"This applies to the burning European problems as well as to all political and diplomatic decisions confronting the axis Powers outside of Europe. But the Danzig question, which became a decisive European problem through the policy of the Polish Government and that of the encirclement Powers, stands in the foreground."

Reference to Japan Is Seen.

The Zeitung's reference to "decisions outside of Europe" was taken in informed circles as an indication that the Far Eastern situation and the question of Japan's

joining the Rome-Berlin military alliance were considered.

"Italy feels, like Germany," the Zeitung said, "that the solution of the Danzig question and the establishment of a connection between East Prussia and the Reich is a test case to show whether Europe can be led into a progressive reorganization and into a lasting appeasement."

It added that Italy and Germany

"are not looking for war, but they do not fear it."

Hitler's Voelkischer Beobachter advised "Democratic politicians to take their ten fingers out of the foreign pie" and declared that "the sooner they convince themselves of the rightness of our method—the better for them and for peace."

In Danzig a small crowd watched unusual Sunday work on a pontoon bridge to span the Vistula and provide speedy transportation with East Prussia. Six sections in the center of the bridge are yet to be floated into place.

No explanation could be obtained in Danzig for the movement of between 1,000 and 1,500 German labor service men to the Free City.

Envoy's Departure Unexplained.

PARIS, Aug. 14 (A. P.).—The abrupt departure for Berlin of Count Johannes van Welczek, German Ambassador to Paris, went unexplained officially today.

There was speculation in some quarters that his trip might be interpreted as indicating a rift in Franco-German diplomatic relations as the result of France's rejection of his request that Otto Abetz, asserted Nazi agent, be permitted to re-enter France.

But German sources said that it was expected he would return soon and merely had gone to Berlin to be fitted for a new uniform for the

Nazi party congress in Nuremberg next month.

The Ambassador left by train last night after Premier Daladier and Foreign Minister Bonnet personally ruled that Abetz could not come to France.

Abetz was asked to leave some time ago during the investigation of alleged Nazi propaganda activities here. He seeks to re-enter the country to press libel suits in connection with published statements concerning his departure.

Danzig Mediation Effort Pushed by League Agent After Hitler Conference

Burckhardt Expected to Take Nazi Peace Terms to Halifax in London

Reich Wants City And Corridor Strip

Feels English and Poles Would Prefer Such a Settlement to Fighting

By The Associated Press

BERLIN, Aug. 14.—Professor Karl J. Burckhardt, League of Nations High Commissioner for Danzig, emerged tonight as a possible mediator of the German-Polish dispute over the Free City on the Baltic.

Burckhardt, forty-eight-year-old Swiss professor of history, who has returned to Danzig after a conference with Fuehrer Adolf Hitler at Berchtesgaden, was reported unofficially in Berlin to be preparing to go to London to discuss with Viscount Halifax, British Foreign Secretary, a plan for a peaceful settlement.

Germans hoped that Burckhardt's conversations with German, British and Polish officials would result in a solution by which Germany could take over Danzig without bloodshed and gain a strip of land through the Polish Corridor to East Prussia. Informed political circles here expressed belief that Hitler, Foreign Minister Joseph Beck of Poland and Albert Forster, Nazi leader in Danzig, had accepted such a plan as a basis for discussion.

Sees Forster and Chodacki

Following his visit to Hitler, Burckhardt conferred in Danzig with Forster and the Polish diplomatic representative, Marian Chodacki.

Officially Germany declined to affirm or deny that Burckhardt had been charged with a highly important mission to London. In press and party circles, however, it was said that Hitler's next step would depend upon what Burckhardt brought back with him in the next few days from his talks with Halifax.

Informed German circles professed to discern the following:

Fuehrer Hitler does not want a war over Danzig and will accept a solution that will satisfy German honor.

Polish Foreign Minister Beck realizes Poland's precarious position in the event of war and is therefore ready for a compromise.

Great Britain, which has guaranteed Poland's independence, even

now is not ready to fight and therefore will support a peaceful solution.

The possibility of an honorable compromise is admitted if Hitler unconditionally gets Danzig and a strip of Pomerania (the Polish Corridor) large enough to insure direct communication between East Prussia and Germany proper.

Burckhardt Trusted by Poles

Burckhardt was said in diplomatic quarters to enjoy the confidence of both the German and Polish governments and to be well qualified as a mediator.

At the same time all German comment indicated that if mediation should fail Germany was prepared, with the aid of Italy, to enforce the axis demands.

Dienst aus Deutschland, a news service of officially inspired comment, observed that while Danzig was the most pressing problem requiring a speedy solution, the visit to Germany of Count Galeazzo Ciano, Italian Foreign Minister, also emphasized unity regarding Italian aims, which it said could be grouped under the common heading of "a new just peace."

Count Stephen Csaky, Hungarian Foreign Minister, quickly returned today to Germany for his second visit within a week. He was staying at the home of Wilhelm Frick, Minister of the Interior, thirty miles south of Munich.

Csaky's trip was described as "purely private." Last Tuesday he saw Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop in Fuschl Castle, near Salzburg.

Reports of the emergence of Burckhardt as a mediator followed warnings by high Nazi officials that "the European powder barrel may explode" unless the question is settled speedily.

"Deutsche Diplomatisch-Politische Korrespondenz," Foreign Office mouthpiece, said: "If the stubbornness and insolence of certain powers in regions that do not in any way concern their interest continue they may be sure that the determination of Germany and Italy will be posed against them."

The commentary pictured Danzig as a powder barrel which had become a "burning problem and one that endangers the peace," and said British and French support of Poland—"a power which continuously is provoking and harming the Ger-

man Reich"—also touched "the honor and the self-respect of the axis partner (Italy)."

Beck Sees British Envoy

WARSAW, Aug. 14 (P).—Reports of new efforts to find a peaceful solution of the quarrel between Germany and Poland over Danzig gained

strength here tonight with the announcement that Foreign Minister Joseph Beck had conferred with British Ambassador Sir Howard Kennard, French Ambassador Leon Noel and Papal Nuncio Filippo Cortesi.

Various rumors of peace moves persisted despite an "official" denial through the Polish Telegraphic Agency that Poland was in any way involved in proposals or counter-proposals toward a compromise or peace plan.

Responsible Polish quarters described as a "propaganda move by Hitler" the visit to Der Fuehrer by League High Commissioner Burckhardt.

These circles were tight-lipped regarding the theory that Burckhardt, having talked with Hitler, now might provide a point of contact between Poland and Germany.

Many Phone Calls to London

Nevertheless, there were evidences of intense diplomatic activity, and long-distance lines to London and Paris were jammed with official calls.

American Ambassador Anthony Drexel Biddle Jr. called on Foreign Minister Beck yesterday to keep in touch with events.

The semi-official news agency Iskra announced that a Presidential decree would authorize the Polish Ministry of Finance to float a bond issue of 28,163,233 (\$38,204,400) to cover the commercial credit recently obtained in Britain for Polish purchase of British war materials. The Ministry of Finance would be authorized, it was stated, to arrange all details, with the provision that interest on the bond issue could not exceed 5 per cent.

Italy Wants 4-Power Parley

ROME, Aug. 14 (P).—A four-power conference was reported today by Italians outside the government to be the Italo-German plan for solving the Danzig and other problems. While there was no official confirmation, some diplomats gave credence to the report and assumed that if Foreign Ministers Joachim von Ribbentrop, of Germany, and Count Galeazzo Ciano, of Italy, had adopted it at Salzburg, it was due largely to pressure from Premier Benito Mussolini.

Mussolini, it is widely believed, opposes the precipitation of a crisis over Danzig, which might well cause a European war, and is more interested in moving toward an adjustment of African colonial power with France. The reported plan would meet his desires in both respects.

Vatican Informed

It was not believed that any proposal had yet been given to London and Paris, but one source insisted that the Italian and German embassies to the Holy See had submitted a memorandum concerning a plan to the Vatican.

The plan was reported to call for a conference of Italy, Germany, France and Britain for the settlement of not

only the Danzig question, but other European economic and colonial problems.

Poland would not be a direct party to the conferences, these private sources said, Britain and France being called upon to get her acceptance of the annexation of Danzig to the Reich in return for assurances that Polish independence would not be threatened.

30-Day Truce Planned

The plan was said to involve a thirty-day truce, during which no power would move, so that the Danzig matter might be negotiated. If a settlement were achieved, a further truce for the consideration of other pending problems would be called.

Il Giornale d'Italia said the Salzburg conference constituted a "last warning" to Britain and France not to support Polish opposition to the solution of the Danzig question.

"The solidarity of the two peoples of the axis no longer has need of being proclaimed," the paper continued.

"It is effective and can become active with formidable rapidity, whenever democratic attacks and threats become intolerable, by changing into true and actual threats of war."

Reports of an expected proposal from the axis powers for a conference also were in circulation in French quarters, where it was regarded as a possible move to separate the Soviet Union from the European picture.

Said To Suspect 4-Power Parley Plan Is Bid For Another Munich

Officials Doubt Issue Can Be Settled Without Poland's Consent

(By The Associated Press)

LONDON, Aug. 14.—Reports of peace moves in Rome and Berlin were interpreted by informed London quarters tonight as an attempt to lead Great Britain and France back to the policy of Munich.

The same four powers at Munich last September 30 decided the dismemberment of Czecho-Slovakia. The latest proposals would be for disposition of the German-Polish dispute over the Free City of Danzig.

These Reports Included:

Advices from Rome, attributed to Italian sources not connected with the Government, that Italy and Germany were willing to meet Britain and France in a conference to discuss settlement of the Danzig problem.

Official confirmation from Berlin

they recalled that there had been the same intense propaganda campaign in Germany and Italy and the same heavy troop movements—and that the same four powers were mentioned as possible participants.

Britain's Part Questioned

The question uppermost in the minds of London diplomats was whether Britain would enter into a conference on the Danzig question. Official circles have maintained there could be no settlement without Poland's consent and that Britain would put no pressure on her.

If the Government adhered to that policy it would be difficult to take part in a conference in which Poland was not included.

As for the reported plan discussed by Hitler and Burckhardt no details were known here, but a full report was expected to be given to Britain by Burckhardt.

As an official of the League Burckhardt is responsible to the committee of three for Danzig—Britain, France and Sweden—and must report his moves to Britain since she acts as clearing house of information for the committee.

Diplomatic sources were generally agreed that Poland was not likely to accept a settlement along the lines of the reported Berchtesgaden plan.

Little Difference Seen

Diplomatic quarters said Hitler might use Poland's refusal as a pretext for marching into Danzig, and place the blame on Poland for rejecting "peaceful settlement."

Sweden Not Consulted

Stockholm, Aug. 14 (P).—The Foreign Office said tonight Sweden had not been consulted, but had been informed that Carl J. Burckhardt, League of Nations High Commissioner in Danzig, had been invited to visit Fuehrer Adolf Hitler last Friday.

The Foreign Office, it was stated, expects information of results of the visit. Sweden is a member of the League Committee for Danzig.

Slovaks Now Demanding Territory From Poland

"We Want Our Land Back," Is Cry Of Leader—German Support Claimed

Bratislava, Slovakia, Aug. 14 (P).—Territorial claims by Slovakia against Poland were advanced today by Sano Mach, propaganda chief. Authoritative circles reported the claims had the support of Germany.

"We want our land back from Poland," Mach told a cheering throng at a harvest festival in Szombathely.

Joseph Tiso, Slovak Premier, told the celebrants that "Slovakia and Germany will always keep together."

The Government claims that Polish forces illegally occupied eighty-six square miles of Slovakia, having a population of 9,940, after the international crisis last September.

ADD.ROME-AUG-14

IL GIORNALE D'ITALIA, LIKE MOST OF THE FASCIST PRESS,

STRESSED PARTICULARLY THE NECESSITY FOR A SPEEDY SOLUTION OF THE DANZIG QUESTION, WHICH IS CALLED "AN EPISODE OF THAT BATTLE FOR THE REVISION OF TREATIES WHICH BECAME NECESSARY THE DAY FRANCE AND BRITAIN ATTEMPTED TO MAKE THE GENEVA INSTITUTION AN INSTRUMENT FOR THE PRESERVATION OF THEIR HEGEMONY"

PT21PDS 14/8/39

BRITISH COOL TO NEW DANZIG PEACE SCHEME

that Adolf Hitler had conferred over the week-end with Dr. Carl J. Burckhardt, League of Nations high commissioner in Danzig, on a plan for negotiation of the dispute.

Refuse To Comment

British officials refused to comment on either of the reports other than to say they had been informed by Burckhardt that Hitler had invited him to Berchtesgaden.

Diplomatic circles, however, were quick to point out the similarity of the apparent bid for a four-power conference to the events which led to the Munich conference.

They said they could see little difference between Hitler's "final" demands, which were rejected by Poland last spring, and the new plan, which was said to include annexation of Danzig by Germany and guarantee of a passage across the Polish Corridor.

Some quarters were doubtful that Poland would enter into any negotiations with Germany. It was pointed out that Polish leaders have declared on numerous occasions that they would not consent to incorporation of Danzig into Germany under any circumstances.

If Poland should refuse to negotiate, the possibility of an extremely grave situation was foreseen.

BRATISLAVA-AUG-14
(POLAND OBTAINED A TOTAL OF 419 SQUARE MILES OF TERRITORY FROM CZECHO-SLOVAKIA AFTER THE MUNICH SETTLEMENT. WITH THE FINAL BREAK-UP OF CZECHO-SLOVAKIA LAST MARCH 14, SLOVAKIA BECAME A STATE UNDER GERMAN PROTECTION AND THUS WAS PUT IN A POSITION TO AGITATE INDEPENDENTLY FOR RETURN OF TERRITORY GIVEN TO POLAND FOLLOWING THE MUNICH SETTLEMENT.)
AUG 15 1939

BELGRADE TO ROME

Expression of Friendship Is Sent to Mussolini.

ROME, Aug. 14 (A. P.).—Premier Dragisa Cvetkovich of Yugoslavia sent a telegram to Premier Mussolini today expressing hope that friendly relations between Italy and his country might be intensified.

The message was sent after Cvetkovich's return to Belgrade from a visit to Trieste, where he inspected Fascist welfare institutions. It was welcomed particularly in Fascist circles as strengthening hope for drawing Yugoslavia closer to the Rome-Berlin axis.

Cvetkovich telegraphed that he wished to assure Mussolini "of the sincere sentiments and of the desire of the Yugoslav people to deepen and, what is more, to reinforce friendly relations, with the purpose of intensifying mutual co-operation and concentrating in peacetime the efforts which tend toward international collaboration."

Churchill Inspects The Maginot Line

PARIS, Aug. 14 (A. P.).—Winston Churchill, who knows about soldiering from his world war experience, flew here from London today to be the guest of French military authorities on an inspection of a section of the Maginot line which he has not seen before.

Turkey Begins Maneuvers

Istanbul, (Tuesday) Aug. 15 (P).—Turkey began large scale army maneuvers in eastern Thrace early today with Field Marshal Feczi Tchakmak and his general staff in attendance.

BUDAPEST, AUG. 14-(AP)—THE DECLARATION BY A PROMINENT RETIRED GENERAL THAT HUNGARIANS "CANNOT IMAGINE THE POSSIBILITY" OF HAVING TO FIGHT AGAINST POLAND AROUSED WIDE INTEREST HERE TODAY.

THE DECLARATION, REPRINTED FROM THE MISKOLC NEWSPAPER MAGYAR JOVO BY THE BUDAPEST LIBERAL DAILY AZ EST WAS MADE BY GENERAL SANDOR SZADO, A MEMBER OF THE EXCLUSIVE WAR HEROES ORDER OVER WHICH RECENT ADMIRAL NICHOLAS HORTHY PRESIDES.

"WE HUNGARIANS CANNOT IMAGINE THE POSSIBILITY THAT WE WOULD EVER HAVE TO FIGHT AGAINST OUR POLISH FRIENDS BECAUSE THERE ARE NO REASONS FOR FIGHTING AND NEVER WILL BE," SZADO WROTE.

"ON THE OTHER HAND, WE ARE READY AT ANY MINUTE TO FIGHT AGAINST THOSE COUNTRIES OR PEOPLE WHO WOULD TRY TO THREATEN THE HUNGARIAN STATE OR THE HUNGARIAN PEOPLE'S HONOR."

THIS LAST WAS SEEN BY SOME AS AN APPARENT REFERENCE TO INCREASING NAZI GERMAN AGITATION IN HUNGARY.

BRATISLAVA, SLOVAKIA, AUG. 14-(AP)—POLICE GUARDED BRATISLAVA'S GHETTO TODAY AFTER AN OUTBREAK OF ANTI-SEMITIC VIOLENCE, AND THE GERMAN MINORITY NEWSPAPER GRENZBOTE CHARGED SLOVAK JEWS WITH "UNBELIEVABLE PROVOCATION."

"THE CAUSE OF THE DEMONSTRATIONS WAS THE IMPERTINENT ATTACK ON

30.24-2501
A FEW GERMANS BY CHEEKY JEWS," THE PAPER SAID.

TWO SYNAGOGUES WERE STORMED BY A MOB EARLY SATURDAY MORNING AND JEWS WERE BEATEN ON THE STREETS. ANOTHER MOB SMASHED INTO A JEWISH CLUB LAST NIGHT.
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PRAGUE, AUG. 14-(AP)—PRAGUE POLICE TODAY ORDERED ALL JEWISH STORES TO BE DESIGNATED BY SIGNS, BANNED SOME CAFE AND RESTAURANTS TO JEWS AND ESTABLISHED A SPECIAL SECTION FOR JEWS USING PUBLIC BATHS.

BRITAIN, FRANCE HELD TO HAVE OVERTAKEN AXIS

Only Actual War Could Determine Stronger Side Now, It's Declared

[By the Associated Press]
London, Aug. 14—If this September brings another crisis, as did last September, experts say Britain and France will be "infinitely better prepared" in every field—except the strategic.

Last year Britain and France were acutely conscious of their weaknesses in the air and on the home fronts. Now, with the breathing space bought at Munich, Britain and France have made tremendous strides in remedying their deficiencies. And they have signed up allies: Poland, Rumania, Greece and Turkey.

The Strategic Setback
The price of the breathing spell—the sacrifice of Czecho-Slovakia to Hitler—gave the Nazis an important strategic position. And, experts say, Britain and France may have lost strategically by letting Franco win in Spain and by letting Mussolini occupy Albania.

The situation a year ago seemed to favor Germany and Italy. Now it seems about a toss-up. It would take a war to decide who's who in Europe.

How Things Were Evened
Here's how Great Britain and France have evened things:
Britain expects to have her largest

peacetime army in history by September. Composed of more than a million regulars, territorials (home guard) and—unprecedentedly—conscripts, it will be more than double the size of last September's army. Women's auxiliary battalions are being formed to handle non-combatative work behind the lines. France, meanwhile, keeps strengthening her army.

Ready For Air Raids

Britons are assured there'll be none of the desperate improvising which characterized the eleventh hour before. Fifty million people have gas masks now. a volunteer army of 1,150,000 stands ready to assist in air raids. There are shelters and evacuation schemes for millions. France is concentrating on a plan to evacuate three million inhabitants from Paris and to shift 2,000,000 other persons.

Britain and France are both better organized for a complicated modern war. Morale is considerably higher in both countries. In France Premier Daladier won unprecedented decree powers from the Chamber of Deputies, enabling him to lengthen the working week and whip the nation into a state of emergency. The British and French have developed a war psychology, and are resigned and ready.

Plane Output Increased

Britain alone, spending nearly ten million dollars a week, has stepped up war plane production to 800 monthly—reportedly, a larger production than Germany's. France has increased her output from under 40 to 200 planes monthly. Between them they are rapidly eating into the numerical superiority of the Germans, believed to be turning out eight or nine thousand planes annually.

Britannia considers that she still rules the waves even without the assistance of the competent French fleet. She is not afraid of submarines, is confident she could maintain her supply lines, hopes a blockade would prove as lethal a weapon as before. She is spending nearly fifteen million dollars a week on 200 new warships of various types which will bolster the 300 already in service.

BY DEWITT MACKENZIE

ASSOCIATED PRESS FOREIGN AFFAIRS WRITER

NEW YORK, AUG. 14--ONE BREAK IN THE WATERY-LOOKING EUROPEAN STORM-CLOUDS DURING THE WEEK-END WAS THE REPORT THAT MUSSOLINI WAS COUNSELLING HIS FRIEND HITLER TO PURSUE A POLICY OF MODERATION AND AVOIDANCE OF WAR IN HANDLING THE DANZIG CRISIS.

ITALIAN FOREIGN MINISTER CIANO IS SAID TO HAVE CONVEYED THAT MESSAGE TO NAZI FOREIGN MINISTER VON RIBBENTROP IN THEIR CONFERENCE AT SALZBURG, GERMANY.

OF COURSE, ONE BURST OF SUNSHINE DOESN'T MAKE A PLEASANT SUMMER'S DAY. ALSO, IT'S WELL KNOWN THAT HERR HITLER LOOKS MAINLY TO HIS OWN INNER CONSCIOUSNESS FOR ADVICE.

STILL, IF THE NAZI CHIEFTAIN WERE GOING TO LISTEN TO ANY OUTSIDE ADVICE, HE LIKELY WOULD TURN AN EAR TO HIS PARTNER IN THE AXIS, AS HE IS CREDITED WITH DOING AT TIMES IN THE PAST. THE BERLIN-ROME AXIS IS CARRYING TOO MUCH WEIGHT NOW FOR THESE ALLIES TO ALLOW ANYTHING TO SHATTER IT AT THIS CRITICAL JUNCTURE IN THE ARGUMENT WITH THE ANGLO-FRENCH COMBINATION.

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TO THOSE ACCUSTOMED TO VIEW SENOR MUSSOLINI FROM THE STANDPOINT OF HIS FIERY SPEECHES, HIS CONQUEST OF ETHIOPIA, HIS OPERATIONS IN SPAIN AND HIS OCCUPATION OF ALBANIA, HE MIGHT SEEM TO BE STEPPING OUT OF CHARACTER IN THIS INSTANCE. THEY HAVE DIFFICULTY IN FORGETTING SUCH FLAMING LINES AS:

"WE MUST BECOME A MILITARY NATION, EVEN A MILITARISTIC NATION. WE MIGHT ADD, A WARLIKE NATION."

HOWEVER, OBSERVERS VERY GENERALLY BELIEVE MUSSOLINI DOESN'T WANT WAR, FOR A VARIETY OF GOOD REASONS. AND WHILE WE ARE CITING

QUOTATIONS HERE'S ANOTHER FROM IL DUCE, TAKEN FROM HIS TURIN SPEECH AS RECENTLY AS MAY 14. ANSWERING THE RHETORICAL QUESTION AS TO WHETHER THERE WOULD BE WAR, THE FASCIST LEADER THUNDERED:

"ACCORDING TO A COLD OBJECTIVE EXAMINATION OF THE SITUATION THERE ARE NOT AT PRESENT IN EUROPE PROBLEMS BIG ENOUGH TO JUSTIFY A WAR WHICH BY LOGICAL DEVELOPMENT WOULD SPREAD FROM EUROPE AND BECOME A UNIVERSAL EVENT."

THIS ISN'T THE FIRST TIME MUSSOLINI HAS CALLED FOR PEACE. THOSE OF US WHO WERE PRESENT AT THE MUNICH CONFERENCE UNDERSTOOD THAT HE THREW HIS WEIGHT AGAINST WAR AT THAT CRITICAL TIME.

SOME OF THE MORE CYNICAL OBSERVERS PERHAPS NATURALLY WONDERED WHETHER BY CHANCE THIS MIGHT BE A BIT OF PREARRANGED STAGE-PLAY FOR THE BENEFIT OF BRITISH PREMIER CHAMBERLAIN. HOWEVER THAT MAY BE, THE WRITER SUBSEQUENTLY SECURED INFORMATION WHICH LEFT HIM IN NO DOUBT THAT MUSSOLINI DIDN'T WANT TO GO TO WAR OVER CZECHO-SLOVAKIA.

WHY? IT WOULD BE PRESUMPTUOUS AND FUTILE TO TRY TO READ IL DUCE'S MIND. BUT I WAS GIVEN ONE EXCELLENT REASON BY EXCEPTIONALLY

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WELL-INFORMED SOURCES. THE ITALIAN PUBLIC DIDN'T WANT -- AND STILL DOESN'T WANT -- TO GO TO WAR FOR GERMANY. AND A CHIEF OF STATE IS ONLY AS STRONG AS HIS PUBLIC MAKES HIM.

SO FAR AS THAT GOES, THERE ARE MANY OBSERVERS WHO DECLARE MUSSOLINI HIMSELF IS SO LITTLE ENAMORED OF THE BERLIN-ROME AXIS SET-UP THAT HE HAS NO DESIRE TO SUPPORT IT BY WAR. GERMANY'S "PEACEFUL PENETRATION" OF ITALY'S PRESERVES IN SOUTH EASTERN EUROPE ARE TOUGH ENOUGH TO BEAR, WITHOUT ADDING WAR.

THERE ARE OTHER REASONS WHY MUSSOLINI WANTS PEACE. FOR ONE THING, ITALY NEEDS A BREATHING SPELL FOR ECONOMIC REPAIR, SINCE HER WAR IN ETHIOPIA, HER SUPPORT OF FRANCO IN SPAIN AND HER REARMAMENT PROGRAM HAVE BEEN A HEAVY DRAIN.

THEN IL DUCE IS ENGAGED IN LARGE DEVELOPMENT PLANS AND ABOUT TO EMBARK ON OTHERS. AMONG THESE IS HIS TEN-YEAR PROGRAM TO BREAK UP LARGE LANDED ESTATES IN SICILY AND SUBSTITUTE 20,000 SMALL FARMS AT AN EXPENSE OF MORE THAN \$200,000,000.

NOT TO FORGET THAT HE IS PLANNING A WORLD'S FAIR FOR 1942, A FACT WHICH LED SOME ITALIAN WRITER TO REMARK THE OTHER DAY THAT UNDER THE CIRCUMSTANCES ITALY COULD SCARCELY BE EXPECTING TO GO TO WAR.

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DANZIG CRISIS EXPECTED TO FLARE AT ANY MOMENT; PRE-MUNICH SIGNS NOTED

Ominous Silence Reported
In Reich Govern-
ment Quarters

Buildup For New Hitler
Coup Seen In Pace Of
Recent Events

By LOUIS F. LOCHNER
Associated Press Writer

Berlin, Aug. 15—A host of signs in Berlin tonight pointed to an imminent, almost immediate development in the grave issue of Danzig and the Polish Corridor.

In Government quarters, which normally are willing to give a hint of events to come, there was an ominous silence.

But there continued the steady press campaign, and in the rapid tempo of events of the last ten days it was a seeming parallel to the days of Austrian annexation, Munich, the Czecho-Slovak partition, the protectorate over Czech Bohemia and Moravia and the absorption of Memel.

Bloodless Solution Seen
Officials and Nazi party members

insist that a Danzig solution will be a bloodless one.

This may mean that the German leaders are convinced that Poland, like Czecho-Slovakia, will yield and that the German army may soon peacefully march into Danzig, lost in the World War, and into at least a section of the corridor which would connect Germany with its one separated segment, East Prussia.

On the other hand the present feeling of tenseness may subside for the time, and the "clearer atmosphere" to which Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain of Britain has referred as offering a chance for "possible improvements" at Danzig may develop suddenly.

Pre-Munich Signs Seen

One cannot predict. One cannot know exactly what the future portends. But the signs and the atmosphere are much the same as in the days before Munich.

It may be that Prof. Carl J. Burckhardt, League of Nations Commissioner for Danzig, will not have time to carry on further communications with the British Foreign Secretary, Lord Halifax, as it was reported reliably he would do yesterday.

Burckhardt in Danzig today declared in a formal statement he had no intention of going to London, but acknowledged that he had had "a short conversation about internal Danzig questions" in Germany. It was taken for granted this conversation was with Adolf Hitler.

Crisis Symptoms Listed

Signs that lead veteran observers of German affairs to believe a development may be at hand are:

Paul Joseph Goebbels, Propaganda Minister, returned unexpectedly from Italy yesterday, where he had been expected to remain for the remainder of the week. He usually is assigned to read important proclamations to the German people over the radio.

The silence in Government quarters.

The hurried return to Rome by airplane of the Italian Foreign Minister, Count Galeazzo Ciano, after his conferences with the German Foreign Minister and Hitler last week end. Whatever action Italy might be prepared to undertake to support Germany had to be synchronized quickly with such plans for speeding up the "solution" of the Danzig and German-Polish questions as Hitler may have decided upon.

The insistence of the German press, since Ciano's departure on Sunday, that the Danzig question must be solved "speedily."

Warnings addressed to England, France and Poland, advocating reasonableness "before it is too

late," are the order of the day in Berlin newspapers.

German fishermen plying their trade in the Baltic have been forbidden to go out to their regular fishing grounds.

The German spas in the Baltic are now practically emptied of guests, although August ordinarily is a busy month.

From every part of the country reports now reach the capital of strict rationing of gasoline to private automobiles.

Again and again one hears the story, the verity of which of course is not determinable by a foreigner, that German soldiers, now massed all along the German-Polish and protectorate-Polish frontier as well as in East Prussia, are in possession of little booklets telling them how to ask for necessities in Polish.

Symptoms Reinforced

These specific symptoms are reinforced by the striking parallel with Czecho-Slovakia last summer.

These are the parallels:

Konrad Henlein, leader of the Sudeten Germans, on April 24, 1938, at Karlsbad made his famous minimum demands. The Czech Government's re-

jection of them led to the September crisis and to Munich.

Adolf Hitler revealed in the Reichstag on April 28, 1939, that he had made an "offer" to the Polish Government. Its rejection led to the present situation.

As the Sudeten issue became more acute, the German press began to be filled with adverse accounts of every description of the Czechs. "Hussite murderers and pillagers" was a favorite epithet.

For several weeks now the German press has been filled with similar accounts about the "illiterate" Poles.

The next stage in the anti-Czech campaign was the daily publication of acts of terror alleged to have been committed by Czechs upon innocent Germans.

This stage with reference to Poland has been reached.

No sooner had the "heat been turned on" Czecho-Slovakia last summer than the German papers began to publish stirring accounts of thousands of German refugees fleeing across the border to the fatherland.

Talk Of Refugees

Similar accounts of refugees from Poland have been given prominent space since the beginning of this week.

When war seemed possible last September, Prime Minister Chamberlain, Premiers Daladier and Mussolini of France and Italy came to Hitler at Munich for the famous Munich accord.

That's where the parallel seems to end. At least there were no signs dis-

cernible in the Wilhelmstrasse today of plans for an immediate four-power conference.

Late editions of Berlin papers generally reflected a stiffening attitude toward the Danzig issue.

"Attitude of the Western powers blocks every solution," said a headline of Hitler's Voelkischer Beobachter.

The official news agency carried more reports of alleged abuse of German nationals in Poland.

Geneva Sees Burckhardt In Lord Runciman Role

Geneva, Aug. 15 (AP)—The impression was current in League of Nations quarters today that Germany was trying to make Prof. Carl J. Burckhardt, League High Commissioner for Danzig, the "Lord Runciman" of its dispute with Poland over the Free City.

This feeling developed after Burckhardt visited Adolf Hitler at Berchtesgaden last week-end, reportedly at the Nazi Führer's invitation.

The high commissioner then conferred with Nazi and Polish leaders at Danzig, just as Lord Runciman, heading a British mission, a year ago negotiated between Czechs and their Sudeten German minority in the quarrel that finally led to the German absorption of Czecho-Slovakia.

POLES REPUDIATE BURCKHARDT MOVE

Say League Commissioner in
Danzig Does Not Speak
With Beck's Approval

HE CONSULTS NAZI CHIEFS

Suggested Mediator Talks
With Forster and Greiser—
Geneva Ready to Quit

WARSAW, Poland, Aug. 15 (AP)—Official circles issued a sharp denial tonight of reports that Dr. Karl J. Burckhardt, League of Nations High Commissioner to Danzig, took with him to Berchtesgaden, Germany, last Friday a suggested solution of the Danzig dispute that had the approval or knowledge of Foreign Minister Josef Beck.

It was stated that Poland "has no knowledge of the various widely rumored solutions to the Danzig

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question" and that the visit of Dr. Burckhardt to Chancellor Adolf Hitler "has no connection whatsoever" with this country.

Responsible Polish circles took the same attitude tonight to reports from Geneva that the League of Nations was prepared to abandon its "protection" of Danzig if Poland would agree to such a move.

Will Negotiate Only Directly

"Such reports cannot be taken seriously and must be viewed against the background of the present glut of German propaganda," it was stated. "It can only be reiterated that Poland is prepared to negotiate only directly and on the basis of the principles enunciated by Foreign Minister Beck in his speech to the Sejm [Parliament] in May."

In this speech Colonel Beck told the Polish Parliament in effect that Danzig must remain a free city, with its present economic ties with Poland preserved and with the rights of the Polish minority respected. He said that negotiations over Danzig could only be conducted on this basis.

Poland as a whole enjoyed a general holiday today on the occasion of the nineteenth anniversary of the Battle of Warsaw, in which Poland defeated the Bolsheviks in 1920. The Camp of National Unity, a movement initiated by Marshal Edward Smigly-Rydz, commander-in-chief of the Polish Army, held a mass meeting in Warsaw at which a resolution was passed pledging "complete resistance" to any "active aggression against Poland."

Burckhardt Sees Forster

DANZIG, Aug. 15 (A.P.).—Dr. Carl J. Burckhardt, High Commissioner of the League of Nations in Danzig, tried today to stem mounting German-Polish strife over the Free City's future.

Although Dr. Burckhardt conferred with Chancellor Adolf Hitler last week, there was uncertainty what other steps he would take.

"I was not in Geneva," the commissioner said in a communiqué. "I have not had any meeting with the Secretary General of the League of Nations, and I shall not go to London. I have had in Germany a short conversation about internal Danzig questions."

The Swiss professor, once complimented by Herr Hitler as "most tactful," was believed to be directing his efforts to maintain proper balance in the Free City during the present critical period. He spoke today with the Nazi district leader, Albert Forster, President Arthur Greiser of the Danzig Senate, and Viktor Boettcher, Senate Commissioner of Foreign Affairs.

That he did not confer with the Polish Commissioner, Marian Chodacki, was believed due to the fact that all Polish offices were closed today because of a national holiday. One Nazi leader ridiculed the idea that the League commissioner could serve as a "mediator."

The official Nazi organ, the Danziger Vorposten, keeping up steady publication of reports of alleged Polish actions against Germans and

Danzigers, made no comment.

Militarization Held Completed

The speech by Herr Forster last week was marked by responsible circles as the signal that "protective measures" or, as is frankly admitted, the militarization of the Free City, were completed. The "police force" of Danzig, a city of 400,000 population, is believed by many observers to number 12,000 men.

The increased tempo of this militarization and the uncertainty caused by Herr Forster's failure to bring a definite message from Herr Hitler last week has noticeable increased tension and bewilderment here.

There is virtually no effort made now to conceal the military nature of the "protective police force." Black-uniformed Hitler Elite Guardsmen carrying rifles and field packs can be seen nightly riding out of the city in army trucks. A squad of young "policemen" in green uniforms marched through the center of the city today, pulling three mounted machine guns.

Airplanes are observed with increasing frequency over the city. There are more army trucks and more field cars driven through the streets than in previous weeks. There are concrete impediments on some border roads and concrete placements on many culverts for cutting off roads leading to the border. The pontoon bridge over the Vistula River, which will provide better communication with Germany's East Prussia, will be opened to traffic Saturday.

Hotels are crowded to capacity, and an increase in the number of smartly groomed young officers of military bearing—like those seen in Berlin—is apparent on the streets and in the cafes.

Border Traffic Closed By Nazis

Warsaw, Wednesday, Aug. 16 (A.P.).—The Polish telegraph agency reported that German authorities today closed all border traffic along that part of their Silesian frontier facing the Polish district of Rybnik.

The agency added that all telephone communication between this German district and Poland had been cut off.

No reason for this action was given although the impression in Polish circles is that it is a move to provide secrecy for German fortifications or troop movements in this area.

THE LEAGUE SECRETARIAT HAS RECEIVED NO REPORT FROM BURCKHARDT ON GENEVA-AUG-15 HIS ACTIVITY BUT OFFICIALS SAID HE WAS MORE LIKELY TO REPORT DIRECTLY TO BRITAIN, FRANCE AND SWEDEN, THE MEMBERS OF THE LEAGUE COMMISSION OF THREE ON DANZIG.

BURCKHARDT WAS A PROFESSOR OF HISTORY WHEN HE WAS CHOSEN FROM OUTSIDE THE LEAGUE IN 1937 AS ONE OF THE FEW MEN ACCEPTABLE TO GERMANY AS A COMMISSIONER.

HIS PREDECESSOR, SEAN LESTER, NOW DEPUTY SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE LEAGUE, FREQUENTLY HAD DIFFICULTIES WITH THE NAZIS.

IF POLAND SHOULD ACCEPT A SETTLEMENT OF THE DANZIG PROBLEM INVOLVING AN END TO LEAGUE AUTHORITY THERE, LEAGUE SOURCES SAID, THE COUNCIL MEETING NEXT MONTH WOULD UNDOUBTEDLY APPROVE WITHDRAWAL FROM THE FREE CITY.

ONLY POLISH OPPOSITION IN THE PAST HAS PREVENTED SUCH LEAGUE WITHDRAWAL FROM ALREADY HAVING TAKEN PLACE.

LONDON IS GIVEN HITLER REPORT BY BURCKHARDT

League Official Relates General Tenor of Talk With Der Fuehrer.

BRITISH SILENT ON CONTENTS

Said to Be Ready to Support Peace Efforts if Poland Will Approve Formula.

LONDON, Aug. 15 (A.P.).—Dr. Carl J. Burckhardt, League of Nations High Commissioner for Danzig, sent the British Government today a report on the "general

tenor" of his talk with Adolf Hitler at Berchtesgaden on Friday night.

Official circles, however, refused to discuss the report, declaring that this and any further communications arising out of the Burckhardt-Hitler conversation would be treated in strict confidence.

The situation was made more puzzling by an emphatic statement from a Government official that Great Britain had not received either from the high commissioner or from any other quarter any proposals for a settlement of the Danzig question.

Notified London of Visit

Reports from abroad have hinted that Herr Hitler and Dr. Burckhardt discussed a peace plan. If these reports were true, Dr. Burckhardt's report to the British Government naturally would have outlined the plan.

Official circles declared that the High Commissioner did not consult the British Government before he visited Berchtesgaden and that he did not ask approval for his visit. He did inform Great Britain, however, that he was going to Berchtesgaden at the invitation of Herr Hitler.

that Dr. Burckhardt conveyed no message from the British Government, but that he was familiar with Great Britain's attitude on the Danzig question and he might have expressed his own views of what Great Britain might do. The British Foreign Office said that nothing was known here of any intention on the part of Dr. Burckhardt to visit London for a personal report to Foreign Secretary Lord Halifax, as reported in Berlin.

A Government spokesman said that the high commissioner "is in close contact with the Polish Government through the Polish Commissioner-General in Danzig."

Great Britain, as a clearing house for the league committee of three which is responsible for Danzig, will keep the other two members of the committee—France and Sweden—informed on all communications from Dr. Burckhardt.

Meanwhile the British Government displayed a willingness to negotiate a European peace plan, provided a formula acceptable to Poland could be found.

At the same time, as a pointed reminder that Polish interests must not be ignored, it was disclosed that Great Britain's undertakings to Poland were being put formally into a treaty of alliance to replace present exchanges of guarantees.

Officials kept silent on report

of peace moves from Rome and Berlin, but in authoritative circles it was pointed out that a "negotiated settlement," if approved by Poland, would only be consistent with Great Britain's policies and commitments.

Lord Halifax, who interrupted his August holiday for a second time this week, planned to remain in his office throughout the day, presumably to study Dr. Burckhardt's report.

Meanwhile, anti-appeasement circles here viewed reports of peace plans with suspicion, drawing parallels between current events and those which preceded the Munich conference that resulted in dismemberment of Czecho-Slovakia.

Typical of such an attitude was an editorial in the Daily Mirror, headed "Old Stuff," which said Hitler "shows a dismal lack of variety in his annual or autumnal crisis mobilizations," and added:

"As with Czecho-Slovakia last year; so now with Poland. Next year, if Poland goes, another performance of the 'Old Stuff'—near West."

League May Drop Danzig Post

Geneva Would Abandon Its Protection Over Free City if Warsaw Favors Step.

GENEVA, Aug. 15 (A.P.).—The League of Nations is ready to abandon its protection over the Free City of Danzig, league sources said today, if Poland approves such action as a step toward solution of its quarrel with Germany.

Dr. Carl J. Burckhardt, the league high commissioner to Danzig, has returned to the Free City after consultations last week with Adolf Hitler.

A formal report by Dr. Burckhardt on his talk had not been received by the league secretariat, but unofficial reports indicated that negotiations were under way for a Polish-German "compromise."

Weight was lent to these indications by conferences which Dr. Burckhardt had with Nazi and Polish officials on his return to Danzig.

Twice Opposed by Poland

Any settlement, it was assumed, would involve the league's withdrawal from Danzig and its replacement by a joint German-Polish authority.

The question of league abandon-

ment of Danzig has come up twice before the council—once last January and again last May—but each time Poland opposed it.

Now, league officials said, a proposal to take the league out of Danzig would certainly be adopted at the coming council session on September 8, if supported by Poland.

The procedure, they said, would be for Dr. Burckhardt to file a report requesting abolition of his post of high commissioner and severing the league's power over Danzig, as set up by the Versailles Treaty.

Such a report would go first to the committee of three of Great Britain, France and Sweden, handling the league's protection of Danzig, and then to the council.

Communique From Burckhardt.

FREE CITY OF DANZIG, Aug. 15 (A. P.).—Dr. Carl J. Burckhardt, high commissioner of the League of Nations in Danzig, issued a communique late today stating that he had had "a short conversation about internal Danzig questions" in Germany.

He had not met with the league's general secretary, and had no intention of going to London, he added.

There was no doubt here that the conversations "in Germany" were with Adolf Hitler.

Dr. Burckhardt conferred today with Albert Forster, Nazi leader of Danzig; Arthur Greiser, president of the Danzig Senate, and Victor Boettcher, Senate Commissioner of Foreign Affairs.

The Burckhardt communique said:

"Always, when such news appears, the wildest rumors originate. I was not in Geneva. I have not had a meeting with the general secretary of the League of Nations and I shall not go to London. I have had in Germany a short conversation about internal Danzig questions."

It was believed that Greiser and the Polish Commissioner-General, Marian Chodacki, will meet with Burckhardt tomorrow to discuss the current dispute over customs administration in the Free City.

Poles Display Distrust.

WARSAW, Aug. 15 (A. P.).—Polish press and official circles indicated open distrust today of various rumored plans to save the peace by new forms of compromise.

There was no evidence that Poland had altered in the least her opinion that concessions to Germany in the conflicting German-Polish claims to rights in the Free

City of Danzig could do any more than postpone war.

The newspaper Ilustrowany Kurjer of Cracow declared that Germany obviously hopes to arrive by September 15 at a political arrangement whereby "Poland can be mastered in three or four weeks."

Reports concerning the visit of Dr. Carl J. Burckhardt, League of Nations high commissioner to Danzig, to Adolf Hitler last week were carried in the Warsaw press under such captions as: "What is Burckhardt up to?"

Polish circles had described the Berchtesgaden meeting between Dr. Burckhardt and the German Chancellor as a "propaganda move" by Mr. Hitler.

What Poland fears is the awakening of a new appeasement policy which might give Germany some success in what the Poles consider to be a German campaign to isolate Poland and establish this country as the aggressor nation.

Berlin 'Ignorant' of Plans.

BERLIN, Aug. 15 (A. P.).—Government spokesmen said today that official Germany knows nothing about plans reported from Rome concerning suggestions for a four-Power conference for the peaceful solution of Europe's troubles. The spokesmen also declined to comment on what Germany's attitude might be toward such a project.

Private sources in Rome said that Italy and Germany were willing to confer with France and Great Britain on German claims to the Free City of Danzig, and later to discuss a settlement of European economic and colonial problems.

It was obvious today that officialdom had been instructed to maintain silence on rumors of mediation plans.

A visit to the Starnberg Lake in Bavaria by the Hungarian Foreign Minister, Count Stefan Czakay, it was reiterated, is purely private and arises from the friendship existing between him and the German Minister of the Interior, Wilhelm Frick, whose house guest he is for a few days.

Bonnet Cancels Holiday.

PARIS, Aug. 15 (A. P.).—Foreign Minister Bonnet canceled his plans for a long holiday in the country today to keep a closer watch on the international situation.

He received Charles Corbin, the

French Ambassador to Great Britain, and arranged to see Jules Lukasiewicz, Polish Ambassador to France.

EUROPEAN ARMIES PUT AT 8,500,000

Military Writer Stresses Strength of Russia.

LONDON, Aug. 15 (A. P.).—Europe's men under arms, exclusive of naval and air forces, were estimated today at 8,500,000 by a military writer for Reuters, a British news agency.

The writer concluded that there appeared to be a fairly even balance at the moment between the land forces of the Rome-Berlin Axis and the British-French front and associated Powers.

The breakdown of the estimates follows:

France, 1,000,000; Great Britain, 600,000; Poland, 500,000; Turkey, 300,000; Rumania, 275,000; and Greece, 200,000; total, 2,875,000.

The Rome-Berlin Axis: Italy, 550,000; Germany, 1,750,000; total, 2,700,000, or 290,000, if 200,000 is added to the German figure.

Segregated were figures of 150,000 for Spain and 300,000 for Yugoslavia. In still another neutral category were 400,000 for Bulgaria, Belgium, the Baltic States, the Netherlands, Portugal and Switzerland.

The review concluded: "The biggest counterweight is naturally Soviet Russia, whose 2,000,000 men would give a marked predominance to any group with which they made common cause."

FOOD STORED UP BY SWISS

Measure Adopted Because Of "Gravity" Of European Situation

Berne, Aug. 15 (A. P.).—The Swiss Government took extraordinary measures today to establish food reserves. The Federal Council, "because of the gravity of the international situation," decreed that all families lay in supplies immediately. Business firms were instructed to order their affairs so they could conserve production capacity in case Switzerland was blockaded.

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ASSERTING "WE HAVE GUARANTEED TO GIVE OUR ASSISTANCE TO POLAND IN CASE OF A CLEAR THREAT TO HER INDEPENDENCE WHICH SHE CONSIDERS IT VITAL TO RESIST WITH HER NATIONAL FORCES" CHAMBERLAIN SAID IN REGARD DANZIG "IT MAY BE THAT IN A CLEARER ATMOSPHERE POSSIBLE IMPROVEMENTS COULD BE DISCUSSED"

SINCE THEN WARFARE HAS BEEN BITTER BETWEEN NAZI AND POLISH NEWSPAPERS BUT SOME OBSERVERS PROFESS TO SEE A ISLLING RECENTLY OF THE BARBS IN EXCHANGES BETWEEN THE BRITISH AND GERMAN PRESS FOREIGN MINISTER LORD HALIFAX WHO INTERRUPTED HIS AUGUST HOLIDAY FOR A SECOND TIME THIS WEEK PLANNED TO REMAIN IN HIS OFFICE THROUGHOUT THE DAY. THIS WOULD OFFER OPPORTUNITY FOR HIM TO RECEIVE AND STUDY AT ONCE EITHER A PERSONAL OR TELEGRAPHIC REPORT FROM DR. CARL BURCKHARDT, LEAGUE OF NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER IN DANZIG, ON THE LATTERS WEEKEND CONFERENCE WITH ADOLF HITLER.

IN BERLIN THE PRESS AND NAZI PARTY CIRCLES BELIEVED THAT HITLERS NEXT STEP WOULD DEPEND ON "WHAT BURCKHARDT BRINGS BACK WITH HIM THE NEXT FEW DAYS FROM HIS CONTACTS WITH HALIFAX INFORMED CIRCLES THERE EXPRESSED OPINION THAT GERMAN ACQU-

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POSITION OF DANZIG AND A STRIP OF LAND THROUGH THE POLISH CORRIDOR TO LINK GERMANY AND EAST PRUSSIA, HAD BEEN ACCEPTED BY HITLER, FOREIGN MINISTER JOSEPH BECK OF POLAND AND ALBERT FORSTER, NAZI LEADER IN DANZIG, AS A BASIS FOR DISCUSSION
A VARIETY OF RUMORS AND GUESSES ON "PEACE PLANS" DEVELOPED FROM THE TALKS THE PAST WEEKEND AMONG HITLER, HIS FOREIGN MINISTER JOACHIM VONRIBBENTROP AND ITALY'S FOREIGN MINISTER GALEAZZO CIANO

THE VERSION OF PRIVATE SOURCES IN ROME WAS THAT GERMANY AND ITALY WERE AGREEABLE TO HOLDING A CONFERENCE WITH FRANCE AND GREAT BRITAIN ON THE GERMAN CLAIM TO DANZIG TO BE FOLLOWED LATER BY DISCUSSIONS TOWARD SETTLEMENT OF EUROPE'S ECONOMIC AND COLONIAL PROBLEMS. THIS IT WAS SAID WOULD INVOLVE A THIRTY DAY TRUCE WHILE THE FOUR FOREIGN MINISTERS ARRANGED THE MEETING

WHEN IT WAS REPORTED HERE THAT THE STAFF TALKS OF THE FRENCH MILITARY MISSIONS IN MOSCOW TOWARD NEGOTIATION OF A MUTUAL ASSISTANCE PACT WITH RUSSIA WERE PROCEEDING IN A "FAVORABLE ATMOSPHERE." IT WAS UNDERSTOOD HOWEVER THAT TO MEET CERTAIN SITUATIONS INSTRUCTIONS WOULD BE SENT TO THE BRITISH AND FRENCH MISSIONS TO GIVE THEM GREATER LATITUDE IN THE DISCUSSIONS
D70RABS 12/8/39

LONDON, AUGUST 15-(AP)--THE GOVERNMENTS OF EUROPE WERE ENGAGED IN AN EXCHANGE OF MYSTERIOUS COMMUNICATIONS TONIGHT AS CONTINUED RUMORS OF VARIOUS "PEACE" PLANS KEPT THE WORLD GUESSING.

THE COMMUNICATIONS CONCERNED THE CONVERSATION BETWEEN ADOLF HITLER AND DOCTOR CARL BURCKHARDT, LEAGUE OF NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR DANZIG, AT BERCHTESGADEN FRIDAY NIGHT.

BY TONIGHT AT LEAST SIX NATIONS WERE ACQUAINTED WITH THE GENERAL TENOR OF THE TALK--REPORTED TO HAVE INCLUDED DISCUSSION OF A COMPROMISE PLAN FOR SETTLING THE DANZIG PROBLEM--BUT THEY CAREFULLY GUARDED THEIR SECRET.

THESE NATIONS WERE GERMANY, ITALY, GREAT BRITAIN, FRANCE, POLAND AND SWEDEN. OFFICIALS OF DANZIG ALSO WERE FAMILIAR WITH THE DEVELOPMENTS.

POLAND WAS SUSPICIOUS OF BURCKHARDT'S ACTIVITY, TERMING HIS TRIP TO BERCHTESGADEN A NAZI "PROPAGANDA MOVE." REPORTS OF THE VISIT WERE PRINTED UNDER SUCH CAPTIONS AS "WHAT IS BURCKHARDT UP TO?"

BRITAIN, WHILE ADMITTING BURCKHARDT HAD SENT FOREIGN SECRETARY LORD HALIFAX A REPORT ON THE TALK, MAINTAINED THAT THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT HAD NO HAND IN THE AFFAIR. IT WAS ONLY BECAUSE HALIFAX WAS CHAIRMAN OF THE LEAGUE COMMITTEE OF THREE FOR DANZIG THAT HE WAS INFORMED, OFFICIAL CIRCLES SAID.

BRITISH OFFICIALS MADE THE SITUATION MORE PUZZLING BY ASSERTING THAT BRITAIN HAD NOT RECEIVED EITHER FROM BURCKHARDT OR FROM ANY OTHER QUARTER ANY PROPOSALS FOR A SETTLEMENT OF THE DANZIG QUESTION.

HALIFAX DEVOTED MUCH OF THE DAY TO STUDYING THE HIGH COMMISSIONER'S REPORT, WHICH HE LATER TRANSMITTED TO PRIME MINISTER CHAMBERLAIN, WHO IS ON A FISHING VACATION IN SCOTLAND.

THE FOREIGN MINISTERS OF FRANCE AND SWEDEN--THE OTHER MEMBERS OF THE LEAGUE COMMITTEE OF THREE--ALSO WERE GIVEN REPORTS ON THE TALK.

BERLIN REPORTS INDICATED NAZI OFFICIALS HAD BEEN INSTRUCTED TO MAINTAIN SILENCE ON THIS AND OTHER RUMORED PLANS FOR NEGOTIATING THE DANZIG DISPUTE. OFFICIAL CIRCLES IN ROME ALSO WERE SILENT.

IN DANZIG BURCKHARDT WAS BUSY WITH A LONG LIST OF CALLERS, INCLUDING LEADERS OF THE DANZIG NAZIS. HE TOOK TIME, HOWEVER, TO DESCRIBE SOME OF THE REPORTS ABOUT HIS ACTIVITIES AS "FANTASTIC."

HE SAID HE HAD HAD A SHORT CONVERSATION "IN GERMANY" ON "INTERNAL DANZIG QUESTIONS."

NAZI LEADERS IN DANZIG EXPRESSED DOUBT THAT BURCKHARDT WAS BEING CAST IN THE ROLE OF "MEDIATOR."

THE IMPRESSION WAS CURRENT IN GENEVA, NEVERTHELESS, THAT THE HIGH COMMISSIONER WAS BEING PUT FORWARD BY GERMANY AS THE "LORD RUNCIMAN" OF THE DANZIG DISPUTE.

LEAGUE CIRCLES POINTED OUT THE SIMILARITY OF THE ROLE HE WAS PLAYING AND THE ROLE LORD RUNCIMAN PLAYED A YEAR AGO WHEN HE WENT TO PRAGUE TO NEGOTIATE WITH THE CZECHO-SLOVAK GOVERNMENT AND THE SUDETEN GERMAN MINORITY.

UNCLASSED

BERLIN, AUG. 16-(WEDNESDAY)--(AP)--NAZI NEWSPAPERS SAID POLISH POLICE CLOSED LOCAL BORDER TRAFFIC OUTSIDE OF BEUTHEN IN UPPER SILESIA TODAY.

THE NEWSPAPERS SAID THAT POLISH BORDER GUARDS YESTERDAY PARALYZED LOCAL BORDER TRAFFIC ON THE BEUTHEN-KATOWICE RAILROAD AND ON THE HIGHWAY BETWEEN BEUTHEN AND TARNOWICE.

WORKERS LIVING ON THE POLISH SIDE, THE NEWSPAPERS SAID, WERE KEPT FROM GOING TO JOBS IN THE GERMAN MINES IN THE BEUTHEN REGION.

HITLER'S VOELKISCHER BEOBSACHTER DECLARED THAT "ENRAGED" POLISH BORDER POLICE TOOK THE MEASURE FOLLOWING THE KILLING OF A POLISH POLICEMAN IN "A SCUFFLE WITH THREE WORKMEN AT THE BEUTHEN-SCHARLEY BORDER STATION." THE THREE WORKMEN WERE SAID TO HAVE ESCAPED INTO GERMANY.

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BERLIN, AUG. 15. - (AP) - THE GERMAN PRESS AND THE DIPLOMATISCH-POLITISCHE KORRESPONDENZ, WHICH REFLECTS FOREIGN OFFICE OPINION, CHARGED TONIGHT THAT REPORTS ABROAD THAT GERMANY CONTEMPLATES SOME POLITICAL SURPRISE IN THE BALKANS IS A "POLISH MANEUVER" TO OBSCURE THE DANZIG ISSUE.

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"POLAND SEEKS TO INVOLVE THE BALKANS WITH THE PURPOSE OF CREATING DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE SOUTHEASTERN STATES AND GERMANY," THE KORRESPONDENZ SAID. "POLAND PRETENDS TO BE CONCERNED FOR THE INDEPENDENCE OF THESE STATES, BUT THIS TRANSPARENT MANEUVER IS AN EFFORT TO DRAW THIRD PARTIES INTO ITS OWN CATASTROPHE."

NIGHT LEAD FROM

HENRY'S 2315 NIGHT LEAD

PARIS, AUG. 15. - (AP) - DIPLOMATIC SOURCES SAID THAT POLISH AMBASSADOR JULES LUNASTIEWICZ GAVE FOREIGN MINISTER GEORGES BONNET LATE TODAY FULL DETAILS OF THE TALKS BETWEEN DOCTOR CARL BURCHHARDT, LEAGUE OF NATIONS COMMISSIONER IN DANZIG AND THE POLISH RESIDENT COMMISSIONER IN THE FREE

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CITY.

PREVIOUSLY BONNET BROKE HIS ASSUMPTION DAY HOLIDAY TO CONFERENCE WITH CHARLES CORBIN, FRENCH AMBASSADOR TO LONDON.

AUG 16 1939

FRENCH DIPLOMATS WERE SCEPTICAL OF REPORTS THAT BURCHHARDT WAS TRYING TO ACT AS A MEDIATOR BETWEEN GERMANY AND POLAND OVER THE DANZIG ISSUE.

DISPATCH 16/8/39

CONSTANZA, RUMANIA, AUGUST 15 - (AP) - KING CAROL, AFTER REVIEWING RUMANIAN WARSHIPS ON NAVY DAY, DECLARED "NOT AN INCH OF OUR SOIL CAN BE ABANDONED WITHOUT A WORLD CATASTROPHE."

SEVENTEEN-YEAR-OLD CROWN PRINCE MIHAI WAS MADE A JUNIOR OFFICER AND ATTACHED FOR ACTIVE SERVICE TO THE QUEEN MARIE, ONE OF FOUR DESTROYERS WHICH ARE THE CHIEF STRENGTH OF THE TINY NAVY.

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AT A LUNCHEON SPEECH, THE KING SAID "I AM SURE THAT OUR FORCES WILL DO THEIR DUTY ON THE GREAT DAY WHEN THE ORDER WILL BE GIVEN."

OBVIOUSLY REFERRING TO THE CLAIMS OF HUNGARY AND BULGARIA FOR WAR-LOST TERRITORY, HE ADDED "THE BORDERS OF RUMANIA ARE DEFINITE. THEY CANNOT BE CHANGED."

ARMY CIRCLES AT BUCHAREST SAID 90,000 RESERVISTS REPORTED TODAY FOR SERVICE IN FORTHCOMING MANEUVERS IN WHICH 300,000 TROOPS WILL PARTICIPATE.

ESTERS 15/8/39

DR. CARL BURCHHARDT, LEAGUE OF NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER IN DANZIG AND CENTRAL FIGURE IN SPECULATION CONCERNING THE

FREE CITY'S FUTURE, IS A MILD, SERIOUS-EYED SCHOLAR ONCE CALLED BY ADOLF HITLER "THE MOST TACTFUL OF MEN."

AUG 16 1939
DURING THE MONTHS OF TENSION OVER DANZIG, DR. BURCHARDT HAS REMAINED ON CORDIAL TERMS WITH BOTH NAZIS AND THEIR OPPONENTS.

HIS FRIENDS IN INTERNATIONAL DIPLOMACY INCLUDE ANTHONY EDEN AND LORD HALIFAX, THE FORMER AND PRESENT BRITISH FOREIGN SECRETARY.

HE MAINTAINS A HOME AND OFFICE IN GENEVA BUT CALLS BASEL, WHERE HIS FATHER WAS A LEADING POLITICIAN OF THIRTY YEARS AGO, HIS HOME.

AUG 16 1939
HIS INTEREST IN AUSTRIA GREW DURING A PERIOD AS COUNSELLOR OF THE SWISS LEGATION IN VIENNA AND HE WROTE A BOOK ON METTERNICH, GREAT AUSTRIAN STATESMAN OF THE NAPOLEONIC ERA. HE ALSO HAS PUBLISHED A BIOGRAPHY OF RICHELIEU.

HE TAUGHT MODERN HISTORY AT ZURICH UNIVERSITY, GIVING UP HIS PROFESSORIAL CHAIR TO SPEND FIVE YEARS AS PROFESSOR AT THE GRADUATE INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL STUDIES AT GENEVA.

HE IS 45 AND A MEMBER OF THE EXECUTIVE BOARD OF THE INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS.

F1112PDS 13/8/39

BUDAPEST, AUG 15-(AP)-THE NEWSPAPER MAGYAR NEMZET ASSERTED TODAY THAT HUNGARIAN EXPORTS WILL BE ROUTED THROUGH POLAND INSTEADY OF GERMANY UNLESS THE GERMAN RAILWAYS RESCIND AN INCREASE IN FREIGHT RATES.

THE NEWSPAPER ESTIMATED A NEW GERMAN ORDER REQUIRING SHIPPERS TO PAY IN THE CURRENCY OF THE COUNTRIES TO WHICH THEIR GOODS ARE CONIGNED

BOOSTED RATES 50 PER CENT HUNGARIAN TRADE WITH HOLLAND AND ENGLAND WOULD THEREFORE BE ADVERSELY AFFECTED.

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BECAUSE THE ANNEXATION OF RUTHENIA LAST MARCH GAVE HUNGARY A COMMON FRONTIER WITH POLAND, MAGYAR NEMZET ASSERTED, IT WOULD BE EASY REDIRECT EXPORTS TO THE POLISH PORT OF GDYNIA.

Japan to Delay Signing Armed Axis Alliance

5 Key Ministers Reported Agreed Against Changing Foreign Policy at Present

TOKIO, Aug. 15 (AP).—A source close to the government said today that Japan would await "international developments" before radically altering her foreign policy.

It was reported Japan's decision to preserve her present policy was reached on Aug. 8 at a session of the five key ministers of the government—Premier Baron Kiichiro Hiranuma and his Ministers of War, Navy, Finance and Foreign Affairs.

German pressure for an alliance was said to be one factor prompting the conferences among Japanese leaders. However, Berlin was said to want more than a guaranty that Japan would oppose the Soviet Union in the event a military alliance was concluded and called into force. Germany was said to believe the Japanese automatically would enter any Soviet-German conflict. On the other hand, Japan is not prepared to extend operations to Europe.

Hiranuma, meeting today with Foreign Minister Hachiro Arita and War Minister Lieut. Gen. Seishiro Itagaki, was reported by Domei, Japanese news agency, to have worked out a formula for European policy on the basis of the Aug. 8 decision of the five ministers.

Only minor, if any, departure from the European policy approved by the Cabinet on June 5 was expected. Although the June 5 policy never was announced, high authorities at the time said it provided for broadening "the basis for co-operation" with the Rome-Berlin axis, but ruled out a military alliance.

It was reported that diplomatic steps under the new formula might include new conversations between Japan's Ambassadors at Rome and Berlin, but the purpose of such talks was obscured by the fact that Japan needs no further information on the current situation.

Observers believed one point of Hiranuma's argument to his colleagues was that any radical change in policy would precipitate two things which Japan is most eager to avoid—sharp reaction in the United States and immediate conclusion of a mutual assistance agreement among Great Britain, France and Russia.

Hiranuma was reported to have impressed on his colleagues that it would be unwise to commit Japan to a policy from which she could not retreat when that policy would be based on signs, not actualities, on the horizon.

Therefore, the actual commitment would be delayed at least until events precipitating the current discussion developed more definitely, the informant said.

HIRANUMA VICTORY IN JAPAN REPORTED

AUG 16 1939
Tokyo Said To Have Decided For Present To Keep Hands Off Europe

Door Held Open, However, For Deeper Entry Into Affairs Of Axis

[By the Associated Press]

Tokyo, Aug. 15.—Holding the door open for a possible deeper entry into European affairs at some future time; reliable sources said tonight that Japan had determined to confine her present major activities to the Far East.

The decision, it was reported, was reached August 8 after an exhaustive discussion of recent international developments by Premier Baron Kiichiro Hiranuma and his Ministers of War, Navy, Finance and Foreign Affairs.

The development left Premier Hiranuma on top in the latest controversy. The most serious policy problem has been the question of a military alliance with Italy and Germany. The three powers already have agreed to

exchange information to combat international Communism.

Nazi Pressure Cited

Pressure from Berlin for more than a guarantee that Japan would oppose Soviet Russia in the event a military alliance should be formed was said to have occasioned the August 8 conference.

Japan's latest European policy was said to differ little from a formula adopted by the Cabinet June 5. This was never announced, but high authorities said at that time it broadened "the basis for cooperation" with Germany and Italy but ruled out a military alliance.

It was believed that Baron Hiranuma told the conference that a radical policy change might cause a sharp reaction in the United States and the completion of a mutual-assistance pact between Britain, France and Russia—two things Japan hopes to avoid.

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TO KYO- AUG 15
(A MOVEMENT BY MILITARY LEADERS TOWARD BROADENING JAPAN'S PRESENT ANTI-COMINTERN TIES WITH THE ROME-BERLIN AXIS INTO AN OUTRIGHT MILITARY ALLIANCE WAS EMPHASIZED A FEW DAYS AGO BY A MEETING IN ITALY OF JAPANESE AMBASSADORS TO ITALY AND GERMANY TO CONSIDER "EVENTUAL CLOSER ADHERENCE" TO THE AXIS.

(THAT CONFERENCE ENDED UNEXPECTEDLY AUG. 5, AND NO REASON WAS GIVEN FOR ITS TERMINATION TWO DAYS AHEAD OF SCHEDULE).

THE BRITISH EMBASSY PROTESTED TODAY AGAINST THE ACTION OF AUTHORITIES IN NORTHERN HONAN PROVINCE, CHINA, IN TAKING OVER ADMINISTRATION OF THE TSIAOTSO COAL MINES FROM THE ANGLO-CHINESE FINANCE AND TRADE CORPORATION.

AUG 16 1939

THE MINES LIE IN JAPANESE-OCCUPIED TERRITORY. THE ACTION OF THE LOCAL AUTHORITIES WAS REPORTED BY DOMEI YESTERDAY IN A DISPATCH FROM KAIFENG.

CS12AED
BY DEWITT MACKENZIE

ASSOCIATED PRESS FOREIGN AFFAIRS WRITER

NEW YORK, AUG 15-(AP)-EUROPE, FOR THE FIRST TIME IN MOONS, IS PAUSING AS A WHOLE TO CONSIDER WITH CAUTIOUS HOPE THE POSSIBILITY THAT THE TWO NEW AND HIGHLY IMPORTANT PEACE MOVES MAY PROVIDE A SOLUTION OF THE DANZIG CRISIS.

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THESE DEVELOPMENTS ARE THE SENSATIONAL ENTRANCE OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS INTO THE PICTURE AS A POTENTIAL MEDIATOR, AND THE REPORTED INSISTENCE OF SIGNOR MUSSOLINI THAT HIS ALLY, HERR HITLER, HANDLE GERMANY'S DISPUTE WITH POLAND OVER DANZIG WITH A MODERATION PRECLUDING WAR.

IT IS WORTHY OF NOTE THAT THIS FRESH "PEACE TALK" SEEMED TO BE ACCORDED RESPECTFUL-- IF PERHAPS QUITE TEMPORARY -- ATTENTION IN THE

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CAPITALS ON BOTH SIDES OF THE CONTROVERSY. HERETOFORE, ONE OR MORE OF THE PARTIES INVOLVED IN THIS IMBROGLIO HAVE POOH-POOHED SUCH EFFORTS THE SAID OLD LONDON TIMES, WHICH FREQUENTLY RECEIVES INSPIRATION FROM GOVERNMENT SOURCES, RECORDED THAT THERE WAS A TENDENCY IN BERLIN TO SPEAK OF PEACE PLANS. WHAT ATTRACTED OBSERVERS MORE, HOWEVER, WAS THE FACT THAT THE TIMES MADE SEVERAL REFERENCES TO THE POSSIBILITY OF PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT OF EUROPE'S PROBLEMS AND EVEN ASSERTED THAT IF GERMANY AND ITALY WERE SEEKING PEACEFUL REVISION OF SOME OF THE REMAINING TERMS OF THE VERSAILLES TREATY, THEY WOULD "NO DOUBT FIND A GENERAL READINESS TO CONFER AMONG ALL THE INTERESTED STATES."

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ALL THAT, OF COURSE, WAS RATHER REMINISCENT OF THE APPEASEMENT OVERTURES OF BRITISH PREMIER CHAMBERLAIN AND HIS GOVERNMENT OVER A LONG PERIOD.

SEVERAL OTHER LONDON PAPERS TOOK A HAND IN PUBLISHING RUMORS, PURPORTEDLY FROM THE CONTINENT, OF PLANS FOR NEGOTIATIONS.

THE WHOLE SET-UP WAS CALCULATED TO LEAD ONE TO THE IMPRESSION THAT SOMETHING WORTH-WHILE WAS BOILING UP IN THE WAY OF A ROUND-TABLE CONFERENCE TO SETTLE THE ILLS OF EUROPE.

THE ADVENT OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS WAS MADE ON TIP-TOE. THE FIRST EUROPE KNEW OF THIS DEVELOPMENT WAS WHEN IT BECAME KNOWN THAT PROF. CARL BURCKHARDT, LEAGUE COMMISSIONER FOR DANZIG, HAD A PLAN FOR PEACEFUL ADJUSTMENT OF THE DANZIG ISSUE AND ACTUALLY HAD LAID THIS BEFORE HERR HITLER AT BERCHTESGADEN, GERMANY, OVER THE WEEK-END.

IT EVEN WAS REPORTED UNOFFICIALLY FROM BERLIN THAT BURCKHARDT'S PLAN HAD BEEN ACCEPTED BY BOTH HITLER AND FOREIGN MINISTER BECK OF POLAND AS THE BASIS FOR NEGOTIATIONS.

THE LEAGUE'S INTERVENTION IS RATHER NATURAL IN VIEW OF THE FACT THAT IT IS THE GUARDIAN OF THE FREE CITY OF DANZIG, TAKEN FROM GERMANY AND PLACED IN THE LEAGUE'S CARE AT THE END OF THE WORLD WAR. BURCKHARDT IS IN A FAVORABLE POSITION--IF THERE IS ANY SUCH THING IN THIS CONTROVERSY--TO NEGOTIATE BETWEEN DANZIG AND POLAND OVER THE FREE CITY'S DESIRE FOR REINCORPORATION IN THE REICH.

IT ISN'T CLEAR WHETHER THERE IS ANY CONNECTION BETWEEN THE LEAGUE MOVE AND MUSSOLINI'S APPEAL TO HITLER FOR MODERATION, OR WHETHER THEY WERE MERELY COINCIDENT. ANYWAY, THE ONLY THING THAT MATTERS IS THAT BOTH ARE IN THE DIRECTION OF PEACE.

THERE IS ANOTHER FACTOR IN THIS SITUATION WHICH CANNOT BE OVERLOOKED. POPE PIUS HAS BEEN WORKING PERSISTENTLY FOR PEACE, AND SOME OBSERVERS HAVE EXPRESSED THE BELIEF THAT THERE IS A CONNECTION BETWEEN THE LATEST DEVELOPMENTS AND HIS EFFORTS.

A COUPLE OF WEEKS AGO IT WAS REPORTED HIS HOLINESS MIGHT ISSUE HIS FIRST ENCYCLICAL TODAY (THE FEAST OF THE ASSUMPTION) AND DEVOTE PART OF IT TO ANOTHER APPEAL FOR WORLD PEACE. BUT THIS HAS BEEN POSTPONED. VATICAN OFFICIALS AT THAT TIME SAID THE FINAL WORDING OF THE ENCYCLICAL AND THE DATE OF ITS RELEASE MIGHT BE AFFECTED BY THE INTERNATIONAL SITUATION.

IT WOULD BE RASH AND UNWARRANTED TO PREDICT AT THIS JUNCTURE THAT A SOLUTION OF THE DANZIG TROUBLE IS IN SIGHT. BUT THE LATEST DEVELOPMENTS ARE IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION.

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HITLER INCREASES PRICE OF PEACE AND DEMANDS WHOLE POLISH CORRIDOR

Newspapers Suddenly Raise Ante And Assert That Return Of Danzig Alone Will Not Satisfy German Pride And Prestige

Armed Forces Are Declared Ready To Enforce Führer's Demands—Two Chances Due To Tell What Is Sought

By LOUIS F. LOCHNER
Associated Press Correspondent

Berlin, Aug. 16—Germany has put finishing touches to "preparedness" measures, which may go into history as the most stupendous of their kind, and today stands ready for any emergency the future may hold.

From the high Tatra Mountains, in Slovakia, to the Baltic the German army, renouncing the formality of mobilization, now is ready at any moment to enforce, if necessary, Adolf Hitler's demands for unconditional return of the Free City of Danzig to the Reich, and for the physical junction of East Prussia to Germany proper.

Newspapers Raise The Ante

The newspapers today, as if at the pressing of a button, suddenly raised the ante for appeasement by insisting, with one accord, that Danzig alone will not satisfy German pride and prestige. Pomorze, the so-called Polish Corridor, it is now openly stated, is also at issue.

If these pressure tactics should not produce an inclination to give Hitler what he wants, and if the Führer should decide to hold his forces in leash for a while longer, nevertheless, then he may be expected to seize upon two events to tell the German people and the world in person what he demands.

Tannenberg And Nürnberg

These two events are the twenty-fifth anniversary of the

battle of Tannenberg, August 27, and the annual Nürnberg party convention, September 2-11.

The battle of Tannenberg is an event which Germans proudly remember as one of the high spots of their military prowess in the

World War. The setting is perfect, considering the proximity of Tannenberg to Poland and the Corridor, for Hitler to deal with those subjects if he wishes.

As for Nürnberg, the German people have not forgotten the portentous significance of last year's convention for Czecho-Slovakia.

Mid-August Mentioned

For some time mid-August has been mentioned as the time for German preparedness measures to be completed.

Farmers told you they had been ordered to have all their crops harvested by that time.

Young army officers told you either their customary August leave had been canceled, or if they were lucky enough to get a furlough that they had to report by August 15.

The story has gone the rounds that soon after mid-August all train traffic via the Polish Corridor to East Prussia would cease.

Red Cross nurses who have been permitted vacations in August had to leave their holiday addresses with their "mother nurses."

Stronger Terms Expected

Hence, it is generally expected that from now on the Führer will voice his demands of Poland in no uncertain terms.

Germans are supremely confident he will score another bloodless victory and bring Danzig "home into the Reich," as he did with the Sudeten Germans last September.

But should something go amiss and war come, everything is done to inculcate serene confidence in the invincibility of the German people.

Hitler and Marshal Hermann Goering have pronounced the western fortifications impregnable. Early August air maneuvers about Oldenburg were calculated to show no enemy planes could cross the German frontier.

South Being Fortified

Swiftly, the region along the Moravian-Polish border in the south is being fortified.

The newspaper reader and radio listener is told day in and day out that the British are a decadent, muddling nation whose empire is cracking up and whose military establishment will not be equal to another world war.

The recent twenty-fifth anniversary of the outbreak of the World War furnished the press with an opportunity to prove that Germany never

lost that war in a military sense, but because of disunion at home. Now Hitler has united the nation and the nation cannot lose the people are told.

The Government also creates quasi-war conditions from time to time to accustom the people to emergencies.

The great blackout exercises of July 26 are an illustration, as well as the employment of women as mail carriers, postal officials and street-car conductors.

Gasoline Shortage

During the first week of August there was a sudden shortage of gasoline in certain parts of the Reich. Hundreds of motorists along the Munich-Berlin highway were hopelessly stalled.

Then suddenly gasoline trucks moved along the road and sold five quarts to each car on condition that the driver go to the next village, leave his car there and travel home by rail.

One logical explanation seemed to be that this was a form of trial mobilization, to accustom the people to the idea that at any moment private automobile driving might be a thing of the past.

Another feature of preparedness is the frequent reproduction of pictures showing how joyfully Germans went to war in 1914.

Meets Air, Foreign Chiefs

Meanwhile, Hitler met with the chief of his air force, the head of his press department and his Foreign Minister.

Ostensibly, the callers came to felicitate the head of the German state on the twenty-fifth anniversary of his enlistment as an Austrian volunteer in the German World War army.

Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop earlier, however, had conferred at his Alpine home with Count Stefan Csaky, Foreign Minister of Hungary, whose cooperation, or at least "benevolent neutrality," Nazis acknowledge would be of vital importance to the German-Italian alliance in the event of a European conflict.

The air chief, Field Marshal Hermann Goering, is considered Hitler's right-hand man, and Press Chief Otto Dietrich handles many of the details of official pronouncements.

Reports were received that "large

numbers" of fresh German troops had arrived at Gleiwitz on Poland's southwestern border, within the last five days.

Border Strip Closed

A seventy-mile strip of border there was closed today. Nazis attributed the initiative for the closing to the Poles.

Normally the town is the post of one infantry regiment and one artillery regiment. The soldiers there now wore bits of cloth over insignia on uniforms to conceal regimental numbers.

Poles And Nazis Confer In Attempt At Peace Move

Danzig, Aug. 16 (P)—Polish and Nazi officials were brought face to face across a conference table in a new effort at peace negotiations today as bitterness was heightened by the killing of a Polish soldier by Danzig border guards.

The Danzig Senate filed a protest later after a volley of shots had been fired over the Polish border at an automobile occupied by Danzig newspaper men. The incident was called the "second serious violation of our border in one day."

Both Polish and Danzig officials were investigating the killing, which occurred early today on Danzig territory, near the border station of Kohling, about six miles south of the city itself.

Lasts Half An Hour

The conference meeting was between Marian Chodacki, Polish Commissioner-General, and Arthur Greiser, Danzig Senate President, in the office of Prof. Carl J. Burckhardt, League of Nations High Commissioner. It lasted a little less than half an hour.

Burckhardt, who talked with Adolf Hitler last week at Berchtesgaden, presumably had some word from the German Chancellor to lend weight in his efforts to stave off developments that might lead to war over the Free City.

Burckhardt's office announced that the conversations had taken place in a "friendly atmosphere" and that further talks would be held. No date was set for the next meeting.

While there seemed to be no immediate inclination on the part of the Poles to make a serious issue of today's killing, a sharp protest was expected.

ARMY TRUCKS AND SOUP KITCHENS CONTINUED TO RUMBLE BY IN BERLIN AND OTHER CITIES. YOUNG MEN IN OFFICES AND FACTORIES CONTINUED TO RECEIVE SUDDEN NOTICES TO REPORT FOR DUTY EARLY NEXT WEEK.

COURSES IN ANTI-AIRCRAFT PROTECTION WERE INTENSIFIED.

ALONG WITH THIS ACTIVITY WAS AN APPEARANCE OF INTENSIFIED DIPLOMACY, PROBABLY WITH THE KNOWLEDGE OF PREMIER MUSSOLINI OF ITALY. IT WAS DIRECTED TOWARD A PEACEFUL SOLUTION OF THE DANZIG AND OTHER EUROPEAN QUESTIONS SATISFACTORY TO HITLER.

GOVERNMENT SPOKESMEN SAID PLAINLY, HOWEVER, THAT THERE COULD BE NO CONFERENCE WITH ANYONE OVER DANZIG, UNLESS IT BE ONE TO DISCUSS THE METHOD OF HANDING OVER THE FREE CITY UNCONDITIONALLY TO GERMANY. THESE SPOKESMEN ALSO MADE IT CLEAR THAT "AN ARRANGEMENT WHEREBY EAST PRUSSIA IS CONNECTED WITH THE REICH," BY A STRIP ACROSS POMORZE, (THE POLISH CORRIDOR) MUST BE INCLUDED IN ANY DANZIG SETTLEMENT.

THE PRESS SUPPORTED WITH UNBATED VEHEMENCE A DEMAND THAT THERE BE A SPEEDY SOLUTION OF THESE PRESSING PROBLEMS, AND TURNED STRONGLY AGAINST THE IDEA OF DELAYING MATTERS BY ANOTHER CONFERENCE.

THE SITUATION IN DANZIG WAS AGGRAVATED BY THE KILLING OF A POLISH SOLDIER ON DANZIG SOIL, BUT THERE SEEMED TO BE A DISPOSITION ON BOTH SIDES NOT TO LET THE INCIDENT BECOME A STARTING POINT FOR A FINAL BREAK.

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INFORMANTS HERE EMPHASIZED THAT THE DISCUSSIONS IN DANZIG TODAY BETWEEN THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS COMMISSIONER, THE DANZIG NAZI SENATE PRESIDENT, AND THE POLISH COMMISSIONER-GENERAL OF DANZIG OVER CUSTOMS ADMINISTRATION WERE PURELY "TECHNICAL, NOT POLITICAL."

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30.24-2611
AUG 17 1939
AFTER THE CONFERENCE CHODACKI LEFT FOR VARSAN, WHERE HE WAS EXPECTED TO CONFER WITH POLISH FOREIGN MINISTER JOSEPH BECK ON THE GROWING TENSION HERE.

30.24-2611
AUG 17 1939
PARTICIPANTS IN TODAY'S TALKS DECLINED ANY INFORMATION ABOUT THE SUBJECTS DISCUSSED.

THERE WAS NOTHING TO INDICATE WHETHER ONLY "LOCAL ISSUES" WERE COVERED OR WHETHER THE CONFERENCE WENT INTO THE LARGER QUESTIONS OF GERMANY'S DEMAND FOR ABSORPTION OF DANZIG AND POLAND'S FIRM REFUSAL TO PERMIT ENCRAGEMENT ON HER VITAL ECONOMIC AND OTHER INTERESTS IN THE BALTIC PORT CITY.

PRIVATE... WAS THE THIRD MAN TO DIE IN BORDER INCIDENTS IN RECENT MONTHS. POLE AND ONE DANZIGER WERE KILLED IN THE OTHER SHOOTINGS.

THE POLES ARE ESPECIALLY BITTER ABOUT THE DETENTION OF TWO POLISH CUSTOMS INSPECTORS WHO WERE ARRESTED WHEN THEY ATTEMPTED TO EXAMINE THE CONTENTS OF TWO SHIPS ENTERING THE HARBOR. DANZIG POLICE SAID THE INSPECTORS AND A THIRD POLE WERE HELD ON SUSPICION OF BRINGING IN ANTI-NAZI LEAFLETS.

POLISH CIRCLES INSIST THAT THE TWO SHIPS CONTAINED MUNITIONS FOR THE DANZIG "PROTECTIVE POLICE FORCE."

XXXX POLICE FORCE."

IT WAS ANNOUNCED TONIGHT THAT THE BLACK-UNIFORMED SCHUTZSTAFFEL TROOPERS IN DANZIG, NUMBERING 1500 MEN, WOULD PARADE FRIDAY EVENING AND BE REVIEWED BY NAZI DISTRICT LEADER ALBERT FORSTER.

EL113PDS 16/8/39

DANZIG GUARDS SHOOT AND KILL POLISH SOLDIER

Fatal Incident Occurs Near Free City as Important Conference Opens.

BURCKHARDT SEEKS SOLUTION

Gets Polish Official and Nazi Together—Germans Feel Crisis Is at Hand.

DANZIG, Aug. 16 (A. P.).—The killing of a Polish soldier by Danzig frontier guards clouded the efforts today of Prof. Carl J. Burckhardt, League of Nations high commissioner, to clarify the grave Danzig situation in a meeting with Danzig Nazis and Polish officials.

Prof. Burckhardt had Arthur Greiser, president of the Danzig Senate, and Marian Chodacki, Polish Commissioner-General, in his office here for a conversation which lasted barely a half-hour. Mr. Chodacki planned to leave late today for Warsaw.

The meeting was described in Polish circles as merely a "contact." Danzig officials declined to comment on the meeting.

The shooting of the soldier, Aleksander Rozanovsky, was the third serious incident which has marked the bitter Danzig quarrel between Germany and Poland.

The incident occurred near the border crossing of Kohling, which is in the territory of Danzig, a little more than six miles south of the city itself.

Polish and Danzig versions of the shooting differed today, as they did in the previous cases. Two Poles and one Danziger have been killed in the three border incidents.

The Danzig police said that Rozanovsky, carrying a rifle, was some 300 yards within Danzig territory when he failed to heed a command to halt and was shot. The Polish version was that he was only fifteen yards from the border after having lost his way in the darkness. The shooting occurred in the early morning hours.

While the Danzig police contended that Rozanovsky had fired at least one shot, the official Polish version was that he had not fired

at all.

Text of Danzig Communiqué.

A Danzig communiqué said: "A Polish soldier appeared this morning in Danzig close to the frontier barrier at the border crossing of Kohling. When the Danzig frontier guards called out, the Polish soldier pointed his rifle at the Danzig officials.

"The Danzig officials thereupon made use of their weapons, whereby the Polish soldier was mortally wounded."

The Danzig police said the soldier wore a Polish Army uniform but

carried no identification papers. Four shots were fired, police said, one of them by the Pole.

Men and Arms in Danzig.

Meanwhile practically no efforts were being made to conceal the military nature of the police force, believed by many observers to number 12,000 for this city of 400,000.

Black-uniformed Schutzstaffel men, carrying rifles and field packs, can be seen nightly, riding out of the city proper in army trucks. A squad of young "policemen" in green uniforms marched through the middle of Danzig yesterday, pulling three mounted machine guns.

Army trucks and field cars are seen in greater numbers than in previous weeks. Planes, whose markings cannot be made out, are flying over with increasing frequency.

The new pontoon bridge over the Vistula to provide better communication from German East Prussia will be opened to traffic Saturday. Hotels are crowded, and a greater

sprinkling of smartly groomed young officers is to be seen on the streets and in the cafes.

Nazi Attitude Stiffens.

BERLIN, Aug. 16 (A. P.).—A stiffening Nazi attitude toward Poland and other signs of tension heightened the conviction among observers here today events were shaping for a turn soon on the crucial issue of the Danzig Free City.

Germans in all walks of life carefully weighed the possibility of another of Adolf Hitler's famous week end surprises to settle the long-drawn dispute over whether Danzig should be handed back to Germany. Germany demands full sov-

ereignty over the Baltic port city which since the world war has been a Polish customs unit.

Officials insist a Danzig solution will be a bloodless one, and there is some chance the present feeling of tenseness may subside.

Reminiscent of the role of the German press during the days immediately preceding the annexation of Austria, the Sudetenland and Memel, and the establishment of a protectorate over Bohemia and

Moravia, Nazi newspapers are hurling broadsides at Poland.

Headlines attacked "Polish terror rampaging against national minorities."

Propaganda Minister Paul Joseph Goebbels's der Angriff declared yesterday that "780 acts of terror" were committed by Poles against German nationals since the beginning of 1939. The Morgenpost today, under a front page banner headline, told of "mass arrests of Germans in Poland."

As during the Czech crisis, last summer, the newspapers published stirring accounts of Germans seeking refuge in the Fatherland. The Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung reported from Breslau that during May and June 17,681 German nationals fled from Poland into upper Silesia, where they were cared for in camps.

Unverifiable rumors that the State is all set militarily were making the rounds.

Other signs leading observers to believe something is in the wind were:

The unexpected return of Herr Goebbels from Italy, where he had

been expected to stay out the week;

Italian Foreign Minister Count Galeazzo Ciano's quick return to Rome following his talks with Der Fuehrer and the German Foreign Minister;

Newspaper warning to England France and Poland to be reasonable "before it is too late;"

Suspension of work by German fisherman in the Baltic;

Rationing of gasoline to motorists, and lack of guests at German spas on the Baltic.

There also were reports, which could not be verified, that German soldiers now massed along the German-Polish frontier have little booklets telling them how to ask for the most obvious and necessary things in Polish.

The anxious question of whether the controversy over Danzig would result in war was asked by many Germans, but the general tendency was to believe in a peaceful settlement.

The general public has no notion of Danzig's League of Nations Commissioner Prof. Carl J. Burckhardt's talk with Herr Hitler.

week and his reported contacts with Lord Halifax, British Foreign Secretary.

It is their belief the storm will blow over. Optimism prevails that warnings addressed to England, France and Poland will have their intended effect.

Frontier Section Closed.

WARSAW, Aug. 16 (A. P.).—The closing of a section of the Silesian frontier between Germany and Poland was attributed officially to Germany today and interpreted by the Polish press as a step to camouflage German fortification building and troop movements.

A strip along the frontier estimated at seventy miles was involved.

(In Berlin Nazi newspapers accused Polish police of taking the initiative in the closing.)

A Polish political source commented: "Without regard to whether Hitler actually intends to wage war, it is obvious that Germany must continue beating the war drums in the war of nerves and the closing of the frontier is only a step."

Foreign circles, however, were pleased to hear Germany had given permission for entrants in the Gordon Bennett balloon races September 3 to drift over German soil from Poland.

Count Csaky In Reich.

SALZBURG, Aug. 16 (A. P.).—The Hungarian Foreign Minister, Count Stefan Csaky, has arrived here for negotiations with German Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop.

The first conference was set for this afternoon at Fuschl Castle, summer residence of Herr von Ribbentrop. Several hours were reserved for the talks. The negotiations are expected to last until Friday of this week.

Count Csaky and his entourage were quartered in Leopoldskron Castle, former home of the theatrical producer Max Reinhardt.

prudence advise Poland to negotiate with Germany." It added that Britain and France "have the duty to suggest moderation to Poland and expressly invite it to negotiate with Germany."

The same advice was given by Il Piccolo with the statement that if London and Paris failed to use their influence in this direction they would show their intentions to "provoke a new world war."

The Italian newspaper promised that if Poland negotiated a settlement with Germany, Chancellor Adolf Hitler would "not only respect but largely satisfy the economic needs of Poland."

This, they said, should dispel Poland's fear of economic strangulation by Germany through loss of the Danzig port.

They repeated their usual predictions that in case of war Poland would suffer greatly without hope of direct aid from Britain and France.

Feeling that the Danzig problem

Italians Favor Direct Talks Between Germany and Poland

Fascist Press Urges Conference of Two Nations on Danzig—Wants London and Paris to Press Warsaw.

ROME, Aug. 16 (A. P.).—Direct negotiations between Germany and Poland for the German acquisition of Danzig emerged today as the apparent Italian plan for settlement of that problem.

The controlled Fascist press proposed such negotiations with a unanimity of expression that seemed to indicate official inspiration. Il Messaggero said "wisdom and

would come to a showdown within a month was expressed in official circles.

Marquis Raimondo di Guistiniani, a member of the Italian embassy staff at Berlin, was understood to be in Danzig watching the situation there for the Italian Government.

Libya's readiness to ward off a surprise air attack was reported at an inspection of the forces in that Italian north African possession by Crown Prince Umberto.

Premier Mussolini's preparations to give Spain's Generalissimo Francisco Franco a grandiose reception here in the latter half of September indicated today that Il Duce is expecting neither a major crisis nor the likelihood of war next month.

It was learned that Premier Mussolini is planning to welcome Spain's El Caudillo (the Chief) on an elaborate scale approaching that of the reception given the German Fuehrer, Adolf Hitler, in May, 1938.

This coincided with latest reports here on what really happened at the week-end Salzburg meeting of the German Foreign Minister, Joachim von Ribbentrop, and the Italian Foreign Minister, Count Galeazzo Ciano.

These reports, coming from a most reliable source, were to the effect that Herr von Ribbentrop gave Count Ciano full assurances Germany is not going to let a war start over Danzig, but will try to achieve annexation of the Free City "by compromise."

Unlike the Hitler greeting, the magnitude of which was advertised weeks in advance, the Franco reception is booked to be sprung as a "surprise."

This correspondent learned, however, the Government, Fascist party, army, navy and police are devoting most intense efforts to its preparation. The exact date for Generalissimo Franco's arrival has not yet been set. It probably will be about September 20.

Gen. Franco will come on a Spanish warship. At Naples, or possibly Genoa, he will receive a preliminary welcome of cannon shot and fireworks, then proceed to Rome.

He will set foot in the Eternal City at the same spot where Herr Hitler did—except that while Herr Hitler got off his special train at an artificial marble station, Gen. Franco will debark at one of genuine marble erected on the same site since the memorable visit of Der Fuehrer.

Franco will be treated as a sovereign as Herr Hitler was. He will be received at Rome by King Victor Emmanuel, and Premier Mussolini will stay in the background for the greeting at the station.

He will be put up in the same suite in the Quirinal Palace that Herr Hitler had. The plans call for a procession through the Quirinal and a military parade. The parade, however, will not be held on the

customary Via Del Trionfi—Street of Triumphs—as that thoroughfare is being torn up for Rome's new subway.

Feels Something in Air.

LONDON, Aug. 16 (A. P.).—A feeling there is "something in the air" foreshadowing quick developments in the European stalemate grew today in international circles against a background of peace plan rumors and bristling armaments.

Official silence on the intense diplomatic activity that followed Adolf Hitler's conferences with Dr. Carl J. Burckhardt, League of Nations High Commissioner for Danzig, strengthened the belief moves to break the stalemate over Danzig are impending. Dr. Burckhardt's report on the meeting was studied closely by Great Britain, France and Sweden, the league committee of three on Danzig, and by Poland, which is a principal in the dispute and got its account direct.

It is understood that Poland's Ambassador to London, Count Edward Raczynski, had arranged to discuss the report today with the British Foreign Minister, Lord Halifax.

Despite the many peace plan rumors circulated since Hitler met his Foreign Minister, Joachim von Ribbentrop, and Italy's Count Galeazzo Ciano, the day after the Burckhardt interview, officials insisted Britain had received no proposals on the German-Polish Danzig dispute.

It was reiterated in Government circles that no "plan" is likely to bear good fruit if it proposes to leave Poland out of the negotiations, or "ignores progress" in the negotiations of Britain and France to bring Soviet Russia into their front.

Particular significance was attached today to a 2,000-word editorial in the Times, which often reflects Government opinion.

Predicting there would be no long delay in bringing Russia into the British-French front, the Times said that when these "Powers have perfected the diplomatic and military instruments of defense, the moment will have come for them to formulate the principles on which they are jointly ready to found a new peace and the terms on which they for their part are prepared to negotiate a settlement."

Asserting the "physical and moral forces on the side of international law and order are potentially overwhelming," the Times said it was "for the peace Powers to formulate in good time the basis of a possible discussion."

A Tempest in a Teapot.

PARIS, Aug. 16 (A. P.).—French officials today called the furore over the recent visit of Prof. Carl J. Burckhardt, League of Nations high commissioner for Danzig, to

Adolf Hitler a tempest in a teapot. They declared that Prof. Burckhardt himself had arranged to get himself invited to Germany in order to discuss purely local Danzig problems, such as Polish business rights in the Free City.

Prof. Burckhardt, the French said, at no time either suggested or received any plan for settlement of the Danzig quarrel other than Herr Hitler's reference to his speech of April 21, in which he offered a settlement to Warsaw, which was refused.

Nazi Military Activity Pushed Openly Along Border Of Poland

Communication Lines And Barbed Wire Strung, While German Soldiers Dig Gun Emplacements In Fields

By EDWIN SHANKE
Associated Press Correspondent

Schneidemuehl, Germany, Aug. 16.—German military activity, with little attempt at covering it up, is under way along the Polish border between Schneidemuehl and Schlochau, fourteen miles north of here.

This was revealed in a 150-mile auto tour of the area today, over German roads, in some cases very close to the Polish boundary. Any casual tourist, making the drive that I did, could see the same thing without interference.

Along the highways, the military busily were stringing miles and miles of new communication wires, some on old poles, others on trees.

Besides regular army cars, automobiles and trucks, commandeered from private owners and stenciled with army symbols, were being used for transport purposes. They stood at intervals, for example, everywhere along the main highway at Schlochau, south to Landeck and Jastrow. Their crews were busy running copper wire off spools and fastening it on to telegraph poles. Schneidemuehl is five miles from the border and approximately fifty miles west of Bydgoszcz, formerly called Bromberg, in Pomorze (the Polish Corridor).

At almost all side roads leading into Poland, as well as other directions, sentries were stationed with guns over their shoulders. None of these roads was barricaded to traffic, however.

Farmers and Soldiers Busy

The country is alternately flat and rolling, with much of it tilted between sections of heavy forest. In passing through, one saw the strange contrast of farmer and soldier going about their work almost side by side.

Farmhands were bringing in the harvest, plowing the land, or

watching their cattle. In the neighboring fields, men—dressed in the army's cream-colored work clothes

and gray caps—were digging what appeared to be entrenchments and gun emplacements. No cannon were in evidence, however.

At frequent places barbed wire entanglements were already in place. One passed great stores of lumber, wire and metal shelters, or encampments of field and kitchen wagons all carefully guarded.

Soldiers, many of whom also seemed to be helping the farmers in the fields, were in every village and town—encamped in farmyards or quartered in homes. Roads were alive with trucks and motorcycles driven by men in army uniforms, but no troops or equipment movements were observed.

In this garrison town of 50,000 inhabitants life continues in a care-free manner, however. Dances lasted until the morning hours yesterday, and this evening children formed a procession through the streets with lighted jack o' lanterns.

Many Troops Reach Border

GLEIWITZ, Germany, Aug. 16 (A. P.).—Fresh German troops in "large numbers" have arrived in this city at Poland's southwestern border within the last five days, residents report.

Normally this town is the post of one infantry regiment and one artillery regiment.

For a town of 110,000 population, unusual numbers of messenger motor cycles, officers, automobiles and military trucks rumble over the streets, and marching infantrymen are being seen in increasing numbers.

Work on troop emplacements just this side of the border is reported, and soldiers in helmets and work clothes and with entrenching tools are seen in mud-spattered trucks riding through the heart of the city. Strings of horses were led along the same route late this afternoon.

There is no accurate method of determining which troops have newly arrived, because for the last three days shoulder regiment numbers have been concealed by cloth tabs.

Officers are not wearing the snappy visored dress cap seen in Berlin and other large military centers. They are wearing field caps. Some are wearing field caps, Sam Browne belts and side arms.

Since 4 P. M. yesterday the Polish border at Plekar, eight miles to the east, has been closed by Polish border guards, observers state, and temporary certificates to go from Poland into Germany have been withdrawn. Polish officials, it is reported here, state that the border has been closed because of the shooting of a Polish policeman there recently.

70-Mile Border Strip Closed

WARSAW, Poland, Aug. 16 (A. P.).—The closing of a section of the Silesian frontier between Germany and Poland was attributed officially to Germany today and interpreted by the Polish press as a step to camouflage German fortification building and troop movements. A strip along the frontier estimated at seventy miles was involved.

WARSAW, AUG 16—(AP)—THE POLISH TELEGRAPH AGENCY REPORTED THAT

A GROUP OF YOUNG NAZIS TODAY ATTACKED POLISH POLICEMEN IN CHARGE OF

POLISH PASSPORT CONTROL AT THE FRONTIER STATION OF BEUTHEN, IN

GERMAN SILESIA.

THE AGENCY SAID THAT ONE POLISH POLICEMAN WAS SLAPPED AND ANOTHER THROWN ON THE FLOOR WHILE GERMAN POLICEMEN WATCHED "WITH COMPLETE INDIFFERENCE."

BORDER FORMALITIES ARE CARRIED ON BY OFFICERS OF BOTH GERMANY AND POLAND AT BEUTHEN.

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Polish Envoy Says Attempt To Seize Danzig Means War

Count Jerzy Potocki, Foreseeing Crisis, Declares Next Six Weeks Will Be Critical Period

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Aug. 16—Count Jerzy Potocki, the Polish Ambassador, declared today that any attempt by Germany to incorporate Danzig in the Reich would "mean war."

Poland's envoy made the statement after a half hour's conference with Sumner Welles, Acting Secretary of State, regarding the tension over the Free City.

No Polish Connection

He said Poland had no connection with any of the reported moves in Europe toward "appeasement."

"Matters seem to be working up toward a crisis," Potocki added, describing the period between now and October 1 as critical.

He said that last April the Polish Foreign Minister declared Poland's willingness to negotiate the question of Danzig with Germany, but that since that time "Germany has shown no disposition to negotiate, but has continued as in the past her campaign to get Danzig for herself."

Ready To Fight

The Ambassador contended Danzig was vitally important to Poland and

that his country would fight to keep it from falling into Hitler's hands.

At a press conference earlier in the day, Acting Secretary Welles said that he was keeping President Roosevelt informed by radio of everything of any importance whatsoever regarding the European situation.

THE GERMAN TRADE UNION, AND THE BUREAUS OF THESE ORGANIZATIONS IN POLISH SILESIA WERE CLOSED. AUG 17 1939

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ESPIONAGE ORGANIZATION WAS DECLARED TO BE IN GERMAN SILESIA.

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WARSAW, AUG 16—(AP)—OFFICIAL REPRESENTATIVES OF POLAND AND GERMANY QUIETLY SAT DOWN TO TALK INTERCHANGE OF COMMERCE HERE TODAY UNFLUSTERED BY TENSION OVER DANZIG.

THE OFFICIALS DISCUSSED THE PROSAIC BUT IMPORTANT SUBJECT OF HOW MUCH POLISH GRAIN IS TO BE EXCHANGED FOR GERMAN MACHINERY AND INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS.

QUOTAS FOR COMMERCIAL EXCHANGES ARE FIXED UNDER THE GERMAN-POLISH ECONOMIC ARRANGEMENT WHICH REQUIRES RENEWAL EVERY THREE MONTHS.

MEANWHILE, MARIAN CHODACKI, POLISH COMMISSIONER AT DANZIG, WAS EXPECTED TO ARRIVE TONIGHT FOLLOWING A CONFERENCE AT THE FREE CITY TODAY WITH ARTHUR GREISER, PRESIDENT OF THE DANZIG SENATE, AND LEAGUE OF NATIONS COMMISSIONER PROF. CARL J. BURCKHARDT.

HIS VISIT TO WARSAW WAS DESCRIBED OFFICIALLY AS "NOT UNUSUAL."

WARSAW, AUG 16—(AP)—AN OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT TONIGHT SAID SEVERAL SCORE OF GERMANS OF POLISH CITIZENSHIP AND SEVERAL GERMAN CITIZENS WERE ARRESTED TODAY IN POLISH SILESIA, ON THE CHARGE OF BELONGING TO AN ESPIONAGE ORGANIZATION. AUG 17 1939

MOST OF THOSE ARRESTED BELONGED TO THE YOUNG GERMAN PARTY OR

IT WAS SAID THERE WAS REASON TO BELIEVE THAT CHODACKI'S TALK WITH BURCKHARDT HAD NO "UNUSUAL SIGNIFICANCE."

OFFICIAL POLISH OPINION DID NOT DEVIATE TONIGHT FROM ITS ATTITUDE OF COMPLETE DETACHMENT FROM VARIOUS REPORTS OF NEW PLANS AND SOLUTIONS FOR THE DANZIG DISPUTE AND FOR THE PEACE OF EUROPE GENERALLY.

THE RESPONSIBLE POLISH VIEW IS THAT SUCH REPORTS MUST BE REGARDED AS "DELIBERATE TRIAL BALLOONS PUT OUT BY GERMANY." THE NEWSPAPER CZAS PREDICTED THAT FORMAL SIGNING OF THE POLISH-BRITISH ALLIANCE CAN BE EXPECTED VERY SOON AS A COUNTER MOVE TO THE "PRESENT CAMPAIGN" OF THE AXIS POWERS.

CZAS ALSO MENTIONED A RUMOR THAT THE PACT MAY BE BROADENED, STATING THAT "THE TERRITORIAL INTEGRITY OF CERTAIN COUNTRIES, AMONG OTHERS LITHUANIA AND HUNGARY, CONSTITUTES A VITAL INTEREST FOR BOTH CONTRACTING PARTIES."

"DEADEND"

30.24-2615

30.24-2615

DANZIG, AUG 16-(AP)-FREE CITY POLICE REPORTED TONIGHT THAT A VOLLEY OF SHOTS WAS FIRED THIS EVENING OVER THE POLISH BORDER NEAR DIRSKHAO AT AN AUTOMOBILE ON DANZIG TERRITORY OCCUPIED BY DANZIG NEWSPAPERMEN. THE DANZIG SENATE PROMPTLY MADE ANOTHER PROTEST TO POLAND, CALLING THE INCIDENT THE "SECOND SERIOUS VIOLATION OF OUR BORDER IN ONE DAY."

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LONDON, AUG. 16-(AP)-GREAT BRITAIN WAS SAID BY OFFICIAL CIRCLES TONIGHT TO VIEW THE DANZIG SITUATION AS "SERIOUS BUT NOT ALARMING BRITISH OFFICIALS ATTRIBUTED THE INCREASING FLOOD OF "PEACE" AND "WAR" RUMORS TO WHAT THEY CALLED GERMANY'S "WAR OF NERVES." TALK IN BERLIN OF AN IMMINENT "DEVELOPMENT" ON THE DANZIG SITUATION, THEY SAID, WAS INTENDED TO HEIGHTEN EUROPEAN TENSION TO SUCH AN EXTENT THAT POLAND WOULD MAKE CONCESSIONS.

THE REPORTS OF "PEACE PLANS" WERE SAID TO BE INTENDED TO SPEED MATTERS BY CAUSING POLAND TO SUSPECT THAT GREAT BRITAIN MIGHT RETURN TO THE DISCARDED POLICY OF "APPEASEMENT."

BELIEF WAS EXPRESSED IN OFFICIAL CIRCLES THAT ADOLF HITLER HAD NO INTENTION OF IMMEDIATE USE OF FORCE TO SETTLE THE PROBLEM. IT WAS ADDED, HOWEVER, THAT THIS POSSIBILITY MUST NOT BE EXCLUDED.

THERE WAS ANXIETY LEST SOME INCIDENT SUCH AS THAT OF THE KILLING OF A POLISH SOLDIER ON THE DANZIG FRONTIER TODAY MIGHT TOUCH OFF THE POWDER KEG.

LORD HALIFAX, THE FOREIGN SECRETARY, HAD A LONG TALK WITH COUNT RACZYNSKI, THE POLISH AMBASSADOR LAST NIGHT, AND REVIEWED THE INTERNATIONAL SITUATION WITH ARTHUR GREENWOOD, ACTING LEADER OF THE LABOR OPPOSITION, TODAY.

LATER HE LEFT FOR HIS HOME IN YORKSHIRE FOR THE REMAINDER

OF THE WEEK, BUT HE PLANNED TO KEEP IN CLOSE TOUCH WITH THE FOREIGN OFFICE.

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WHEN HE RETURNS TO LONDON HE WILL HAVE AN OPPORTUNITY TO DISCUSS THE SITUATION WITH PRIME MINISTER CHAMBERLAIN, WHO WILL BREAK HIS SCOTLAND FISHING VACATION TO SPEND THE DAY AT HIS OFFICE NEXT TUESDAY.

IN HIS TALK WITH COUNT RACZYNSKI THE FOREIGN SECRETARY GAVE A REPORT ON THE MESSAGE HE RECEIVED FROM PROF. CARL J. BURCKHARDT, LEAGUE OF NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR DANZIG, ON LAST FRIDAY'S MEETING WITH HITLER AT BERCHTESGADEN.

ALTHOUGH THE GOVERNMENT CLOSELY GUARDED THE CONTENTS OF THE MESSAGE, OFFICIAL CIRCLES MINIMIZED THE IMPORTANCE OF THE HITLER-BURCKHARDT TALK. THEY EXPRESSED THE BELIEF THAT NOTHING OF IMPORTANCE WOULD RESULT FROM THE MEETING.

THE MEETING IN DANZIG TODAY BETWEEN MARIAN CHODACKI, POLISH COMMISSIONER GENERAL, AND ARTHUR GREISER, PRESIDENT OF THE DANZIG SENATE, WAS SIMILARLY REGARDED AS BEING OF "NO GREAT IMPORTANCE." IT WAS SAID TO HAVE BEEN CONCERNED PRIMARILY WITH THE DISPUTE OF THE DANZIG CUSTOMS.

THE NEWSPAPER SAID "THERE IS AT LEAST SOME REASON TO SUPPOSE THAT THE GERMAN AND ITALIAN GOVERNMENTS ALREADY MAY BE PUTTING INTO SHAPE THEIR OWN IDEAS OF A SETTLEMENT."

THE TIMES ADDED, "IF THERE IS TO BE PROGRESS TOWARDS A TRULY ORGANIZED PEACE, DISARMAMENT MUST COME, THE NAZI INTERPRETATION OF LEBENSRAUM (LIVING SPACE) MUST GO AND THE CZECHS MUST BE SET FREE TO EXERCISE THEIR RIGHT

OF SELF GOVERNMENT. MOREOVER LEGITIMATE ASPIRATIONS IN THE

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COLONIAL FIELD MUST BE, AS THEY CAN BE, SATISFIED WITHOUT ANY QUESTION OF REVERTING TO THE OLD CONCEPTION OF PEOPLES AND TERRITORIES AS CHATTELS FOR EXCHANGE. UNDER THE MODERN ACCEPTED PRINCIPLE OF TRUSTEESHIP A UIDER EQUALITY IS IN FACT ATTAINABLE THAN ANY TRADING OF "POSSESSIONS" WOULD ACCOMPLISH; THESE ARE THE BARE CONDITIONS, DICTATED BY NO ONE AND NOTHING SAVE BY THE EXIGENCIES OF PEACE ITSELF."

ROME, AUG 16-(AP)-ITALIANS PROPOSED DIRECT GERMAN-POLISH NEGOTIATIONS TODAY AS A POSSIBLE SOLUTION OF THE DANZIG PROBLEM.

THE NEWSPAPERS, WHICH USUALLY REFLECT THE GOVERNMENT VIEW IN ITALY, ADVISED GREAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE TO URGE MODERATION AND NEGOTIATION ON POLAND. THEY REITERATED THAT GERMANY MUST HAVE DANZIG.

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THEY SAID GERMANY WOULD BE WILLING TO SAFEGUARD POLAND'S ECONOMIC INTERESTS.

ITALIANS EXPRESSED THE VIEW THAT IT IS NOW TIME FOR WARSAW TO MAKE A CONCILIATORY MOVE.

"IT IS NOT IN ITALY AND GERMANY THAT SOMETHING MUST CHANGE, BUT IN WARSAW, PARIS AND LONDON" IL MESSAGGERO SAID.

"WISDOM AND PRUDENCE ADVISE POLAND TO NEGOTIATE WITH GERMANY."

THE NEWSPAPER ADDED THAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE "HAVE THE DUTY TO SUGGEST MODERATION TO POLAND AND EXPRESSLY INVITE IT TO NEGOTIATE WITH GERMANY."

IL PICCOLO ASSERTED THAT IF LONDON AND PARIS FAILED TO USE THEIR INFLUENCE IN THIS DIRECTION THEY WOULD SHOW THEIR INTENTIONS "TO PROVOKE A NEW WORLD WAR."

THE FASCIST PRESS PROMISED THAT IF POLAND NEGOTIATED A SETTLEMENT OF HER DIFFERENCES WITH GERMANY THAT ADOLF HITLER "NOT ONLY WOULD RESPECT BUT LARGELY SATISFY THE ECONOMIC NEEDS OF POLAND."

THIS, IT WAS POINTED OUT, SHOULD DISPEL POLAND'S FEAR OF ECONOMIC STRANGULATION BY GERMANY THROUGH LOSS OF DANZIG AS A BALTIC PORT.

P735PED

PARIS, AUG. 16-(AP)-A FRENCH CUSTOMS OFFICER REPORTED TO HIS SUPERIORS TODAY THAT HE HAD BEEN BEATEN UP BY TWO MEN WHOM HE DESCRIBED AS "GERMAN SOLDIERS IN CIVILIAN CLOTHES." HE SAID THAT, WHEN HE STOPPED AND QUESTIONED THE TWO WHO CROSSED THE FRONTIER AT THE LONELY LEYDING POST IN LORRAINE IN A CAR LATE YESTERDAY AND QUESTIONED THEM, THEY TURNED ON HIM, BEAT HIM UNCONSCIOUS AND THEN FLED BACK INTO GERMANY.

THE CUSTOMS OFFICIALS SAID THAT THE MEN USED THE FLAT SIDES OF GERMAN ARMY SABRES.

E1044PBS 16/8/39

2 German Soldiers Beat French Customs Guard

Army Deserters Suspected in Attack at Border Post

PARIS, Aug. 16 (AP).—A French customs officer reported today he had been beaten by two German soldiers in uniform. The French government forwarded a speedy protest to Germany. The Foreign Ministry ordered a full investigation and at once asked the German government for an explanation.

A preliminary inquiry at the frontier led to the belief among French officials that the two men were deserters from the German army. The customs guard said that the men had beat him with the flat sides of German army sabres. He had stopped the men at the lonely border post of Leyding, where they had crossed from Germany in a car driven by a civilian. Leaving him unconscious, they jumped back into their car and recrossed the frontier into Germany.

German border police were co-operating with the French in an effort to identify the men.

French Seize Propaganda Letters From Germany

Have Already Confiscated 20,000 Urging Free Hand For Nazis In Danzig Dispute

PARIS, Aug. 16 (AP).—The French Government has ordered the seizure of propaganda letters from Germany urging Frenchmen to allow the Nazis a free hand in Danzig. 439.

Police, an interior ministry official said, have been authorized to open all letters bearing German postmarks. They have already seized more than 20,000 letters in the Paris area, and thousands more are being confiscated throughout France daily.

To avoid detection, officials said letters now are being sent in bales to the Netherlands and Switzerland, and mailed into France.

BULLITT SEES BONNET

Holds Long Conference on European Situation

PARIS, Aug. 16 (A. P.).—Ambassador William C. Bullitt had a long talk today with Foreign Minister Bonnet.

Embassy officials said that Mr. Bullitt's call was simply to get general information on the European situation.

Holland Builds Up Defenses

Netherlands, on Nazi Route to Britain, Beefs Up Army, but Hopes to Avoid War.

AMSTERDAM (A. P.).—The Netherlands still has one of the best tight-rope acts in world politics, but the balance becomes more and more precarious and doubts grow among political leaders that it would keep the country out of another general war.

Relations officially are "correct" with the totalitarian regimes as well as with the democracies. No official differences exist with big neighbor Germany other than on trade, in itself a big one. There is no territorial question between the two countries, for the Netherlands stayed out of the world war and acquired no territory as a result of it. There is no German

minority problem. The Netherlands has a fairly large German population but it is scattered and unorganized.

Sympathize With Democracies.

But the Netherlands is a democracy. Its people are strongly individualists, dislike regimentation in any form, and feel none too comfortable about living so close to a big Power which in the case of Czechoslovakia has seized non-German territory.

The sympathies of the Dutch people as a whole, and apparently of the government itself, are on the side of the democracies. Prime Minister Hendrikus Colijn himself has declared "National Socialism will never conquer here because we love freedom, because the whole of Holland would rise as one man against the claims of National Socialism."

At the same time, Holland is careful not to antagonize Germany. The Prime Minister has cautioned the utmost restraint by the people so as to "irritate no one." Generally the people follow his advice and go about their business calmly. They showed less nervousness during recent European crises than most other countries.

The Big Trouble.

The one big official difference between the little democracy and the big totalitarian regime is over trade. Unable to dispose of all her goods in other markets, Holland is forced to trade more with Germany than she likes. And as a result of the barter system, Germany owes Holland \$20,000,000, payable in German goods.

The Dutch Government meanwhile pushes defense measures, keeps more troops under arms, has bridges mined for immediate destruction in an emergency, and watches.

The man in the street, not very military minded, anyhow, wonders if any of these things can have more than a psychological effect. Officials themselves acknowledge that Holland would find it much more difficult to stay out of war now than in 1914.

For example, it is pointed out here, German troops lost several valuable days then by going completely around the southern tip of Holland to enter Belgium. Foreign

military observers doubt that this would happen again.

If War Comes.

If war should come, Germany would strike out for a lightning victory. The temptation would be great, they say, to march through Holland for a short cut to the North Sea and easy striking distance of England. In such an event, Holland's comparatively small army would find it difficult to hold the Germans long.

Most military observers consider Holland's best defense today, as in

ancient times, to be her system of river and canal dikes which permit flooding a large part of the country on short notice. Under this plan, the army would retreat behind the inundation and try to hold out until help came.

That it would not be long in coming from Great Britain is taken for granted by the Dutch.

In these circumstances, Holland relies on a policy of strict independence, hopes other nations will respect it, but prepares to defend herself so far as possible if they don't.

WISE SEEK THROUGH WAR.

AS REPORTS COME FROM EUROPE INDICATING NEW EFFORTS AT PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT IN THE FACE OF ANOTHER CRISIS: INFORMATION ON WHAT THIS ADMINISTRATION HAS IN MIND TOWARD THAT END BECOMES MORE CONCRETE.

LONDON, AUG 16-(AP)-GREAT BRITAIN TODAY DISCLOSED

NEW STEPS TO EXPEDITE A NATIONAL CENSUS OF HER MANPOWER IN THE EVENT OF WAR.

AUG 17 1939

THE PROGRESS MADE IN ORGANIZING THE MACHINERY FOR THE CENSUS WAS DESCRIBED BY SIR SYLVANUS VIVIAN, THE REGISTRAR-GENERAL, WHO IS OPERATING UNDER A BROAD PLAN OF PREPAREDNESS OUTLINED LAST DECEMBER 1 BY SIR JOHN ANDERSON, MINISTER FOR CIVILIAN DEFENSE.

AN IDENTIFICATION CARD WOULD BE ISSUED TO EVERY MEMBER OF A HOUSEHOLD UNDER THE CENSUS PROJECT, A MAIN SPOKE IN THE ANDERSON PLAN. AUTHORITIES COULD REQUIRE THAT THE CARD BE PRODUCED UPON DEMAND.

THE PROJECT CALLS NOT ONLY FOR A CENSUS AT THE START OF HOSTILITIES WHICH WOULD BE COMPLETED IN ABOUT THREE WEEKS, BUT A CONTINUING ORGANIZATION WHICH WOULD KEEP THIS BROAD INDEX OF MANPOWER UP TO DATE THROUGHOUT THE CONFLICT. NEARLY 65,000 ENUMERATORS HAVE BEEN LISTED TO UNDERTAKE THE NATIONAL REGISTER.

ALL SCHEDULES, FORMS, BOOKS AND INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE IN DETERMINING HOW BRITAIN'S 50,000,000 INHABITANTS MIGHT BE UTILIZED MOST EFFECTIVELY IN WARTIME HAVE BEEN PRINTED AND STORED FOR DISTRIBUTION.

P749PED

BY ANDRUE BERDING

WASHINGTON, AUG. 16-(AP)-READY FOR THE DAY WHEN--OR IF--

GERMANY IS INCLINED TOWARD PERMANENT "APPEASEMENT," THERE ARE IN UNCLE SAM'S LOCKER VARIOUS ECONOMIC GADGETS DESIGNED TO HELP ADOLF HITLER OBTAIN, THROUGH PEACEFUL MEANS, PART OF WHAT HE MIGHT OTHER-

WHEN PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT SENT HIS LAST APPEAL FOR PEACE TO HITLER

HE SAID,

"THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES WOULD BE PREPARED TO TAKE PART IN DISCUSSIONS LOOKING TOWARDS THE MOST PRACTICAL MANNER OF OPENING UP AVENUES OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE TO THE END THAT EVERY NATION

OF THE EARTH MAY BE ENABLED TO BUY AND SELL ON EQUAL TERMS IN THE WORLD MARKET AS WELL AS TO POSSESS ASSURANCE OF OBTAINING THE MATERIALS AND PRODUCTS OF PEACEFUL ECONOMIC LIFE."

WHAT HAD HE IN MIND TO OFFER IF HITLER HAD ANSWERED "YES?"

A RESPONSE FROM A USUALLY RELIABLE SOURCE IS:

CREDITS, PROBABLY THROUGH THE EXPORT-IMPORT BANK, TO ENABLE GERMANY, DESPITE HER DEPLETED FOREIGN EXCHANGE, TO BUY ABROAD; AND ACCESS TO AMERICAN SURPLUS COMMODITIES SUCH AS WHEAT AND COTTON, BOTH MUCH NEEDED IN GERMANY, AT SUBSIDIZED--MUCH LOWER THAN MARKET--PRICES, AND PROBABLY ON CREDIT.

IN EXCHANGE GERMANY WOULD HAVE TO AGREE TO PROGRESSIVE DISARMAMENT, IN PROPORTION TO THE DISARMAMENT AGREED TO BY OTHER NATIONS. THE AMERICAN CREDITS WOULD BE AVAILABLE ONLY, IN THE WORDS OF THE PRESIDENT, FOR THE "MATERIALS AND PRODUCTS OF PEACEFUL ECONOMIC LIFE." THE CREDITS WOULD BE ADVANCED ON THE INSTALLMENT PLAN, READY TO BE CUT OFF AT ANY TIME GERMANY DID NOT LIVE UP TO THE OTHER CONDITIONS IN THE AGREEMENT.

AT THE SAME TIME GERMANY WOULD BE EXPECTED TO TAKE THE FIRST STEPS TOWARD ABOLITION OF HER CLOSED ECONOMY AND BARTER TRADE, IN THE DIRECTION OF LIBERAL COMMERCE. IN ORDER TO DO SO, GERMANY, IT IS THOUGHT BY SOME ANALYSTS HERE, WOULD HAVE TO DEVALUE THE MARK TO ENABLE HER TO GIVE UP THE ARTIFICIAL AND "ASKI" MARKS. SHE HAS HAD TO CREATE THE ARTIFICIAL MARK BECAUSE THE INTERNAL VALUE OF THE MARK IS TOO HIGH AND DOES NOT PERMIT HER TO SELL HER GOODS ABROAD IN TERMS OF THE INTERNAL MARK. THE NECESSITY FOR SUBSIDIZING EXPORTS STEMS PARTLY FROM THE SAME REASON.

GERMANY'S OBJECTIONS TO DEVALUATION AND STABILIZATION OF THE MARK, AS COMMUNICATED INFORMALLY TO SOME HIGH OFFICIALS OF THIS GOVERNMENT, ARE THREE-FOLD:

1--THERE WOULD BE A FLIGHT OF JEWISH CAPITAL IF ALL RESTRICTIONS WERE LIFTED.

2--MANUFACTURERS NEEDING RAW MATERIALS WOULD DRAIN THE FOREIGN EXCHANGE TRYING TO BUY THEM.

3--PERSONS WITH LITTLE FAITH IN THE REGIME WOULD SEND THEIR CAPITAL ABROAD. THIS MIGHT INCLUDE FOREIGN COMPANIES, PARTICULARLY AMERICAN, WHICH HAVE TENS OF MILLIONS OF DOLLARS TIED UP IN GERMANY

THE ANSWER MADE HERE TO THESE OBJECTIONS IS, THERE IS NOT ENOUGH JEWISH CAPITAL LEFT IN GERMANY TO WORRY ABOUT AND,

WITH REGARD TO THE OTHER TWO GROUPS, THEY COULD BE CONTROLLED.

IT IS REALIZED HERE THAT GERMANY COULD NOT CHANGE OVER IN 24 HOURS, OR PERHAPS IN AS MANY MONTHS, FROM A CONTROLLED ECONOMY AND CURRENCY RESTRICTIONS. SOME CONTROL WOULD HAVE TO BE MAINTAINED EVEN AFTER DEVALUATION AND STABILIZATION, EXPERTS CONCEDE. THE ONLY MOVEMENTS IN INTERNATIONAL CURRENCY MIGHT BE THOSE INVOLVING COMMERCIAL TRANSACTIONS. MOVEMENTS OF CAPITAL MIGHT BE PROHIBITED TEMPORARILY.

RECENTLY OFFICIAL QUARTERS HERE SEEMED, ON THE SURFACE, A LITTLE SHOCKED AT THE INFORMAL OFFER BY ROBERT S. HUDSON, SECRETARY OF THE BRITISH BOARD OF OVERSEAS TRADE, OF A \$5,000,000,000 LOAN TO GERMANY IN RETURN FOR STABLE PEACE. BUT IF A FAVORABLE TIME COMES, THE ADMINISTRATION ITSELF IS READY TO USE ECONOMIC MEANS TO PROMOTE ITS CONCEPTION OF A SOLID PEACE.

R2159FES

BERLIN, AUG 16-(AP)--REPORTS THAT THE UNITED STATES MIGHT OFFER GERMANY GENEROUS ECONOMIC CONCESSIONS IN EXCHANGE FOR A EUROPEAN PEACE SETTLEMENT WERE RECEIVED HERE WITH LITTLE HOPE THAT ANY AMERICAN PROGRAM COULD BE ACCEPTABLE TO THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT.

OFFICIALS SAID THEY WOULD HAVE TO KNOW THE PRECISE DETAILS OF ANY CONCESSIONS CONTEMPLATED BY WASHINGTON BEFORE COMMENTING.

"DANZIG, IN ANY EVENT, IS NOT A BARGAINING POINT," IT WAS SAID IN QUARTERS CLOSE TO THE FOREIGN OFFICE.

"MOREOVER," IT WAS ADDED, "THE AMERICAN SUGGESTION SEEMS TO IMPLY THAT GERMANY IS MENACING PEACE, WHEREAS THE FACTS ARE THAT THE PRESENT TENSION IS CAUSED BY THE ATTITUDE OF THE DEMOCRATIC POWERS.

"PERHAPS OFFERS FOR A PEACE SETTLEMENT ARE BEING DIRECTED TO THE WRONG ADDRESS."

BUT, IF THE OFFER TO CONCEDE SOME ECONOMIC BENEFITS WHICH GERMANY HOLDS TO BE ITS NATURAL RIGHT ARE MADE WITHOUT A POLITICAL TIEUP, THERE MAY BE A BASIS FOR DISCUSSION, IT WAS INTIMATED.

THE GERMAN ATTITUDE LATELY, HOWEVER, HAS BEEN THAT ITS RIGIDLY MANAGED ECONOMIC MACHINE HAS BEEN INCREASING EFFICIENCY WITHOUT DEALING EXTENSIVELY WITH THE UNITED STATES.

DOZAPEN

ASSOCIATED PRESS FOREIGN AFFAIRS WRITER

NEW YORK, AUG 16--THE SUDDEN HARDENING OF FUERER HITLER IN HIS DEMAND FOR THE RETURN OF DANZIG TO THE REICH OBVIOUSLY REPRESENTS AN EFFORT TO FORCE A SHOW-DOWN.

IT ISN'T TIME TO BAIL-OUT OF THE PLANE YET, HOWEVER, FOR THIS MOVE DOESN'T NECESSARILY MEAN WAR.

INDEED, BERLIN ITSELF IS OSTENTATIOUSLY PREDICTING A BLOODLESS SETTLEMENT.

THIS DEVELOPMENT WASN'T UNEXPECTED. THE NAZI CHIEFTAIN IS FOLLOWING TACTICS HE HAS FOUND SO HIGHLY SUCCESSFUL IN PREVIOUS VENTURES OF THIS KIND--APPLYING THE HEAT TO HIS

OF THIS KIND--APPLYING THE HEAT TO HIS OPPONENTS TO FORCE CONCESSIONS.

WITH TALK OF A GENERAL PEACE CONFERENCE THE ORDER OF THE DAY IN EUROPE, AND WITH TERMS NOT UNFAVORABLE TO GERMANY BEING MENTIONED IN SOME QUARTERS, IT LOOKED LIKE THE PSYCHOLOGICAL MOMENT TO USE PRESSURE.

SO THE HEAT HAS BEEN TURNED ON, AND THE GERMAN PRESS IS WARNING ENGLAND, FRANCE AND POLAND TO BE REASONABLE ABOUT DANZIG "BEFORE IT IS TOO LATE."

I WAS AT BERCHTESGADEN, GODESBERG AND MUNICH LAST YEAR PRIOR TO

30.24-2619 30.24-2619
HITLER'S TRIUMPH IN THE CZECHO-SLOVAK CRISIS, AND THE PRESENT POSITION IS HIGHLY REMINISCENT OF THAT.

GERMAN TROOPS WERE ON THE MARCH, MARCHING TRAINS WERE ROLLING TOWARD THE FRONTIERS--AND HERR HITLER WAS ANNOUNCING WITH EVERY APPEARANCE OF FINALITY THAT IF CZECHO-SLOVAKIA DIDN'T GIVE HIM THE SUDETENLAND HE WOULD GO AND TAKE IT.

IN THIS ATMOSPHERE ENGLAND AND FRANCE WENT INTO THE MUNICH CONFERENCE WITH GERMANY AND ITALY. THE ANGLO-FRENCH BROTHERHOOD GAVE IN TO ENSURE PEACE--AND THEY STILL ARE WONDERING WHETHER HITLER WOULD HAVE FOUGHT HAD THEY REFUSED TO MEET HIS DEMANDS.

NAZIDOM'S PRESENT GESTURE ARE THE PRELUDE TO WHAT THEY HOPE WILL BE ANOTHER ROUND-TABLE CONFERENCE WHICH WILL DEAL WITH THE DANZIG ISSUE.

POLES SEIZE MANY NAZIS AND LEADER, GERMAN TROOPS ACTIVE

NEAR BORDER

Warsaw Opens Campaign by Detaining Germans on Espionage Charge.

CITIZENS OF REICH SEIZED

Two Large Organizations Are Closed--Military Plot at Border Alleged.

WARSAW, Aug. 17 (A. P.).--Rudolf Weisner, co-

leader of the German minority party, was under temporary detention today and a sweeping Polish campaign against Nazi boring-from-within tactics was predicted.

Foreign observers regarded the detention of the middle-aged German as evidence that Poland is prepared to take firm steps against Nazi leaders within her borders lest relative passivity bring a repetition of

Czecho-Slovakia's 1939 experience with the Sudeten area, where Konrad Henlein was German minority leader.

Weisner is considered very open in his Nazi beliefs. He is popularly regarded as ambitious to become the Henlein of the German minority in Poland.

The authorities announced late today that Weisner has been released from custody. It was understood, however, that he must be "at the disposal of the Polish Attorney-General." It was also understood that he was detained only a few hours for questioning and no charges were lodged against him.

Charges Espionage Plot.

An official announcement said that several scores of Germans of Polish citizenship and several German citizens also have been arrest-

ed, on charges of "belonging to an espionage and subversive organization having its headquarters in the German part of Alsacia." The grand total of these arrests is believed to be several hundreds, including many at such prominent Silesian cities as Katowice. German reports of 1,000 arrests are sharply discounted.

Further evidence of Polish determination to clamp down sharply against any subversive activity was seen in announcement that the headquarters of two prominent organizations among the German minority, the Young German Party and the Trade Union Workmen, have been closed.

An official communique claimed the action was taken because of evidence of the "existence of an organization in German Silesia for espionage regarding military activities along the Polish frontier."

It is generally estimated that of the 700,000 Germans in Poland (Polish statistics) about 55 to 75 per cent are enrolled in the two "Nazi" organizations—the young German Party, headed by Wiesner, and the Council of Germans.

Wiesner is vice-mayor of the town of Bielsho in Polish Silesia.

Reports Border Closed.

MAHRISCH-OSTRAU, Protectorate of Bohemia-Moravia, Aug. 17 (A. P.).—The newspaper Landesszeitung reported today that the Poles have closed the entire frontier between Poland and both the Protectorate and Slovakia.

The road leading over the Jablunka Pass had been barricaded early Wednesday and shut off completely by the Poles.

Czechs in the Olsa region now belonging to Poland, the Landesszeitung further stated, have been crowded almost entirely out of their former homeland. Such men as have been permitted to remain were being admonished to fight on Poland's side "in the coming campaign against Germany," it said.

Commissioner Returns.

DANZIG, Aug. 17 (A. P.).—Marian Chodacki, Polish Commissioner-General, returned today after a quick overnight trip to Warsaw, and well-informed quarters anticipated another meeting with Danzig's Senate president, Arthur Greiser.

The close secrecy which has surrounded the efforts of Prof. Carl J. Burckhardt, League of Nations High Commissioner, to bring Polish and Danzig officials together continued today.

Chodacki and Greiser conferred yesterday in what was described as a "friendly atmosphere," and Burckhardt's office said the meetings would be resumed, but set no specific time for further talks.

Observers said it seemed obvious that Chodacki had gone to Warsaw to consult his Government on some phase of yesterday's discussions.

Nazi Soldiers Install Field Telephones in Frontier Area—Barbed Wire Put Up—Private Cars Commandeered.

BERLIN, Aug. 17 (A. P.).—Guarded hints were thrown out today that Germany has left the door open to Poland for direct negotiations over Danzig, but that a bigger issue, than mere unconditional return of the Free City to Germany is at stake. Units of the German Army were extremely active at the Polish frontier.

The press indicated that Germany would prefer direct dealings with Poland, and denied reports that another "Munich" settlement, involving other Powers, was in prospect.

Close circles to the Government said they considered the time ripe for the settlement of issues involving the fate of more than 1,000,000 nationals living in the Polish regions bordering on Germany. These well-informed sources said the viewpoint is rapidly gaining ground that Danzig is not enough and that Germany should increase its demands. Danzig was described as no bargaining point at all.

Weisner's Arrest Reported.

Semi-official and controlled press comment was to the effect that it was nobody's business but Germany's and Poland's to solve the problem of Danzig and Pomorze—the strip of land known as the Polish Corridor which separates German East Prussia from Germany proper.

A conference with any one over Danzig, Government spokesmen said plainly, could be only to discuss the method of handing over the Free City unconditionally to Germany.

Circles close to the Foreign Office and newspaper articles conveyed the growing impression that Fuehrer Adolf Hitler's previous proposal to Poland for a combined highway and railway track across the Corridor no longer would meet Germany's requirements.

The official German news agency, DNB, in a dispatch from Katowice, Poland, quoted "reliable sources" as saying Polish police had arrested Kurt Wiesner, the German minority leader in Poland.

The agency said the Poles made

approximately 1,000 arrests during the past days, including all officials of the German minority organization. Despite military precautions, the opinion prevailed among observers that a Danzig-Pomorze solution would be a bloodless one.

Residents at Gleiwitz, on Poland's southwestern border, said that fresh German troops "in large numbers" have arrived there within the last week. Work on emplacements on the German side of the border was reported.

Army Strings Its Wires

Soldiers in work clothes, carrying entrenching tools, ride through the city in mud-spattered trucks. Which new troops have arrived could not be determined because cloth tabs concealed shoulder regiment numbers. Officers were wearing field caps instead of dress caps. To the north, in an area of Germany facing Pomorze in the vicinity of Polish Bydgoszcz (formerly called Bromberg), army crews were stringing a network of communication wires, using existing poles and trees.

Roads in the vicinity of the German border town of Schneidemuehl were dotted with regular army cars and automobiles and trucks commandeered from private owners and stencilled with army symbols. Sentries patrolled side roads leading into Poland, but none of the roads were barricaded.

Farm hands harvested, ploughed and tended their flocks alongside soldiers in work uniforms who seemed to be digging entrenchments and gun emplacements on the rolling hills. At many places tangles of barbed wire were strung up.

Germany stood ready for any emergency. Preparedness measures that may go into history as the

most stupendous of their kind were being completed.

German newspapers vehemently denied recurring foreign reports of alleged German peace plans, and of plans for an international conference like that of Munich last year.

"International debates over this German question could merely result in an aggravation of the situation if the German viewpoint is not accepted," said the widely read Morgenpost.

As to the Corridor problem, the newspaper expressed this opinion: "No honorable people can permit that a corridor be slashed through its land which prevents Germans from coming to Germans and which cuts the economic arteries."

Hitler's Voelkischer Beobachter raised the same points.

Meanwhile it was reported from Salzburg that the Hungarian Foreign Minister, Count Stefan Csaky had a two-hour conference with Joachim von Ribbentrop at the German Foreign Minister's summer home at Fuschl Castle.

Officially, Csaky's visit is treated as a private one, but informed circles said that the Polish question was the main theme of the conversation.

Csaky and von Ribbentrop met again today, setting aside three hours for their second talk.

GLEIWITZ, Germany, Aug. 17 (A. P.).—German troops moving into the Upper Silesian region have "dug in" within 300 feet of Poland's border.

A forty-mile ride along the German-Polish border today showed that with the closing of "a section of the Polish border" German engineering troops have speeded up work on an already well-developed trench system.

From behind blinds eighteen feet high erected in the region of the village of Schoenwald, six miles south of here, came the sound of grinding concrete mixers, the chugging of Diesel engines carrying little material cars, and the sucking of ground water pumps.

Dig Bomb Shelters

In the middle of wheat and oat fields dungaree-clad soldiers are digging bomb-proof shelters and roofing in communication trenches.

Driving on the Schoenwald road to the Polish border patrol house nine-yard-wide stretches of barbed wire were seen to extend over the rolling farms to the right and left.

Directly behind this maze of wire stand rusty iron tank obstacles in the shape of gigantic jacks, said to have been taken from the former Czecho-Slovak border fortifications.

So-called "Spanish Horsemen," or concrete tri-pronged tank obstacles, are also being placed on the border. Heavy military trucks, residents say, are in service around the outskirts of this city, also originally Czecho-Slovakian.

No Information on Closing

A Polish customs agent near the town of Knurow said he had been given no information as to why the border here had been closed.

"Yesterday afternoon," he said, "our border police came up here and told me that until further orders the border between here and Schoenwald should remain closed."

A second Polish customs agent on the border at Beuthen said:

"So long as you have a passport you can cross our border."

Germans claimed, however, that permission for passes for local persons to go from one side of the border to the other to work and to market had been withdrawn by the Polish authorities.

GERMANY HINTS HUNGARY PACT IN CASE OF WAR

AUG 18 1939
Press Says Agreement Has "Been Rendered Secure In Every Direction"

Csaky, Foreign Minister, Spends Hours In Conference With Hitler

By LOUIS P. LOCHNER

[Associated Press Correspondent]

Berlin, Aug. 17—Adolf Hitler received Count Stefan Csaky, Hungarian Foreign Minister, at his Obersalzberg mountain retreat today and semi-official sources hinted that an agreement was being reached for Hungary's cooperation in case of war.

Meanwhile, a lull in overt developments in the German-Polish dispute over Danzig was used by the Nazi press to report alleged acts of terrorism against Germans in Poland and of attempts by refugees to reach the Fatherland.

Count Csaky, accompanied by Doeme Sztojaj, Hungarian Minister to Berlin, spent several hours with the German Chancellor. Ostensibly, Csaky's visit was to convey official greeting to Hitler in connection with the observance yesterday of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the German leader's enlistment as a World War soldier.

Gravity Is Indicated

The fact, however, that Csaky saw Foreign Minister Joachim Von Ribbentrop at Fuschl Castle yesterday and today, and that he is the house guest of Wilhelm Frick, Minister of the Interior, at Leopoldskron Castle, near Salzburg, indicated that problems of great gravity are being discussed.

This practically was admitted by the Dienst Aus Deutschland, which is considered a Government mouthpiece.

It said today:

"Agreement between Germany and Hungary has been rendered secure in

every direction. This has been made evident anew by the latest visit of Minister Csaky to Salzburg.

"Hungary and Germany see completely eye to eye as regards their conception of cooperating politically."

Utmost Secrecy

The utmost secrecy prevailed concerning the nature of any agreement reached.

Informed political circles felt certain the main points under discussion were:

Hungary's readiness to permit the German army in the event of an armed conflict to occupy the Carpatho-Ukraine. This would give Germany a great strategic advantage in two directions—Poland and Rumania.

The prospects of remodeling Hungary along Fascist-Nazi lines.

The German press campaign, which has been growing in intensity daily, follows closely the pattern of similar campaigns before the Austrian Anschluss and the breaking up of the Czecho-Slovak republic.

Heated Outburst

The occasion for an especially heated outburst of anti-Polish sentiments was given today by the fact that Polish insurgents, who cut off certain parts of upper Silesia from the Reich twenty years ago, are having special celebrations these days commemorating their exploits.

Propaganda Minister Goebbels' Der Angriff conducted a series of telephone inquiries to Upper Silesia border towns, such as Hindenburg Ratibor, and Rosenberg, to determine the lot of German refugees from Poland.

These refugees, the paper reported, prefer the danger of drowning in the Oder river, which they must cross in order to reach the German shores, or of being shot by Polish frontier guards, to "maltreatment by Polish mobs."

Leave Families Behind

The refugees, according to Der Angriff, are often men who have left their wives and children behind because they are less exposed to danger.

In other cases they left their homes and abandoned everything, just to bring themselves, their wives and their children into safety, the German paper declared.

The accounts of this and other dailies read much like those describing the plight of Sudeten German refugees last September.

The arrest in Poland of the leader of the Upper Silesian Germans, Rudolf Wiesner, is regarded by the German press as especially provocative. Wiesner was released after several hours' questioning.

Sweeping Drive Planned Against Spies In Poland

Warsaw, Aug. 17 (A. P.).—Officials indicated tonight a sweeping drive would be continued against espionage and subversive activity attributed to the German minority in Poland.

Rudolf Wiesner, one of the leaders of this minority, was released after several hours of questioning, but with the understanding he would be "at the

disposal of the Polish Attorney General's office."

Wiesner was detained as part of the general drive which brought about the arrest yesterday of a large number of Germans of Polish citizenship and several German citizens as well. Later forty-three were released.

May Split Up Estates

A decree was issued empowering the War or Interior Ministry to split up estates in a belt three to forty miles wide from the nation's boundaries.

The decree was in line with legislation enacted in 1920 and 1925 for the partition of estates to aid the peasantry, but it was regarded at this time as having also a definite "national security" motive.

Germans own a great number of large estates at the frontier, especially in Silesia and Pomorze (the corridor).

No charge was placed against Wiesner, middle-aged, outspoken exponent of Nazi doctrines and head of the Young Germans' party in Poland.

German Bureaus Closed

So far several "bureaus" of the Young Germans' party and the German Workers' party in Poland have been closed.

A communique said there was evidence of "an espionage and subversive organization having its real headquarters in the German part of Silesia."

Foreign observers here regard the present drive as retaliation against alleged arrests and mistreatment of Poles in German Silesia.

It appeared also that Poland was seeking to avoid any repetition of the situation that arose in Czecho-Slovakia before that country's dissolution. In Sudetenland, which was ceded to Germany in 1938, Nazis became powerfully organized.

Of the 700,000 Germans in Poland, according to Polish statistics, about sixty-five to seventy per cent are said by Poles to be enrolled in the two large German organizations—Wiesner's Young Germans' group and the German Workers' party, led by Erwin Hasbach.

Polish Official Returns To Free City For Parley

Danzig, Aug. 17 (A. P.).—The Polish Commissioner General, Marian Chodacki, returned today from a hurried trip to

Warsaw where, presumably, he had received new instructions on negotia-

tions with Arthur Greiser, Danzig Senate president.

Although nothing could be ascertained of the discussion, the Polish commissioner's return, indicating the talks would be continued, gave rise to some feeling of optimism.

In the Free City there were expressions of confidence that a peaceful solution might yet be found to the question: "Shall Danzig return to Germany?"

Political Import Hinted

While the talks were technically on trade relations—Poland controls Danzig customs—none has doubted that, in the light of the Nazi agitation, they also had considerable political importance.

Foreign residents tended to regard the Chodacki-Greiser meeting as separate from the daily exhibitions of military strength and preparations for defense of the city.

Military activities are increasing in scope daily and there was talk today that a small defensive air force even had been established.

HITLER OFFERS 3-POINT PLAN

Promises Polish Outlet on Baltic Despite Cor- ridor Surrender

BERLIN, Aug. 17 (P).—Adolf Hitler's newspaper, Voelkischer Beobachter, lists three points which would be on the agenda of a direct conference between Germany and Poland.

The points are:

(1) "Danzig is a German city which wants to return to the Reich, from which it was unjustly separated by a presumptuous victor at Versailles.

(2) "Danzig and East Prussia are old German territories which, in the same peace dictate, were separated from the body of the Reich through an artificial corridor and which now again must be brought into immediate connection with the motherland.

(3) "Poland needs an exit to the Baltic for its trade—a claim which, unhampered by the two German demands, can be fulfilled 100 per cent at any time."

Envoys Besiege Ciano for Clew

To Italy's Stand

Phillips Returns Today for Second Audience; Army Will Remain in Albania

ROME, Aug. 17 (P).—Diplomats conferred with Foreign Minister Count Galeazzo Ciano one after another tonight in an effort to learn Italy's attitude toward Poland. The Italian press took the view that tension over Danzig was increasing.

As talks proceeded in rapid pace, Premier Benito Mussolini studied military problems, and a decree was published that all Italian soldiers in Albania must remain there until further notice, even though their terms of service expire.

The decree was signed by King Victor Emmanuel III on recommendation of Mussolini July 6 and was made effective from April 1, before the actual occupation of Albania. It contains the phrase customary in military decrees that troops "will continue in service for exigencies of exceptional character until such time as will be determined by the Duce of Fascism."

The British and German Ambassadors called on Count Ciano at the Foreign Office this evening. Ciano also talked briefly with the Polish Ambassador, Gen. Boleslaw Wieniawa-Dlugoszowski, and American Ambassador William Phillips at the seashore at Ostia, where the Foreign Minister and the diplomats had gone to escape Rome's heat.

Casimir Papee, Polish Ambassador to the Holy See, conferred with Aloisius Cardinal Maglione, Papal Secretary of State.

Phillips to Call Again

The French Ambassador, Andre Francois-Poncet, is to call on Ciano tomorrow, as is Ambassador Phillips, who desired a further talk.

British circles said Count Ciano manifested no alarm over the Danzig situation in his talk with their Ambassador, Sir Percy Lorraine, but appeared optimistic.

Mussolini discussed military problems with Marshal Pietro Badoglio, chief of Italy's armed forces.

The number of Italian troops in Albania, has never been published, although foreign estimates have run as high as 100,000. While some of the soldiers used in the occupation last April 9 have come home, replacements are understood to have been sent there.

Foreign minister Ciano is to fly to Albania Saturday for an inspection of public works, including highways considered of military importance.

Marshal Italo Balbo, Governor of Libya, flew Crown Prince Humbert back to Naples after an inspection of troops on the Libyan frontier facing French-controlled Tunisia.

French Bombers Test London Defense

LONDON, Aug. 17 (P).—Great Britain tested the resourcefulness of her fighter planes against war planes of France, her pledged ally, in a demonstration of the sky strength of the two Powers which brought more than 100 French bombers over London today.

Exercises were split into two parts as for the first time France reciprocated the tests British aircraft made over France on July 11, 14 and 15.

French bombers made "surprise" flight over Britain last

night while the nation slept—with the important exception of anti-aircraft gun and searching crews.

The French penetrated as far as Liverpool and returned to their own bases.

100 Bombers Cross Channel

Today more than 100 French bombers crossed the Channel for mimic war drills, with British fighter or pursuit planes acting as interceptors along the coast.

The exercise came to a climax over the London metropolitan area. Sixty French fighter planes deployed on the outskirts

of London to escort the bombers home.

An Air Ministry communique said that last night the planes "struck" at London, Liverpool, Bristol, Birmingham, Manchester and Oxford.

British anti-aircraft batteries were trained on the French raiders outside London.

The communique emphasized that the raid—the first made by the French following up British flights over France in July—was in co-operation with the British air force which tested out its defenses against the invaders.

London Activity on Danzig Lags

LONDON, Aug. 17 (P).—Great Britain met war talk and peace moves today with further preparedness and calm insistence that the European situation called for no initiative from the British-French front.

While diplomatic activity lagged, the Royal Air Force joined French airmen in maneuvers, the aircraft carrier Formidable was launched at Belfast and the first 500 conscripts called for naval training reported at Southampton.

Meantime an informant close to the War Office said two classes of Regular Army reservists (nearly 100,000 men) have been ordered to hold most of their personal wartime equipment until October 15.

Usually after their month in camp is completed they leave all equipment at camp stores and return

home. This year all equipment except rifles and ammunition was ordered taken home. Military observers said possession of uniforms and other personal equipment would save many valuable hours in mobilization if these reservists suddenly were called up.

Real Estate Insurance

Meanwhile, an announcement of plans for national registration of manpower in event of war was followed by a disclosure that the Association of British Chambers of Commerce had drafted a plan for Government-sponsored, compulsory war-risk insurance of real estate to be considered after Parliament reconvenes.

Foreign Secretary Lord Halifax resumed his vacation in Yorkshire today following talks with the Polish and Turkish Ambassadors, his departure emphasizing the British view that the Danzig situation is "serious but not alarming."

Prime Minister Chamberlain, Lord

Halifax and possibly other members of the "inner Cabinet" are to discuss the international situation next Tuesday.

Informed quarters said that the Moscow staff talks among French, British and Russian military experts were proceeding satisfactorily and that the frequency of the meetings was taken as a good omen for successful conclusion of a mutual assistance pact.

Official circles emphasized there could be no compromise on Britain's intentions to back Poland on the Danzig issue and for the second straight day a lengthy editorial on the situation appeared in the authoritative Times asserting "nothing whatever" could be done "without full agreement of the Polish Government."

France Displays Air Might In "Raids" Over Great Britain

160 Bombers And Attack Planes Cross Channel For Demonstration Viewed By Hundreds Of Thousands

[By the Associated Press]

London, Aug. 17—France gave Britain spectacular demonstrations of her air power in two "raids" last night and today in which more than 200 planes participated.

Fast British fighting planes engaged them in mock battles in the almost cloudless skies over London and a British observer proudly reported that "under real war conditions, the raiders would have been shot out of the sky."

One man died and another was injured in the maneuvers when two British bombers collided. One plane crashed in flames near Beal, Northumberland, and the other landed in a field. Other occupants escaped by parachute, one breaking his leg.

At the same time, an informant close to the War Office said two classes of regular army reservists have been ordered to retain possession of per-

sonal wartime equipment until October 15.

Informed sources placed the number of men affected at nearly 100,000 in

the "A" and "B" classes—troops who have served seven to fifteen years in the regular army and who undergo one month's training annually.

Hundreds of thousands of London residents saw the French planes—about one hundred bombers and sixty fast attack planes—during the afternoon maneuvers which followed upon a "surprise" raid last night.

Late today the French Air Ministry reported all planes had reached "the objectives which had been set for them" and had regained their bases safely.

The flights are the first reciprocating British flights over France during July in tests of both nations' air strength and air-raid defenses.

FRENCH BOMBERS DRILL IN ENGLAND

200 Return After 'Attack' on Several Cities.

PARIS, Aug. 17 (A. P.).—More than 200 French bombers and fast sky fighters "raided" population centers of England last night in reciprocal British-French warplane tests and returned to their bases today reporting all objectives had been reached. An Air Ministry communique said the planes "struck" at London, Liverpool, Bristol, Birmingham, Manchester and Oxford.

British anti-aircraft batteries were trained on the French raiders outside London.

Two squadrons of fighters preceded the bombing planes across the English Channel.

The communique emphasized that the raid—the first made by the French following up British flights over France in July—was in co-operation with the British Air Force which tested out its defenses against the invaders.

Air Minister Guy La Chambre and Premier Daladier, it was said, planned the spectacular and strategic night raid as a demonstration of the striking power of France's air force.

PARIS' 30-17
FRANCE'S TWO-YEAR PRODUCTION SCHEDULE IS REPORTEDLY SIX MONTHS AHEAD OF SCHEDULE AND THE AIRFORCE PERSONNEL HAS BEEN RAISED TO 82,000 FROM 62,000 A YEAR AGO.

Russ To Show Air Might To Military Missions

French And British Officers Conducting Staff Talks To Attend Show Today

Moscow, Aug. 17 (AP)—French and British military missions which have been conducting staff talks with Marshal Klementi E. Voroshiloff and his colleagues since August 12 will view Russia's air strength at tomorrow's annual air show.

General Loktionoff, air force chief who has been participating in the staff talks, tonight issued a radio statement saying the air force has been increased 135 per cent in numbers of planes in the last five years and "is not inferior to that of most advanced countries."

He said the Japanese had tasted punishment at Changkufeng on the Korean border last year and were getting more of it on the border of Outer Mongolia.

Bohemia And Moravia Army Gets Commander

7,000 Men Wear Khaki Uniforms Similar To Those Of Old Czecho-Slovak Force

Prague, Aug. 17 (AP)—The new army of the protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia, 7,000 men wearing khaki uniforms similar to those of the old Czecho-Slovak army, today got a commander and two barracks.

Brigadier General Eminger was named chief of the force. A special member of his staff, Colonel Stepanky, will coordinate the command with the German army.

While uniforms resemble those of the old Czech army, insignia were taken from the old Austrian army.

RUMANIAN BORDER CLASH MINIMIZED

Both Bucharest And Hungarian Officials Hint They Will Tone Down Killing

Assert Probe Into Shooting Of Frontier Soldiers "Will Go No Further"

[By the Associated Press]
Bucharest, Aug. 17—Soft-pedaling of a frontier clash by both the Hungarian and Rumanian governments was interpreted by diplomats tonight as

evidence of both countries' desire to stay clear of the German-Polish scrap over Danzig.

Official quarters here and in Budapest said the fighting, in which two Rumanian soldiers were killed by Hungarian troops, "will go no further" because of the "serious international situation."

No Press Attacks Started
Otherwise, diplomats pointed out, both countries would have started bitter press campaigns. It was said, however, that the local press would ignore the clash.

A Hungarian communique said three Hungarian frontier guards shot in self-defense when five Rumanians crossed the frontier.

It was the second Rumanian-Hungarian border clash in a month. Four Hungarian guards were wounded in exchanges of shots across the Tisza river early this month.

RUMANIAN BORDER GUARDS ARE KILLED

Two Shot by Hungarians in Latest Frontier Clash.

BUCHAREST, Aug. 17 (A. P.).—Two Rumanian frontier guards were killed this afternoon and one was wounded by Hungarian troops, an official Rumanian announcement said. The shootings occurred near the Rumanian village of Salonta Mare, it was stated.

It was the second Rumanian-Hungarian frontier clash reported this month. At the beginning of August, Hungarian and Rumanian frontier guards clashed over the Tisza River on their northern border. Four Hungarian guards were reported wounded then.

Budapest Blames Rumanians.
BUDAPEST, Aug. 17 (A. P.).—A communique issued late tonight said that Hungarian frontier guards were forced to shoot "in self-defense" when Rumanian guards entered Hungarian territory today.

"Five Rumanians came into Hungarian territory. When they were already some 300 yards in Hungarian territory, some Hungarian guards approached them. The Rumanians attacked the three Hungarian guards. The Hungarians shot in self-defense," the statement said.

Rumanian Diplomatic
Courier Shoots Self
After Losing Papers

Sofia, Aug. 17 (AP)—A Rumanian diplomatic courier shot and severely wounded himself tonight after his pouch, reported to have contained documents "of great importance" in Bulgaria's relations with Rumania, had been stolen.

The courier, Todor Paulizu, 35, a captain of the Rumanian General Staff, was in an automobile in front of police headquarters when he shot himself. Inside, the Rumanian Minister was being told that a nation-wide search would be made for the missing secrets. There has been a move for Rumania to make territorial concessions to Bulgaria to win this country to cooperation with the Balkan entente of Rumania, Turkey, Greece and Yugoslavia.

GERMANY SCORNS U. S. FINANCIAL AID

Reichsbank's Newspaper Says Reich Wants No Credits From America

Refuses To Disarm Or Change Economic System For Cheap Goods

[By the Associated Press]
Berlin, Aug. 17—Germany wants no financial credits from the United States and cannot consider disarmament or revision of its economic system as a means of effecting a normal trading basis with America, declares an article written for the Friday edition of the *Börsen Zeitung*.

A suggestion attributed to informed political sources in Washington that, in exchange for a "peace settlement in Europe" and a revision of Germany's barter system of trade, the United States would be willing to extend credits and other advantages was spurned with considerable brusqueness by the *Börsen Zeitung*.

Reflects Funk's Opinion
The newspaper is closely connected with the Reichsbank and usually reflects the opinions of the bank's president, Walter Funk.

Germany doesn't need credits, doesn't propose to change its economic system, and is merely looking for markets for its wares so it may buy essential products abroad, the editorial stated.

The American attitude, said the *Börsen Zeitung*, "is an indication that

the United States may propose a credit and offer American products at low prices if Germany disarms and revises its economic system. It would be impossible to miss the heart of the problem more completely.

Calls Discussion Useless
"The phrase 'low prices' sounds like an offer to sell to Germany at the dumping prices which are a part of the American system of subsidies. Amusing. But whether we are to buy at dumping prices or at regular prices is not the point.

"As a matter of fact the whole discussion is useless if the requirement that Germany disarm and change its economic system is imposed. Such a condition applied to a great power deserves to be rejected emphatically."

POLES AND NAZIS SIGN TRADE PACT

Commercial Treaty Made Public at Warsaw.

WARSAW, Aug. 17 (A. P.).—Polish-German economic talks here to fix new trade quotas for another three months have been concluded "favorably," said a communique issued today.

It was reported that quotas for September, October and November would be 85 per cent higher than of late—due to liquidation of Polish credits in Germany.

Poland will export grain and foodstuffs to Germany in exchange for industrial and agricultural machinery.

WASHINGTON, AUG. 17—(AP)—KENNETH HOLLAND, AN INVESTIGATOR FOR THE AMERICAN YOUTH COMMISSION, REPORTED TODAY THAT GERMANY'S COMPULSORY LABOR CAMPS, WHICH ANNUALLY ENROLL 300,000 YOUTH "UNDOUBTEDLY TRAIN THE MEN BOTH PSYCHOLOGICALLY AND PHYSICALLY FOR WAR."

GERMAN OFFICIALS DENIED THE CAMPS' MILITARY ASPECTS, HOLLAND SAID IN HIS 300-PAGE REPORT MADE PUBLIC TODAY BY THE COMMISSION, A PRIVATE AGENCY HEADED BY OWEN D. YOUNG.

"BUT THE ARBEITSMANN (ENROLLEE) IS TAUGHT TO MARCH AND HANDLE HIS SHOVEL IN THE SAME FASHION AS A GUN," HOLLAND SAID.

MILITARY PUNISHMENTS ARE USED FOR OFFENSES. THE PHYSICAL TRAINING PROGRAM IS BASED ON THE TYPE OF MILITARY EXERCISES THAT MAKES A GOOD SOLDIER.

HOLLAND, WHO SPENT 21 MONTHS ABROAD STUDYING CAMPS AND RETURNED TO STUDY THE CCC HERE, SAID THE UNITED STATES IS THE ONLY COUNTRY WHICH HAS ENROLLED NEARLY AS MANY BOYS, ON A VOLUNTEER BASIS, AS GERMANY RECRUITS BY COMPULSION. THE CCC ENROLLED 291,495 YOUTHS LAST YEAR.

1939

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BY DEWITT MACKENZIE

ASSOCIATED PRESS FOREIGN AFFAIRS WRITER

AUG 18 1939
NEW YORK, AUG. 17--THE GRAVEST ASPECT OF THE DANZIG TROUBLE IS THAT, EVEN IF POLAND COULD BRING HERSELF TO AGREE TO THE RETURN OF THE FREE CITY TO THE SOVEREIGNTY OF THE REICH, THIS WOULDN'T SOLVE THE GENERAL EUROPEAN CRISIS WHICH HAS PRODUCED THE "HALT HITLER" CAMPAIGN OF THE ANGLO-FRENCH BROTHERHOOD.

EQUALLY TRUE, SUCH A DISPOSITION OF THE DANZIG AFFAIR WOULDN'T END THE GERMAN-POLISH CONTROVERSY, WHICH IS OF LONG STANDING AND COVERS A MUCH BROADER FIELD THAN THIS COLORFUL PORT ON THE BALTIC.

DANZIG IS JUST ANOTHER PROBLEM-CHILD WHICH HAS BEEN LEFT ON EUROPE'S DOOR-STEP IN THE STORM. WHAT HAPPENS TO DANZIG, WHILE IMPORTANT, ISN'T LIKELY IN ITSELF TO AFFECT DECISIVELY THE TREND OF GENERAL AFFAIRS AT THIS LATE JUNCTURE.

FROM THE VIEWPOINT OF THE ANGLO-FRENCH BLOC, HERR HITLER'S DEMAND FOR THE RETURN OF DANZIG IS MERELY AN ISOLATED INCIDENT IN A DRIVE TO ESTABLISH POLITICO-ECONOMIC HEGEMONY OVER ALL EUROPE. THEY FEEL AWARD OF DANZIG TO GERMANY WOULDN'T "HALT HITLER," BUT ONLY INCREASE THE MOMENTUM OF HIS PUSH.

THE POLES CHARGE THAT HITLER'S MOVE IS PART OF A CONCRETE PLAN TO CRUSH THEIR COUNTRY AND MAKE IT A VASSAL STATE.

THIS THEN IS THE POSITION AS THE ANGLO-FRENCH CONTINGENT AND THE BERLIN-ROME AXIS LINE UP FOR ANOTHER TEST OF STRENGTH. THE NAZI LEADER APPEARS TO BE DELIBERATELY FORCING A SHOWDOWN ON DANZIG, AND ACCORDING TO MANY OF HIS FOLLOWERS HE EXPECTS TO GET WHAT HE WANTS WITHOUT FIGHTING, AS HE DID IN THE CASE OF AUSTRIA, CZECHO-SLOVAKIA AND MEMEL.

THE SITUATION NOW, HOWEVER, IS MUCH MORE DANGEROUS POTENTIALLY THAN IN PREVIOUS INSTANCES, BECAUSE BOTH SIDES HAVE REACHED SUCH A POINT OF PREPAREDNESS FOR WAR THAT THEIR FORCES ARE DRAWN UP IN BATTLE-ARRAY.

BECAUSE THE OPPOSING CAMPS CONSTANTLY HAVE BEEN EDGING CLOSER TO A POSSIBLE SHOWDOWN, IT IS INCREASINGLY DIFFICULT TO GAUGE THEIR TEMPER. HOWEVER, ONE CAN SAY THIS WITH FAIR CERTAINTY:

FUEHRER HITLER WON'T PUSH HIS DANZIG CLAIMS TO THE POINT OF WAR UNLESS HE FEELS THAT THE TIME HAS COME TO SETTLE ONCE AND FOR ALL THE CONFLICT WITH ENGLAND AND FRANCE AND THEIR ALLIES AS TO WHO'S WHO IN EUROPE. HE ISN'T AT ALL LIKELY TO FORCE A FIGHT OVER DANZIG ALONE.

THE ANGLO-FRENCH-POLISH COMBINE, ON ITS PART, CAN BE EXPECTED TO GO AS FAR WITH CONCESSIONS TO HITLER AS THEY FEEL POSSIBLE--UNLESS THEY HAVE MADE UP THEIR MINDS THAT FURTHER APPEASEMENT IS USELESS AND THAT THE HOUR HAS ARRIVED TO DECIDE THE WHOLE EUROPEAN IMBROGLIO WITH ARMS.

IT IS QUITE IN THE CARDS THAT NEITHER SIDE AT THIS MOMENT COULD SAY WHETHER IT FEELS THAT THE HOUR HAS ARRIVED. DEVELOPMENTS IN THE IMMEDIATE FUTURE MAY CRYSTALIZE VIEWPOINTS.

MEANTIME THE ONLY SAFE PREDICTION TO MAKE IS THAT WAR ISN'T INEVITABLE DESPITE THE WIDESPREAD FLOURISHING OF ARMS.

AS REGARDS THE DANZIG ISSUE, INTERESTS ON BOTH SIDES OF THE CONTROVERSY HAVE BEEN TRYING TO SMOOTH THE TROUBLE DOWN. MUSSOLINI IS SAID TO HAVE BEEN PERSISTENTLY COUNSELING HITLER TO PROCEED WITH MODERATION. AND IT'S RELIABLY REPORTED THAT ENGLAND AND FRANCE HAVE BEEN URGING POLAND TO COMPROMISE.

ONE DIFFICULTY THE POLES FACE IS THEIR CERTAIN KNOWLEDGE THAT THEY WOULD HAVE TO GRANT GERMANY A RIGHT OF WAY ACROSS THE POLISH CORRIDOR WHICH NOW SEPARATES THE REICH FROM DANZIG AND GERMAN EAST PRUSSIA, AND THEIR GREAT FEAR THAT THEY WOULD LOSE THE CORRIDOR ALTOGETHER.

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THIS WOULD MAKE POLAND A LANDLOCKED NATION BY CUTTING IT OFF FROM THE BALTIC. IT IS AN OLD SAYING THAT HE WHO CONTROLS THE MOUTH OF THE VISTULA RIVER--THAT IS, THE PORT OF DANZIG--CONTROLS EASTERN EUROPE. ONLY THE OTHER DAY POLISH PRESIDENT MOSCICKI DECLARED THAT THE CORRIDOR AND SEACOAST WERE "THE AIR AND SUN OF OUR EXISTENCE AS A STATE."

THE POLES ALSO EXPECT GERMANY TO REACH FOR THE RICH COAL AREA OF TESCHEN, WHICH POLAND TOOK OVER WHEN CZECHO-SLOVAKIA WAS DISMEMBERED. THEY SUM THE POSITION UP BY DECLARING THAT THE GERMANS ARE TRYING TO SURROUND THEM AND SQUEEZE THEM INTO SERVITUDE.

STACAFB

(ADVANCE) ROME-(CORRESPONDENCE (THE ASSOCIATED PRESS))-ITALY HOPES TO GET A FIFTH OR MORE OF HER OIL SUPPLY FROM HER RECENTLY ACQUIRED ALBANIA.

+35.5

EXPERTS ARE PROSPECTING NEW FIELDS AND THE ALREADY ACTIVE DEVOLI FIELD SO THAT THE ALBANIAN OUTPUT MAY BE RAISED FROM APPROXIMATELY 200,000 TONS IN 1938 TO 300,000 TONS OR MORE A YEAR IN THE FUTURE.

OIL IS THE MOST ATTRACTIVE RESOURCE OF ALBANIA IN ITALIAN EYES. FOR SEVERAL YEARS UNDER KING ZOG, BEFORE ITALIAN TROOPS INVADDED HIS KINGDOM LAST APRIL, THE ITALIAN STATE RAILWAYS HAD BEEN IN CONTROL OF THE ALBANIAN OIL FIELDS.

THE PRODUCTION LAST YEAR, HOWEVER, SUPPLIED ONLY 13 PER CENT OF ITALY'S OIL IMPORTS.

BESIDES DEVELOPING THE OIL FIELDS, ITALY HAS PROMISED TO GIVE ALBANIA "THE MOST MODERN NETWORK OF HIGHWAYS IN THE BALKANS."

APPROPRIATIONS TOTALING 2,000,000,000 LIRE (ABOUT \$105,263,000) HAVE BEEN EARMARKED FOR ALBANIAN PUBLIC WORKS, MOSTLY ROADS.

HIGHWAYS ARE ESSENTIAL IN ALBANIA NOT ONLY BECAUSE OF A LACK OF RAILROADS BUT BECAUSE THEY ARE NECESSARY FOR MILITARY OPERATIONS IN THESE DAYS OF MOTORIZED TROOP TRANSPORTS.

AND ALBANIA LARGELY IS A MILITARY CAMP, WITH THE ITALIAN TROOPS THERE ESTIMATED VARIOUSLY AT 60,000 TO 100,000.

DIPLOMATS PUZZLED BY ITALY'S SUDDEN ANNEXATION OF THE BALKAN STATE HAVE ASKED WHY PREMIER MUSSOLINI WAS SEEN FIT TO SEND SO MANY TROOPS THERE.

AUG 18 1939

THEY WERE TOLD THAT THE ARMY OF OCCUPATION WAS INTENDED TO DISCOURAGE ANY POSSIBLE REBELLION OF THE POPULACE.

FASCIST WRITERS, HOWEVER, HAVE EXPLAINED THAT ITALY, BY KEEPING A STRONG FORCE IN ALBANIA, MAY DISCOURAGE GREECE AND YUGOSLAVIA FROM JOINING THE SO-CALLED "ENCIRCLEMENT" OF ITALY AND GERMANY AT THE INVITATION OF GREAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE.

THAT WAS BELIEVED BY MANY FOREIGNERS TO HAVE BEEN A PRINCIPAL REASON, IF NOT THE MAIN ONE, FOR THE ITALIAN ARMY'S OCCUPATION LAST GOOD FRIDAY.

AUG 18 1939

SEIZURE OF ALBANIA GAVE ITALY ANOTHER ADVANTAGE BY ESTABLISHING COMPLETE ITALIAN CONTROL OVER THE ADRIATIC SEA, BY STRADDLING THE STRAIT OF OTRANTO AT ITS MOUTH.

SINCE THE ITALIAN ARMY DROVE OUT ZOG, HIS HUNGARIAN-AMERICAN QUEEN, GERALDINE, AND THEIR NEW-BORN CROWN PRINCE SKANDER, ALBANIA HAS BEEN MADE A PART OF THE ITALIAN EMPIRE.

FASCISM HAS BEEN ESTABLISHED AS THE ONLY POLITICAL PARTY. FASHIZ-

30.24-2625

MI. THE OFFICIAL PARTY ORGAN, IS THE ONLY ALBANIAN NEWSPAPER.

THE HIGHWAY PROGRAM, BY PUTTING 8,000 ALBANIANS TO WORK ON 380 MILES OF ROADS, IS CARRYING OUT ONE POINT OF THE ITALIAN PLAN, WHICH IS TO REDUCE UNEMPLOYMENT.

AUG 18 1939

OTHER POINTS ARE A HIGHER STANDARD OF LIVING FOR THE PEOPLE AND A REDUCTION OF THE MORE THAN 70 PER CENT ILLITERACY.

(END ADVANCE FOR AMS OF THURSDAY, AUG. 17)

GERMANY KEEPS LARGE FORCE ON POLISH BORDER

Nazi Diplomats Attempt to
Induce Hungary to Be
Friendly in War.

BUDAPEST'S ENVOY LEAVES

Foreign Minister Count Csaky
Suddenly Flies to Rome After
Salzburg Conference.

BERLIN, Aug. 18 (A. P.).—An impressive force of the German Army was looking eastward at the Polish border today while Nazi diplomats turned to consideration of Germany's relation to southeast Europe. Delicate diplomatic problems believed to be under discussion with the Hungarian Foreign Minister, Stefan Csaky, who was a fêted guest of Nazi leaders at Salzburg, were whether Germany might use the Carpatho-Ukraine, recently annexed by Hungary, for a jumping-off place for Poland or other points eastward, and the nature of the neutrality which Hungary is expected to observe in case of war. Count Csaky is the key man, from the German viewpoint, in the study of Germany's relations to Hungary and the Balkans. Officially he is

at Salzburg on vacation. But last night Csaky was guest of honor at a dinner given by German Minister of Interior Wilhelm Frick and attended by 170 persons, including Arthur Seyss-Inquart, who, as Chancellor of Austria in March last year, invited the German army to move in to make Austria a part of Germany.

Denies He Saw Hitler.

Count Csaky left Germany later after a three-day visit which stirred significant speculation and left behind some confusion as to its purpose and results. DNB, official German news agency, circulated a denial that Csaky saw either Adolf Hitler or the German Foreign Minister, Joachim von Ribbentrop. On the other hand, the Dienst aus Deutschland observed that Csaky's visit made evident that Hungary and Germany "see completely eye

to eye as regards their conception of co-operating politically."

Individual German editors, trusted for their reliability by their foreign colleagues, went even further. They said unreservedly that Hungary now was Germany's comrade in arms (Waffenbruder) and would act with Germany "come what may."

Some Say Meeting Was Held.

Correspondents of various foreign news agencies at Salzburg had readily obtained information as to the exact hours of the Hitler-Csaky and Csaky-Ribbentrop meetings. Cars of the Hungarian and his aides were seen traveling in the direction necessary to hold these meetings.

Foreign correspondents recalled that a denial originally was made of the visit of Prof. Carl Bruckhardt, League of Nations Commissioner for Danzig, to the Hitler mountain retreat. They also recalled that Minister of the Interior Wilhelm Frick, who acted as Count Csaky's host, never dabbles in foreign politics.

The conclusion therefore was

voiced that the "comradeship in arms" of which Nazi editors spoke could only have been welded by talks with persons other than Frick.

Press Attacks Poland.

The Nazi press, meanwhile, displayed prominently reports of alleged acts of terrorism against Germans in Poland. Growing in intensity daily, the German press campaign follows the pattern of similar campaigns before the Austrian absorption and the breaking up of Czecho-Slovakia.

Renouncing the formality of mobilization, the German Army stands ready at any moment—from the Baltic to Slovakia—to enforce, if necessary, Hitler's demands for return of Danzig and a physical junction of East Prussia and Germany proper.

CSAKY SUDDENLY ENDS NAZI VISIT, FLIES TO ROME

Hungarian Given Special
Plane—Stay In Reich
Ends In Confusion

Call On Hitler Now Denied,
Yet Comradeship-In-
Arms Is Claimed

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, Aug. 18—Hungary's Foreign

Minister, Count Stefan Csaky, suddenly left Germany for Rome after a three-day visit which left behind some confusion as to its purpose and results.

Csaky boarded a Government airplane at Munich for his trip to Rome. It was announced officially that a special plane was provided him.

Earlier it had been expected in Budapest that Csaky would report there before going to Rome, where he may see Mussolini.

Denies Csaky Saw Hitler

DNB, the official German news agency, circulated a denial that Csaky saw either Hitler or Foreign Minister Von Ribbentrop.

On the other hand, the Dienst aus Deutschland said Csaky's visit made it evident that Hungary and Germany "see completely eye to eye as regards their conception of cooperating politically."

Individual German editors, who are trusted by foreign colleagues for their reliability, went even further. They said unreservedly that Hungary now was Germany's comrade in arms (Waffenbruder) and would act with Germany, come what may.

DNB's Denial Doubted

Local correspondents of various foreign news agencies at Salzburg, where Csaky had been staying, had readily obtained information on the exact hours of his meetings with Hitler and Ribbentrop. Furthermore, the cars of the Hungarian and his aides were seen traveling in the direction necessary to hold these meetings.

that it originally had been denied that Prof. Carl Bruckhardt, League of Nations Commissioner for Danzig, had visited Hitler.

They also recalled that Minister of the Interior Wilhelm Frick, who acted as Csaky's host, never dabbles in foreign politics.

The conclusion therefore was voiced

that the "comradeship in arms" of which Nazi editors spoke could only have been welded by talks with persons other than Frick.

Problems Believed Up

Problems believed to have been discussed with Csaky were:

Whether Germany might use the Carpatho-Ukraine, recently annexed by Hungary, for a jumping off place for Poland or other points eastward.

The nature of the "neutrality" which Hungary is expected to observe in case of war.

Csaky The Key Man

From the German viewpoint, Csaky is the key man in the study of Germany's relations to Hungary and the Balkans. Last night he was guest of honor at a dinner given by Frick and

attended by 170 persons. Earlier, semi-official sources hinted that an agreement was being reached for Hungary's cooperation in case of war.

The Nazi press, meanwhile, displayed prominently reports of alleged acts of terrorism against Germans in Poland. Growing in intensity daily, this press campaign follows the pattern of those waged before Austria was annexed and Czecho-Slovakia broken up.

Hints Magyar About-Face

Dienst aus Deutschland's statement that Hungary and Germany see "eye to eye" was taken to mean that in case of war with Poland Germany could count on extremely "benevolent neutrality" from Hungary.

Such an attitude on Hungary's part would be a complete about-face. Her relations with Poland have been cordial. When Hungary annexed Carpatho-Ukraine last spring there were joyful celebrations over the achievement of a long-desired "common border" with Poland.

Whether Csaky would be able to

swing the whole policy of the Hungarian Government of Premier Paul Teleky was uncertain. But the German wish to have a strong ally near the Balkans seemed nearer realization as a result of Csaky's visit.

One German idea often mentioned in informed quarters was that Hungary should be the "policeman of the Balkans." Friendly to both Italy and Germany and situated near the Balkans, Hungary's duty would be to impose Axis policies in the southeast.

The Rumanian Factor

It was recognized that Hungary would have to make fundamental changes in traditional policy to fall completely into line with the Axis. But she probably would appreciate German support in her old feud with Rumania, from which she demands territory.

Many Hungarians would object to the presence of German troops in the Carpatho-Ukraine if they were headed only for Poland. But the prospect of combined German-Hungarian pressure on Rumania from Carpatho-Ukraine gave a more attractive aspect to the "benevolent neutrality" which Germany wants in respect to Poland.

Soviet Air Carnival Shown To Franco-British Staffs

Russian Youth Pilots Planes, While Hundreds Jump in Parachutes

MOSCOW, Aug. 18 (AP).—Russia's air strength was demonstrated spectacularly at Tushino airport today before a huge throng which included members of the French and British military missions who are in Moscow for staff talks. It was the annual fair show to arouse enthusiasm for aviation among the general public.

Young men and women pilots, members of the civilian defense organization which is training thousands of Soviet youths to fly in their spare time, led off the three-hour program with an air parade in formation.

Mass parachute jumping brought to a climax demonstrations of the latest war planes and civil transport liners.

Hundreds of parachutists, carried aloft in transport planes, jumped in unison, filling the sky with a small army of descending soldiers.

Balloons carried into the sky enormous portraits of Stalin and other leaders. Each ascension was the signal for cheering.

Girl Part-Time Flyers Give Moscow Air Show For Visiting Officers

MOSCOW, Aug. 18 (AP).—Three girls from a Russian factory put on a special stunting act at the annual air show today for the British and French military missions and foreign diplomats.

The girls are "spare-time pilots" and did their act with three planes in formation. Their breath-taking loops and

rolls awed the thousands who watched the show at Tushino Airport.

Jumping in teams of twenty by parachutists, formation flights by fast four-engine bombers and antics by combat planes were part of the program. The bombers destroyed a "munitions factory." A new passenger plane equipped to carry sixty-four passengers and a crew of eight was displayed.

CZECHS HAIL TWEEDSMUIR

Governor General, in British Columbia, Greets Refugees

TUPPER CREEK, B. C., Aug. 18 (Canadian Press)—Canada's Governor-General received homage here yesterday from smiling and applauding refugees from Czechoslovakia. He heard their report that "we as a free people have found a new home here in a free country."

The Governor-General welcomed them to the Dominion in the name of the King. The mutual greeting formed a highlight of Lord Tweedsmuir's tour through Northern Alberta and the Peace River area of British Columbia. The vice-regal party is due back in Edmonton Saturday.

The Governor's reception by the refugees took place on the Gundy Ranch near this town, 472 miles northwest of Edmonton. Five hundred from the Sudetenland have settled here and are rebuilding their lives as farmers since Germany absorbed their homeland last year.

Lord Tweedsmuir showed lively interest in all details of their escape from Europe to the New World. The colonists presented him with an album of photographs and an address of welcome.

BOMB SHELTER STANDS TEST

Still Standing After Walls of Building Are Dynamited

Paris, Aug. 18 (AP)—The French army installed bomb shelters today in the southern Paris tenement sector, "Joan of Arc's City," set fire to some condemned buildings near the shelters and brought the walls down with dynamite.

The shelters stood the test, experts announced.

Flies to Rome.

MUNICH, Aug. 18 (A. P.).—The Hungarian Foreign Minister, Count Stefan Csaky, whose three-day visit prompted German editors to proclaim the welding of closer ties with his nation, suddenly boarded a Government airplane for Rome here shortly after noon.

It was announced officially that a special plane was used for Count Csaky after he drove here by auto from Salzburg.

THOUSANDS WATCHED THE SHOW AT TUSHINO AIRPORT UNDER A BRIGHT SUN. JUMPING IN TEAMS OF 20 BY PARACHUTISTS, FORMATION FLIGHTS BY FAST FOUR-ENGINE BOMBERS AND ANTICS BY COMBAT PLANES WERE PART OF THE PROGRAM.

THE BOMBERS DESTROYED A "MUNITIONS FACTORY" WHILE ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS VAINLY BARRED DEFIENCE.

A NEW PASSENGER PLANE, THE L-760, EQUIPPED TO CARRY 64 PASSENGERS AND CREW OF EIGHT WAS DISPLAYED.

THE AMERICAN AMBASSADOR, LAURANCE STEINWART, THE SOVIET AMBASSADOR TO WASHINGTON, CONSTANTINE OUMANSKY, AND THE FRENCH, ITALIAN, GERMAN AND CZECHO-SLOVAK ENVOYS WERE PRESENT - THE APPEARANCE OF THE LATTER INDICATING THE SOVIET STILL DOES NOT RECOGNIZE GERMAN ABSORPTION OF THE COUNTRY.

PTATPDS 18/8/39

FOLLOW BERLIN

BUDAPEST, AUG 18-(AP)-INFORMED QUARTERS SAID TODAY COUNT CSAKY, HUNGARIAN FOREIGN MINISTER, WAS RETURNING TO BUDAPEST FROM SALZBURG BY AUTOMOBILE.

AFTER REPORTING TO PRIME MINISTER COUNT PAUL TELEKI, COUNT CSAKY IS EXPECTED TO GO TO ROME TO MEET PREMIER MUSSOLINI AND FOREIGN MINISTER COUNT GALEAZZO CIANO. THE VISIT PROBABLY WILL TAKE PLACE EARLY NEXT WEEK.

NEBAGAEED

Press Plays Up Refugees

BERLIN, Aug. 18 (AP).—The Nazi press was filled today with stories of German refugees from Poland. Human interest pictures showing men, women and children from Upper Silesia, Pomorze [the Polish Corridor], and even other parts of Poland under the care of the Nazi

welfare organization reminded students of German affairs that similar pictures of refugees from Sudetenland marked the last stages of the German-Czech crisis last Summer.

These pictures were accompanied by accounts by the refugees themselves of alleged maltreatment by

Polish officials and Polish troops. It was said that 76,000 refugees already had filtered across the border and were put up in temporary barracks if unfit for work or given immediate employment if fit.

'NIGHT LEAD GERMAN (BUDGET) BY LOUIS P. LOCINER

BERLIN, AUG. 18-(AP)-THE FEELING GREW TONIGHT IN BERLIN POLITICAL CIRCLES, ESPECIALLY AMONG DIPLOMATS, THAT THE DANZIG PROBLEM BETWEEN GERMANY AND POLAND WAS NEARING A DECISIVE TURN. TWO DEVELOPMENTS ACCOUNTED FOR THIS: HUNGARIAN FOREIGN MINISTER COUNT CSAKY'S ROME-BERLIN AXIS VISITS AND RENEWAL OF A VIOLENT ANTI-POLISH CAMPAIGN IN THE NAZI PRESS.

DIPLOMATS ANXIOUSLY AWAITED CLARIFICATION OF OPEN ASSERTIONS IN SOME GERMAN QUARTERS BEFORE COUNT CSAKY LEFT MUNICH BY AIR TODAY FOR ROME THAT HUNGARY HAD BEEN WON AS "GERMANY'S COMRADE IN ARMS." (A HUNGARIAN FOREIGN OFFICE SPOKESMAN IN BUDAPEST DECLARED SUCH STATEMENTS WERE "ENTIRELY UNTRUE.") DIPLOMATS WONDERED WHETHER AN ANNOUNCEMENT OF HUNGARY'S SOLIDARITY

WITH THE AXIS WOULD RESULT FROM CSAKY'S CONVERSATIONS IN GERMANY AND ITALY.

AND, THEY ASKED, WOULD THE ADMITTEDLY TENSE SITUATION BETWEEN GERMANY AND POLAND OVER THE FUTURE OF THE FREE CITY OF DANZIG REACH THE BREAKING POINT SOON THEREAFTER?

OFFICIAL GERMAN DENIALS THAT CSAKY HAD SEEN THE TOP MEN OF ADOLF HITLER'S REGIME WERE FOLLOWED BY AN OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT FROM MUNICH THAT HE HAD TAKEN A GERMAN GOVERNMENT AIRPLANE TO ROME.

MEANWHILE, THE NAZI PRESS WAS FILLED WITH STORIES OF GERMAN REFUGEES FROM POLAND.

HUMAN INTEREST PICTURES SHOWING MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN FROM UPPER SILESIA, POMORZE, (THE POLISH CORRIDOR) AND EVEN OTHER PARTS OF POLAND UNDER THE CARE OF THE NAZI WELFARE ORGANIZATION REMINDED STUDENTS OF GERMAN AFFAIRS THAT SIMILAR PICTURES OF REFUGEES FROM SUDETENLAND MARKED THE LAST STAGES OF THE GERMAN-CZECH CRISIS LAST SUMMER.

THESE PICTURES WERE ACCOMPANIED BY ACCOUNTS BY THE REFUGEES THEMSELVES OF ALLEGED MALTREATMENT BY POLISH OFFICIALS AND POLISH TROOPS.

IT WAS SAID 76,000 REFUGEES ALREADY HAD FILTERED ACROSS THE BORDER AND WERE PUT UP IN TEMPORARY BARRACKS IF UNFIT FOR WORK OR GIVEN IMMEDIATE EMPLOYMENT IF FIT.

NEWSPAPERS ALSO EMPHASIZED ACCOUNTS OF ALLEGED POLISH ACTS OF TERRORISM IN THE UKRAINIAN SECTION OF POLAND.

RQ411PED

GERMANY TAKES OVER SLOVAKIA, BREAKING PACT SIGNED IN MARCH; HUNGARIAN CHIEF TALKS TO DUCE

Nazi Military Governor Expected To Assume Control In Bratislava

Reich Now Has 200-Mile Frontier On Poland's Southern Border

[By the Associated Press]

Bratislava, Slovakia, Aug. 18—The Bratislava radio station announced tonight that "owing to the existing situation" Germany has taken military possession of Slovakia.

The announcement, for reasons unexplained, was made in English—a language which most of Slovakia's 2,600,000 inhabitants do not understand.

It was learned from reliable sources that a military agreement which was ratified today between Slovakia and Germany places the little Slovak army of 30,000 and reservists numbering 300,000 under German command.

Rumors Appear Verified

Alarming rumors which had circulated through the capital all day,

seemed verified tonight.

These were:

A German military governor will assume control in Bratislava, the capital.

Expanded operations by German troops in Slovak territory, near the Polish border.

Gen. Ferdinand Csathos, Slovakia's Minister of War, has threatened to resign as a protest against domination of Slovak armed forces.

The Slovak National Council has virtually surrendered its authority over internal affairs to German leaders, who only last March guaranteed Slovakia's independence for twenty-five years.

Along Polish Border

Slovakia's frontier extends for 200 miles along the southern border of Poland, giving German troops a chance at a wide-swinging flank attack on Polish industrial centers in south-central Poland should war come. The area of Slovakia is about 14,000 square miles since it became an independent republic on the eve of Czecho-Slovakia's breakup.

The Propaganda Department said the pact was secretly negotiated several months ago and that it clearly defined the German military zone by which Germany could "defend" Slovakia.

Between Cadca and Zilina, about fifteen miles, civilian motor traffic was repeatedly interrupted by the movement of soldiers. Cadca is on the Polish

border in the Jablunka pass south of Teschen.

30,000 Nazi Troops There

Slovaks estimated that between 30,000 and 50,000 German troops were concentrated in a relatively small area about Zilina and that additional forces had been sent eastward along the frontier.

Slovakia, a part of the former Czecho-Slovak republic, voted its independence March 14, 1939, the day before Hitler declared a protectorate over Czech Bohemia and Moravia.

The German Führer, by a treaty of March 18, undertook to protect Slovakia, guaranteeing the boundaries for a period of twenty-five years. The treaty permitted the German armed forces at any time to construct and man military works in western Slovakia.

Part Given To Hungary

A part of the Slovakia's original territory was sheared off on the eastern frontier April 4 when Hungary and Slovakia signed an accord which followed occupation of many villages on the frontier by Hungarian troops who met resistance.

Tonight public buildings in many villages were used as temporary barracks by the German military command. German technicians were observed stringing telephone lines to the German garrison at Zilina.

Some Slovaks have carried on recent agitation for return of territory near Teschen lost to Poland in the settlements last fall that followed Munich.

Add Bratislava - Aug 18

THE AREA OF SLOVAKIA IS 14,462 SQUARE MILES. A PART OF THE ORIGINAL TERRITORY WAS SHEARED OFF ON THE EASTERN FRONTIER APRIL 4 WHEN HUNGARY AND SLOVAKIA SIGNED AN ACCORD WHICH FOLLOWED EXTENSIVE BORDER ADVANCES BY HUNGARIAN TROOPS ADVANCING AND OCCUPATION OF MANY VILLAGES ON THE FRONTIER BY HUNGARIAN TROOPS WHO MET RESISTANCE.

BRATISLAVA, THE SLOVAK CAPITAL, WAS FLOODED WITH RUMORS CONCERNING THE MILITARY PACT WITH THE LARGER "PROTECTORATE" NATIONS.

BRATISLAVA, SLOVAKIA, AUG 18-(AP)-GERMANY AND SLOVAKIA NOW HAVE RATIFIED THEIR MILITARY PACT, SECRETLY NEGOTIATED SEVERAL MONTHS AGO, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

THE PACT IS SEPARATE FROM THE TREATY WHEREBY GERMANY ESTABLISHED A PROTECTORATE OVER SLOVAKIA, A PART OF THE FORMER CZECHO-SLOVAK REPUBLIC.

SLOVAKIA HAS BEEN AGITATING FOR RETURN OF SLOVAK LAND WHICH POLAND GOT LAST FALL AFTER THE MUNICH SETTLEMENT.

UNDER THE PACT, SLOVAKIA COULD CALL ON GERMANY TO HELP HER GET IT AND GERMANY THEN WOULD BE FULFILLING HER PLEDGED WORD TO "PROTECT" THIS LITTLE NATION, A SPOKESMAN SAID.

DB1237PED

Csaky to See Ciano.
ROME, Aug. 18 (A. P.).—Count Csaky, the Hungarian Foreign Minister, arrived in Rome today to confer with Italian Foreign Minister Count Galeazzo Ciano.

Follows Earlier Course, Says Germany Of Action

Berlin, Saturday, Aug. 19 (AP)—Quarters close to the Foreign Office said early today that developments in Slovakia were "following the course mapped out when the country ar-

ranged for and received German protection." 30.29
Officials declined to say precisely what the "course" was to be. Expanding German influence in Slovak military and political affairs apparently were regarded here as a normal development of Slovak-German relations.

Military cooperation between States has been most intimate the most reliable information to obtained in the Wilhelmstrasse early today was that there had been no change in German recognition of Slovak sovereignty.

THERE WAS NEITHER OFFICIAL NOR EVEN INFORMAL CONFIRMATION OF SLOVAK RADIO REPORTS THAT GERMANY HAD TAKEN "MILITARY POSSESSION OF SLOVAKIA."

A GERMAN MILITARY MISSION WHICH IS STATIONED IN BRATISLAVA GIVES TECHNICAL ADVICE TO SLOVAKIA.

A124

FOLO BRATISLAVA

LONDON, AUG. 19-(SATURDAY)-(AP)-GERMANY'S "MILITARY POSSESSION OF SLOVAKIA," AS REPORTED FROM BRATISLAVA, WAS VIEWED IN DIPLOMATIC CIRCLES HERE AS A STRATEGIC MOVE WHICH WAS ONLY TO BE EXPECTED.

SUCH A STEP WAS REGARDED AS LIKELY TO ENABLE GERMANY TO EXERT GREATER PRESSURE ON BUDAPEST BY HAVING SOLDIERS ON HUNGARY'S NORTHERN FRONT, AT A TIME WHEN MYSTERIOUS TALKS ARE GOING ON BETWEEN THE HUNGARIAN FOREIGN MINISTER AND GERMAN AND ITALIAN OFFICIALS.

THE LABORITE DAILY HERALD ASSERTED "HITLER HAS MADE A COUP. NOT FOR THE MOMENT IN DANZIG BUT IN SLOVAKIA."

ROME FIRST ADD CSAKY (PRECEDE MUNICH) X X X CIANO.

COUNT CSAKY ARRIVED BY PLANE FROM MUNICH, WHERE HE HAD GONE AFTER TALKS WITH GERMAN OFFICIALS.

HE WAS EXPECTED TO SEE COUNT CIANO BEFORE THE ITALIAN FOREIGN MINISTER LEAVES ON A TOUR OF INSPECTION TO ALBANIA TOMORROW.

AN AUTHORITATIVE SOURCE SAID THE HUNGARIAN VISIT TO ROME WAS "IN CONNECTION WITH THE INTERNATIONAL SITUATION."

COUNT CSAKY WAS EXPECTED TO REMAIN HERE ONLY A DAY OR TWO.

Conclusive Action Is Expected After Csaky's Parley With Mussolini

Fascist Newspapers Extol Budapest Loyalty To Rome-Berlin Axis

(By the Associated Press)

Rome, Aug. 18—Premier Mussolini and his Foreign Minister, Count Galeazzo Ciano, conferred tonight with Foreign Minister Count Csaky, of Hungary.

Their talk followed long conversations between Ciano and Csaky and presumably dealt with the part that Hungary, friend of the Rome-Berlin Axis, will play if war breaks.

That Ciano and Csaky went to Mussolini was accepted in Italian circles as meaning their conversations had led to something conclusive.

Arrives From Munich

The Hungarian arrived suddenly this afternoon by plane from Munich after conversations with the German Foreign Minister, Joachim von Ribbentrop.

As tension over Danzig mounted, Italian newspapers extolled Hungarian loyalty to the Axis.

Hungarian friendship admittedly would be of great importance if war comes.

So unexpected was Csaky's visit that Ciano had to cancel appointments with other diplomats.

U. S. Envoy Put Off

William Phillips, the American Ambassador, and the French and Japanese Ambassadors were among those who had expected to see him tonight.

Ciano, who plans to leave for an Albanian tour tomorrow, and other Fascist dignitaries greeted Count Csaky at the airport. They held a long conference at the Foreign Office.

While the Csaky visit was described officially as "a private trip," qualified informants admitted privately that it was "in connection with the international situation."

A Foreign Office spokesman in Budapest earlier had announced Count Csaky had planned for some time to go to Italy for conferences, but declared untrue statements by German newspaper editors that Germany and

Hungary had become "comrades in arms" through a new understanding.

Pessimism Deeper

During the day, a noticeable deepening of pessimism was discernible in both diplomatic circles and among the general public. Newspapers announced in large headlines that the "democracies" had received their "last warning."

Premier Mussolini devoted considerable time to studying Italy's military preparedness. Crown Prince Umberto brought him a report of a test mobilization which he had witnessed in western Libya. Mussolini also conferred with General Bergia, Director of Anti-Aircraft Defense.

Foreign observers said they generally interpreted his coming here immediately after his German visit as a clear indication Hungary was decided to line up with the Axis powers in case of war.

The Fascist press reflected this view by quoting Hungarian newspapers to the effect that "Hungary intends to play an ever more important role in Axis policy."

Differences in Hungary Shown

BUDAPEST, Aug. 18 (AP).—The Hungarian Government continued tonight to shroud Foreign Minister Count Csaky's movements in the strictest secrecy. Count Csaky's visit to Rome was described as a "personal pleasure trip," as was his stay in Germany.

But some diplomats were sure of one thing—that Count Csaky in his talks in Germany and Italy had reiterated Hungary's friendship for Poland. It can be taken for granted, these diplomats said, that Count Csaky expounded this country's will to remain apart from any action unfriendly to the Warsaw Government, despite Hungary's membership in the anti-Comintern pact fostered by Berlin, Tokyo and Rome.

Declarations by Berlin editors that "Hungary is now Germany's comrade-in-arms and will act with Germany, come what may," were called "entirely untrue" by a Foreign Office spokesman. He said there might be a "different story tomorrow."

70.24 - 2629
THERE WAS NO ANNOUNCEMENT IMMEDIATELY
CSAKY'S VISIT, IT WAS ASSUMED THAT THE HUNGARIAN WOULD SEE MUSSOLINI BEFORE GOING TO BUDAPEST TOMORROW NIGHT OR SUNDAY.

BUDAPEST, AUG. 18-(AP)—A FOREIGN OFFICE SPOKESMAN CHARACTERIZED AS "ENTIRELY UNTRUE" TODAY STATEMENTS BY GERMAN NEWSPAPER EDITORS IN BERLIN THAT GERMANY AND HUNGARY HAD BECOME "COMRADES IN ARMS."

"THERE PROBABLY WILL BE A DIFFERENT STORY TOMORROW," THE SPOKESMAN SAID.

THE FOREIGN OFFICE ANNOUNCED LATE TODAY THAT FOREIGN MINISTER STEFAN CSAKY HAD FLOWN FROM MUNICH, GERMANY, TO ROME. IT WAS SAID THAT COUNT CSAKY HAD INTENDED FOR SOME TIME TO CONFER WITH PREMIER MUSSOLINI OF ITALY ON ITALO-HUNGARIAN RELATIONS.

BREAK PLEASE

PREVIOUSLY THE FOREIGN OFFICE HAD SAID THAT COUNT CSAKY WAS MOTORING BACK TO BUDAPEST AFTER A PURELY PRIVATE VISIT WITH GERMAN OFFICIALS AT SALZBURG.

(NO PICKUP)

END 1939

CSAKY THUMBAIL

BUDAPEST, AUG. 18-(AP)—HUNGARY'S FOREIGN MINISTER, COUNT STEFAN CSAKY, HAS SPENT MORE TIME "ON THE ROAD" THAN A TRAVELLING SALESMAN SINCE HE TOOK OFFICE LAST DECEMBER. ROME AND BERLIN ARE HIS CHIEF POINTS OF CALL -

AND THE DEBONAIR BACHELOR HOLLEMAN, ASSOCIATES SAY, ENJOYS THE CONFIDENCE OF BOTH BENITO MUSSOLINI AND ADOLF HITLER. HIS DELICATE MISSION, AS SEEN BY MANY OF HIS COUNTRYMEN, IS TO ASSURE HUNGARY OF AXIS SUPPORT FOR HER CLAIMS TO WAR-LOST TERRITORY, BUT TO AVOID DEFINITE COMMITMENTS TO ANY OTHER SORT OF VENTURE - FOR EXAMPLE, AGAINST FRIENDLY

POLAND.

THE 45-YEAR-OLD DIPLOMAT HAS SERVED NEARLY HALF HIS LIFE IN THE FOREIGN OFFICE. HE STARTED AS AN OBSCURE LEGATION ATTACHE IN 1919, AFTER GRADUATION FROM THE ROYAL CONSULAR ACADEMY AT VIENNA.

SINCE HE ENGINEERED HUNGARY'S INCLUSION IN THE ANTI-COMINTERN PACT LAST FEBRUARY, HE HAS FREQUENTLY PRAISED AND DEFENDED HUNGARY'S CLOSE BONDS WITH GERMANY AGAINST ANTI-NAZI COMMENT AT HOME.

"HIS BEST FOREIGN FRIEND, PERHAPS, IS MUSSOLINI. IL DUCE ONCE TOOK HIM ON A FLYING TRIP TO LIBYA.

SMALL-STATURED, HE WEARS A BRISTLING BLACK MOUSTACHE FULL ACROSS HIS UPPER LIP.

E1097753-18/8/39

NAZIS ALLEGE 76,000 DRIVEN OUT BY POLES

Upper Silesian Press Attacks

"Unnatural Border," De- rides Parley Idea

[By the Associated Press]

Gleiwitz, Germany, Aug. 18—Upper Silesian newspapers under large headlines today reported alleged "terrorism" by Poles across the nearby border at Katowice, Krolewska Huta and neighboring villages.

The entire press carried a story released by the official German news agency saying that more than 76,000 Germans of Polish citizenship had been forced by "brutal treatment" to flee.

Refuge Quarters Erected

"For most of these fugitives," the Gleiwitz Oberschlesische Volkstimme said, "work in the Reich can be found

immediately."

Local sources said that refugee quarters being erected on the German side of the border would hold the people only until work had been assigned them deeper in Germany.

"Unnatural Border"

This district, an iron center, is only about one-fifth the size it was before the border was fixed by the Versailles commission. Pre-war German plants now are in Polish territory, financed in part by American capital.

"This unnatural border of the Versailles Treaty," the Volkstimme said, "ripped the entire Upper Silesian industrial region in half."

"Conference An Illusion"

The Wanderer of Gleiwitz, official Nazi party paper, echoed the Berlin press in regard to the settlement of the entire Danzig-Corridor-Silesia question.

"Conference?" queried leading editorial. "Can one deal with the question of national honor over the green tables as if one were settling the price of a wagonload of cotton? A conference? Have no illusions, gentlemen."

Add - Gleiwitz - Aug. 18

EXCEPT FOR THE PRESENCE OF LARGE NUMBERS OF TROOPS, LIFE IS GOING ON AS USUAL IN THIS REGION.

ONE SPORTS REPORTER WROTE OF "FOOTBALL GAMES BEHIND BARBED WIRE ENTANGLEMENTS."

SOME SCHOOLS HAVE BEEN TURNED OVER TO COMMANDING OFFICERS.

WFS40AED

C39 (AGENCIES OUT)

NIGHT LEAD BORDER

GLEIWITZ, GERMANY, AUG 18-(AP)—A STORY BY TRAVELERS THAT POLISH FRONTIER OFFICIALS REFUSED TO PERMIT GERMAN SPEAKING LABORERS TO RETURN TO THEIR HOMES ON THE POLISH SIDE WAS BROUGHT TO THIS CITY TODAY.

ONE TRAVELER GOING TO POLAND SAID HE TALKED WITH SEVERAL OF THE WORKMEN, EMPLOYED ON THE GERMAN SIDE AT BEUTHEN, SEVEN MILES FROM HERE.

ONE ASKED THAT COINS BE HANDED "TO THE WOMAN WEARING THE GRAY SHAWL" STANDING JUST ACROSS THE LINE IN POLAND. ANOTHER WANTED TO SEND A SUM TO "THE WOMAN WITH THE BLACK HANDKERCHIEF, MY WIFE," THE TRAVELER SAID.

UPPER SILESIAN NEWSPAPERS FOLLOWED THE GERMAN PRESS GENERALLY IN DESCRIBING ALLEGED ACTS OF POLISH TERRORISM AGAINST GERMANS ACROSS THE BORDER.

REFUGEE QUARTERS WERE RISING ON THIS SIDE OF THE BORDER AND LOCAL AUTHORITIES SAID THEY WOULD BE USED AS TEMPORARY ABODES FOR THOSE CROSSING TO GERMANY.

ECHOING BERLIN NEWSPAPERS THAT A SETTLEMENT OF THE ENTIRE DANZIG AND POMORZE (POLISH CORRIDOR) QUESTIONS MUST BE MADE WITH POLAND, THE WANDERER OF GLEIWITZ, OFFICIAL NAZI NEWSPAPER, POOH-POOHED THE IDEA

30-24-2631

SUCH SETTLEMENTS MIGHT BE REACHED AT A CONFERENCE.

"CAN ONE DEAL WITH THE QUESTION OF NATIONAL HONOR OVER THE GREEN TABLES AS IF ONE WERE SETTLING THE PRICE OF A WAGONLOAD OF COTTON?" THE PAPER QUERIED.

AUG 19 1939

"THIS UNNATURAL BORDER OF THE VERSAILLES TREATY RIPPED THE ENTIRE UPPER SILESIAN INDUSTRIAL REGION IN HALF," SAID THE GLEIWITZ OBSERSCHLESISCHE VOLKSTIMME.

GERMANY'S SILESIAN DISTRICT, A CENTER OF THE IRON INDUSTRY, IS ABOUT A FIFTH ITS SIZE BEFORE THE POLISH REVOLT OF 1921 WHICH RESULTED IN A SPLIT OF THE TERRITORY.

U627PED

Conference At Danzig Is Resumed

Polish Commissioner General
And Senate President Again
Seek Agreement

Danzig, Aug. 18 (AP)—The Polish Commissioner General, Marian Chodacki, met Danzig's Senate president, Arthur Greiser, again today to try to smooth some of the difficulties in the dangerous Danzig situation.

Although neither would comment, the continuation of the talks was taken to indicate that some common ground may have been found for discussion. They conferred for thirty minutes.

Prof. Carl J. Buckhardt, League of Nations high commissioner for Danzig, brought the two officials together after talking with Adolf Hitler in Berchtesgaden last week.

**DANZIG NAZI SAYS
'WE WANT TO FIGHT'**

Commander of Guardsmen, on
Parade, Answers Forster at

Flag Presentation

30.24
AUG 19 1939

DANZIG, Aug. 18 (AP)—Nazi District Leader Albert Forster, reviewing the first parade of the newly militarized home defense force, declared tonight that "Poland has become the only possible attacker" of Danzig. For this reason, he declared, Danzig's new armaments had become necessary.

About 1,500 black-uniformed guardsmen participated in the flag presentation.

"Eight weeks ago there were no weapons in Danzig," he declared before a crowd of 25,000. "In recent months the political situation has so developed that Danzig is constantly threatened by the country which should protect it [Poland] and must reckon with the fact that it may be attacked by Poland."

Herr Forster presented a new regimental flag, of red and black bearing the swastika and Danzig coat of arms, and Commander Joachim Goetze replied:

"We do not want to parade. We want to fight. We want to fight for that which is sacred to us—for German blood and the homeland."

Herr Forster called the armaments "the most modern of their kind in the world," apparently referring to a number of anti-aircraft and anti-tank guns. Under her League of Nations status Danzig is supposed to be demilitarized territory.

Included in the parade were eighteen small field guns drawn by men and fifteen slightly larger guns drawn by trucks. There were more than 100 trucks used for transporting men, about twenty-five patrol motor cycles, thirty field guns and

two rolling soup kitchens.

Earlier today the Polish Commissioner General, Marian Chodacki, met with the Danzig Senate President, Arthur Greiser, in a further effort to smooth some of the difficulties of the Danzig situation. Neither would comment on the talks, technically started to adjust customs administration.

POLES TO PARCEL BORDER ESTATES

Ministries Will Break Up
Properties in Corridor
for Defense

30.24
AUG 19 1939

WARSAW Aug. 18 (AP)—Through a new Presidential decree, announced officially today, the Polish Ministers of War and Interior were given authority to divide and parcel large landed estates along the Polish-German frontier "for reasons of security of state or defense of frontiers."

This new authority, which permits of no exceptions or exemptions, applies to a belt of frontier land from three to twenty miles wide along the border. Within this belt in Silesia and the Polish Corridor provinces of Posmania and Pomorze are located a large num-

ber of German-owned estates.

A Polish Custom

This idea of division of land is not new in Poland. It began in the summer of 1920 with a Government promise to the land-hungry Poles that victory over the Bolsheviks would see the large estates broken up. This was translated into law in 1920.

Since then a large amount of land has been parceled, with compensation, but with various exemptions if the existence of large estates could be individually justified.

There still remain in Silesia, Posmania and Pomorze a large number of landed estates, thinly populated, which are regarded a drawback to frontier defense. In Silesia, German estates have not been parceled through an agreement with Germany. This agreement now has lapsed. The German-Polish nonaggression pact had a restraining influence against any action against similar estates in Pomorze and Posmania.

A Year's Grace

The new decree, which basically is regarded as a continuance of Polish social economic policy, does not provide for abrupt action. It provides that parcelling, if demanded, must be accomplished in a year, either through sale to peasants or to the Department of Agriculture. If this is not done the government has the right to take over the land, giving "compensation" in all cases.

POLES GET FRENCH CREDITS

\$11,180,000 Granted For Purchase
Of War Materials

Warsaw, Aug. 18 (AP)—France granted Poland commercial credits of about \$11,180,000 for the purchase of French-manufactured war materials, the Polish Telegraph Agency announced tonight.

30.24

"Friendly cooperation" made it possible to contract the loan "after extremely rapid negotiations," the agency communique said.

PARIS AND POLAND

SIGN CREDIT PACT

30.24

Agreement Provides for Payment
to French for Arms

PARIS, Aug. 18 (AP)—A French-Polish agreement granting Poland what was officially described as "important" credits to pay off Polish arms purchases in France was signed at the Foreign Office today. Foreign Minister Georges Bonnet signed for France and Polish Ambassador Jules Lukasiewicz for Poland.

No estimate was given for the amount of the credits immediately after the announcement.

30.24

VARSAW, AUG. 18 (AP)—OFFICIAL CIRCLES SAID TONIGHT THAT THE POLISH GOVERNMENT "MAY YET BE COMPELLED" TO RELEASE "FULL DETAILS OF MISTREATMENT OF POLES IN GERMANY."

"FOR THE TIME BEING," IT WAS STATED, "POLAND DOES NOT DESIRE TO SHARPEN POLISH-GERMAN RELATIONS FURTHER, BUT OUR EVIDENCE IN THIS RESPECT IS COMPLETE, SHOULD EVENTS FORCE US TO RELEASE IT."

THE DECLARATION WAS INSPIRED BY THE GERMAN PRESS CAMPAIGN ALLEGING VIOLENT MISTREATMENT OF THE GERMAN MINORITY IN POLAND.

OFFICIAL CIRCLES FURTHER STATED THAT TWO-THIRDS OF THE MORE THAN 200 PERSONS ARRESTED WEDNESDAY IN THE DRIVE AGAINST ALLEGED ANTI-POLISH ACTIVITY AND ESPIONAGE BY THE GERMAN MINORITY HAVE BEEN RELEASED.

THE INVESTIGATION, IT WAS STATED, IS CONTINUING.

RELEASED. THE INVESTIGATION, IT WAS STATED, IS CONTINUING.

THE POLISH PRESS DID REPORT TODAY THAT A LARGE NUMBER OF POLES IN

GERMAN SILESIA HAVE BEEN FORCIBLY MOVED INLAND, AWAY FROM THE FRONTIER AND THAT CHILDREN OF THESE POLES ARE BEING SEPARATED FROM THEIR PARENTS AND BEING SENT TO "SPECIAL CAMPS."

RQAU442PED

MADRID, AUG. 18-(AP)--THE SPANISH PRESS GAVE PROMINENCE TO GERMAN AND ITALIAN VIEWS ON THE DANZIG SITUATION TODAY BUT EMPHASIZED EDITORIALY THAT SPAIN WANTS ONLY PEACE. 30.29

ONE MADRID NEWSPAPER COMMENTED: "WE SPANIARDS, THANKS TO (GENERAL-
ISSIMO FRANCISCO) FRANCO, MAY AWAIT FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS WITH
TRANQUILLITY."

WD1038PED

BY DEWITT MACKENZIE

ASSOCIATED PRESS FOREIGN AFFAIRS WRITER 30.29

NEW YORK, AUG. 18--EUROPE'S "WAR OF NERVES" HAS PLACED THE PEOPLE OF THE COUNTRIES IMMEDIATELY INVOLVED IN THE CONFLICT UNDER A TERRIBLE EMOTIONAL STRAIN.

THE CONSTANT PROCESSION OF CRISES, SUCH AS HAS NOW DOILED UP OVER DANZIG, HAS KEPT THE MAN-IN-THE-STREET AND HIS FAMILY IN MORE THAN ONE OF THE MAJOR COUNTRIES DIVING FOR SHELTER IN HOLES IN THE GROUND, LIKE SO MANY FRIGHTENED PRAIRIE-DOGS. 1939

THE SITUATION IN ENGLAND SERVES AS WELL AS ANY OTHER TO ILLUSTRATE THE POINT. FOR THE PEOPLE OF THAT DOLL-GARDEN COUNTRY LONG HAVE BEEN LIVING UNDER PRETTY CLOSE TO WAR CONDITIONS--BARRING THE ACTUAL CRASH OF BURSTING STEEL AND THE ACRID ODOR OF BURNING GUN-POWDER.

I HAVE BEFORE ME A SERIES OF LEAFLETS ISSUED BY THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT FOR THE GUIDANCE OF THE PUBLIC IN EVENT OF WAR. ONE

OF THESE HAS TO DO WITH "THE PROTECTION OF YOUR HOME AGAINST AIR-RAIDS" AND GRIMLY AND BLUNTLY DEALS WITH ALL MANNER OF CONTINGENCIES, INCLUDING "HOW TO AVOID INJURY FROM MUSTARD GAS," "TREATMENT OF SHOCK," "TREATMENT OF WOUNDS," "WOUNDS IN THE HEAD AND BODY," "WOUNDED LIMBS," "BROKEN BONES," "BURNS AND SCALDS," AND "TREATMENT FOR GAS."

AUG 19 1939

ANOTHER LEAFLET TELLS OF "YOUR GAS MASK--HOW TO KEEP IT AND HOW TO USE IT." IT REMINDS PEOPLE:- "TAKE CARE OF YOUR GAS MASK AND YOUR GAS MASK WILL TAKE CARE OF YOU. IT IS POSSIBLE THAT IN WAR YOUR LIFE MIGHT DEPEND ON YOUR GAS MASK."

THIS PAMPHLET ALSO TREATS WITH "MASKING YOUR WINDOWS," SINCE "IN WAR, ONE OF OUR GREAT PROTECTIONS AGAINST THE DANGERS OF AIR ATTACK AFTER NIGHTFALL WOULD BE THE 'BLACK-OUT.'" 1939

THEY'VE BEEN HAVING BLACK-OUT TESTS ALL OVER THE COUNTRY, SOME WITH RATHER HUMOROUS RESULTS DESPITE THE NATURE OF THE TRAINING. THEY HAD ONE IN A KENTISH TOWN THE OTHER DAY. EVERY HOUSEHOLDER AND SHOP-KEEPER DID HIS DUTY SO WELL THAT NOT A STREAK OF LIGHT SHOWED FROM A SINGLE BUILDING, AND THE ONLY MISHAP WAS THAT THE TOWN COUNCIL FORGOT TO PUT THE STREET LIGHTS OUT.

A FURTHER LEAFLET DEALS WITH EVACUATION FROM CROWDED CITIES OF CHILDREN, "THE BLIND," "EXPECTANT MOTHERS"--IN SHORT, THOSE PEOPLE "WHOSE PRESENCE CANNOT BE OF ANY ASSISTANCE." THE POINT OF THIS DRASTIC MOVE IS "THAT OUR BIG CITIES MIGHT BE SUBJECTED TO DETERMINED ATTACKS FROM THE AIR" AND "SOME BOMBERS WOULD UNDOUBTEDLY GET THROUGH."

THE GOVERNMENT HAS MADE PLANS TO MOVE THREE MILLION SCHOOL CHILDREN FROM CITIES IN THE DANGER ZONE IN EVENT OF WAR. THEY WOULD BE

30.24 - 2633
AUG 19 1939
TAKEN DIRECT FROM SCHOOL, AND LISTEN TO THIS AS RELATES TO
YOUNGSTERS OVER FIVE YEARS OF AGE:

"IT WOULD NOT BE POSSIBLE TO LET ALL PARENTS KNOW IN ADVANCE THE
PLACE TO WHICH EACH CHILD IS TO BE SENT BUT THEY WOULD BE NOTIFIED
AS SOON AS THE MOVEMENT IS OVER."

IF CHILDREN ARE HOME WHEN THE WAR ALARM COMES, THEY ARE TO
REPORT IMMEDIATELY TO THEIR SCHOOLS, WITH BLANKET ROLL AND RATION FOR
ONE MEAL.

REHEARSALS FOR EVACUATION ARE BEING CARRIED OUT. THE OTHER DAY
THE CHILDREN OF AN EAST END SCHOOL IN LONDON ACTUALLY WERE TAKEN
CLEAR TO THE GREAT VICTORIA RAILWAY STATION IN BUSES, TO GET THEM
USED TO THIS FIRE DRILL.

EVERYWHERE ARE REMINDERS OF DANGER. IN THE STREETS OF LONDON AND
OTHER CITIES ARE SIGNS READING "TO THE TRENCHES." BOMBSHELTERS AND
TRENCHES MAKE GRIM SCARS THROUGH THE BEAUTY OF THE PUBLIC PARKS
AND GARDENS.

AUG 19 1939
THE ENGLISH FAMILY IS NEVER FREE OF THIS ATMOSPHERE OF WAR.
BECAUSE OF THIS THE BRITISH PUBLIC AS A WHOLE HAS IN THE BRIEF
YEAR SINCE MUNICH SWUNG FROM A POSITIVE RELUCTANCE TO ENGAGE IN CON-
FLICT TO AN ATTITUDE OF WILLINGNESS TO FACE ANY EVENTUALITY WHICH WILL
RELIEVE THIS TENSION.

G746AED

PARIS IS PREPARED FOR ANY HAPPENING

AUG 19 1939
Official Sources Emphasize
Franco-British "Firmness
And Vigilance"

Express Concern Of Reports Of German Military Preparations

[By the Associated Press]
Paris, Aug. 18—French official
sources, expressing concern over re-
ports reaching them tonight of German
military preparations, said the Gov-

ernment is "from now on taking the
necessary measures to meet any
eventuality."

The semi-official Havas agency and
other French news agencies issued al-
most identical dispatches from Paris
telling of German calls to reservists,
German troop concentrations in East
Prussia and German mass requisitions

of trucks, automobiles and materials.

Emphasize "Firmness"

These dispatches, as well as infor-
mation from official sources, empha-
sized French-British "firmness and
vigilance" to oppose "any attempt at
a blow of force under whatever form
it may appear."

President Albert Lebrun interrupted
his vacation in his native Lorraine to
make an inspection tour of the power-
ful Maginot line of fortifications near
Launstroff, on the German frontier
down the Moselle Valley.

"Cannot Stay Indifferent"

The various news agencies cited
German pressure on Hungary and
Slovakia, Premier Mussolini's confer-
ence with his generals, Hungarian For-
eign Minister Count Csaky's visit to
Salzburg and Rome, the German press
campaign against Poland and German
internal military preparations—to all
of which they said France "cannot re-
main indifferent."

Reports that Germany has taken
military possession of Slovakia were
viewed calmly by French officials.
Slovakia, they said, for some time has
been to all intents and purposes Ger-
many's for the taking.

CHAMBERLAIN CALLS SURPRISE CABINET PARLEY

Expected To Decide Tues-
day Whether To Inter-
vene In Danzig Issue

AUG 20 1939
Faces Test Over Pledge To
Poland—London Con-
cerned Over Outlook

[By the Associated Press]
London, Aug. 19—British Ministers
watched the German-Polish dispute
with increasing concern tonight and

were expected in political quarters
to decide Tuesday whether the Gov-
ernment should intervene now to at-
tempt a peaceful settlement.

Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain
planned to break his fishing holiday
in Scotland Monday to return for a
meeting of Ministers the next day to
review the entire European situation,
which was regarded in all quarters
to have reached a dangerous stage
with a peaceful solution daily becom-
ing more difficult.

Has Stood Aloof

Great Britain, pledged to stand by
Poland in resisting any aggression
threatening her independence, has
stood aloof from the German-Polish
quarrel over Danzig. Prime Minister
Chamberlain has declared it was a
matter to be settled between the two
countries involved.

Despite this, it was felt in some
political quarters that the situation
had become so grave the Prime Min-
ister might decide upon some move
to try to break the deadlock and avert
any possible war.

How to do this without indicating a
weakening of the British pledge to
Poland and to other countries asso-
ciated in the British-French system of
alliances and guarantees was the prob-
lem confronting him.

Matter Of Concern

Hungary's position also was a matter
of concern in London as a result of
the visits of Count Csaky, Hungarian
Foreign Minister, to Germany and
Italy, where it was believed in London
diplomatic quarters that he was sub-
jected to pressure to ally his country
definitely with the Rome-Berlin axis
powers. Hungary has good relations
with Poland.

By a coincidence, Tuesday's meeting
of the Ministers is on the same day
the Labor opposition sought before
Parliament recessed two weeks ago to
have it reconvened for a short session
because of expectations of a crisis by
that time.

Refused To Agree

Prime Minister Chamberlain, how-
ever, refused to agree to what he re-
garded as a move to bring Parliament
back as a "watch dog" on his foreign
policy.

Lord Halifax, Foreign Secretary,
who has been commuting between his
country home in Yorkshire and Lon-
don to keep a close watch on European
developments, was at the Foreign Office
this afternoon.

Tuesday's meeting of Ministers was
to include Chamberlain, Lord Halifax,
Sir John Simon, Chancellor of the

Exchequer and Samuel Hoare, Home
Secretary, the four comprising the
Inner Cabinet, and several other Min-
isters. It will not, however, be a full
Cabinet meeting.

"Last Warnings" Issued By Nazis To Poland

By LOUIS F. LOCHNER
Associated Press Writer

Berlin, Aug. 19—A week of intense
German newspaper war upon Poland
closed tonight without action as yet
following Nazi "last warnings" that
Poland must come to terms on Adolf
Hitler's demands for possession of
Danzig and at least a broad avenue
through the Polish Corridor to East
Prussia.

It seemed to neutral observers as if
everywhere in Europe everybody in
authority was hoping the nerves of
the other fellow would crack first and
that thereby the onus for forcing a de-
cisive turn would be tagged on him.

How long such a condition could en-
dure was anybody's guess.

Allies To Back Poland

A week ago talk in high Nazi circles
still was to the effect that "England
with her sense of realism will keep
hands off Poland." This version no
longer obtains.

The change seems to date from the
report on the Danzig situation by
Prof. Carl J. Burckhardt, Danzig
League of Nations High Commissioner,
to Lord Halifax, British Foreign Sec-
retary, following Burckhardt's visit to
Hitler.

Apparently in highest German cir-
cles it is now accepted as fact that
Great Britain and France intend to
stand by Poland. Both have pledged
aid to Poland in event of an attack
which she would resist.

Talk in Nazi political circles has
therefore now changed to one of dis-
paraging what aid Britain and France
may be able to give Poland.

The Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung,
for instance, tonight published an arti-
cle entitled, "Empty Threats by Eng-
land," from the pen of retired Rear
Admiral Richard Gadow.

The admiral contended that Britain
was hampered in Europe now because
of her troubles with the Japanese in
the Far East.

Maj. Gen. Kurt Steudemann, of the
German air force, likewise declared
that the British-French air force under
no circumstances could constitute a
danger for Germany.

Parallel with the disparagement of
Poland's western allies went a warning

1939

LEAVE

BLANK

in Die Ziet, organ of the Nazi party for Sudetenland, to King Carol of Rumania and his subjects that their reported readiness to cooperate with Britain "may some day prove very dangerous in view of the great domestic tension" within Rumania.

Has Active Minorities

This was an obvious reference to the fact that Rumania has active German, Hungarian and Bulgarian minorities.

The Zeit was especially concerned over reports that "England has recently routed comprehensive war transports, intended for Poland, through the Dardanelles and via Constanza, obviously as a dress rehearsal for the show itself."

How to prevent supplies reaching Poland from Britain would be a strategic problem of the first magnitude in the event of war, experts have acknowledged.

If the Rome-Berlin Axis could win Hungary's cooperation the possibility of cutting Rumania off Poland would be rendered much easier, it was pointed out.

Meanwhile, the German press increased—in so far as this was still possible—its superlatives regarding alleged Polish terrorism in Pomorze and Upper Silesia.

Concern Felt in Paris

PARIS, Aug. 19 (A.P.).—Concern was felt in official circles here today over reports of German military preparations.

Informed quarters said the government "from now on is taking the necessary measures to meet any eventuality." Newspaper and official information stressed British and French resolution to oppose "any attempt at a blow of force under whatever form it may appear."

Dispatches from several news agencies told of German calls to reservists, troop concentrations in East Prussia and requisitions of

trucks, automobiles and materials. German armament shipments were said also to be leaving Hamburg almost daily for East Prussia.

Danzig Nazis, these reports said, were erecting barbed wire to complete military preparations in that city.

Hitler Using Slovakia

As Wedge, Hurban Says

Chicago, Aug. 19 (A.P.).—Col. Vladimir S. Hurban, Minister to the United States under the old Czecho-Slovakia, asserted today Adolf Hitler "created Slovakia in order to put a wedge between the Czechs and Slovaks to subjugate more easily the rest of East and Southwest Europe."

Discussing Germany's occupation of Slovakia in an interview, Colonel Hurban said: "There's a possibility that Hitler is only fencing, and that his stroke will be through Hungary to Rumania. Hitler's main task is to get Rumanian oil. The other possibility opened up by Hitler's newest move is a direct threat to Poland."

"As long as Czecho-Slovakia existed," the diplomat averred, "Poland did not need to fear that it would be invaded by Czecho-Slovakia, and, therefore, did not fortify its boundaries with Czecho-Slovakia. Nor did Czecho-Slovakia fortify hers. But the situation changed very swiftly, and through Slovakia, Poland is vulnerable in her life centers."

Colonel Hurban said "the extent to which Hitler will push aggression" hinged in large measure upon "the question of how far Mussolini will go along with him."

Lord Halifax Again Interrupts Holiday

LONDON, Aug. 19 (A.P.).—Lord Halifax, Secretary for Foreign Affairs, again interrupted his holiday to return to the Foreign Office this afternoon.

His visit, a spokesman said, was to dispose of accumulated business and to keep his finger on foreign affairs.

GERMAN ARMY TIGHTENS GRIP IN SLOVAKIA

Troops Are Massed at Back Door to Poland in Swift Move.

ZONE OF TREATY IS EXCEEDED

Warsaw Government Is Accused in Berlin of Having Lost Its Control of Affairs.

BRATISLAVA, Slovakia, Aug. 19 (A.P.).—The German Army tightened its "protective" grip on Slovakia today with measures described by a Bratislava radio announcement last night as "military possession."

German troops were deployed along the Polish-Slovak frontiers for at least 100 miles—a far greater zone than that fixed by treaty last March when Germany guaranteed Slovakia's independence for twenty-five years.

[In Berlin it could not be confirmed that Germany had taken "military possession" of Slovakia, quarters close to the Foreign Office indicated there had been no change in German recognition of Slovak sovereignty. These quarters said developments in Slovakia were "following the course mapped out when the country arranged for and received German protection."]

Soldiers of the Reich were reported moving in large numbers through the high Tatras, the mountainous stronghold of northeast Slovakia which is regarded by military strategists as the back door to Poland.

Troops Near Polish Frontier.

Tens of thousands of German troops were observed in the vicinity of Zilina, near the northwest termination of the Polish frontier.

Bratislava, the capital at the southwest tip of Slovakia, apparently remained under formal Slovak authority, but the rich Vag Valley and the northern borderland admittedly were controlled by the German military command.

Slovak radio listeners were stunned last night when an English speaking voice, with reassuring tones, announced from the Bratislava station:

"Owing to the existing situation, Germany has taken military possession of Slovakia."

This action was taken for Slovakia's "protection," the announcer added.

Bratislava was swamped with disquieting reports. Townsfolk anxiously sought to learn if the German garrison would be transferred across the Danube and military rule inaugurated.

Ready to Abandon Homes.

Travelers from the North told of Arava being turned into a virtual

German encampment and that Zilina citizens prepared to evacuate their homes at the first hint of war.

It was learned authoritatively that Gen. Ferdinand Csatlós, Slovakia's number one soldier offered to resign as minister of war last week end rather than comply with a German suggestion that he send two divisions of his little army of 30,000 to the Polish frontier. Other members of the national council, however, persuaded him to keep his post.

A "defense agreement" which was ratified yesterday between Slovakia and Germany was described in reliable quarters as placing this little republic's armed forces under outright German domination.

Today's German minority newspaper proclaimed Bratislava's "Jewish problem is more than ripe."

Squads of police were sent to Bratislava's ancient Ghetto which the German minority has invaded three times this month to beat Jews and destroy property.

The German newspaper Grenzboten said in a front-page editorial, "It is only right that the Jews be quickly and thoroughly punished this time for their evil provocations."

The last census gave 70,000 Jews in Bratislava.

It was learned reliably thirty-one persons were arrested overnight on a charge of distributing anti-Government and anti-German pamphlets. They were reported seized by police in a cellar with their printing plant.

Poles See Pressure Growing.

WARSAW, Aug. 19 (A.P.).—The Polish viewpoint on Germany's tightening of her grip on Slovakia

is summed up in this way in political circles:

"It must be regarded as evidence that German pressure (on Poland) is now increasing hour by hour instead of day by day. And also from a moral standpoint the reported move in Slovakia must be regarded as interesting. The same Germany, which complains so bitterly of encirclement would appear to be embarking on a deliberate program of military encirclement of Poland."

The morning newspapers, however, displayed only a denial by the Slovak legation that Germany actually had taken "military possession" of the small State. Generally speaking the news was received calmly in Warsaw.

Called Military Mission.

BERLIN, Aug. 19 (A.P.).—Competent quarters in Berlin today maintained that German military activity in Slovakia was limited to the presence in Bratislava of a military mission and to the occupation by German troops of a zone agreed upon last March.

The military mission, headed by Gen. Barthaussen, was described as the same as it has been for months. German soldiers were said to be confined to the agreed strip lying west of the eastern border of Slovakia and east of the Little Carpathians, the White Carpathians and the Javornik Mountains.

The army of Slovakia was described as independent of Germany but it was observed that Slovakia could call upon Germany as her protector any time for military aid.

Danzigers Open Bridge.

DANZIG, Aug. 19 (A.P.).—A new bridge over the Vistula River between Kaesemark and Rotebude

was dedicated today in brief exercises and opened to traffic in the presence of Nazi leader Albert Forster. The bridge is the only one across the Vistula in Danzig territory and will speed up communications between the Free City and East Prussia.

One of the differences between Danzig and Poland meanwhile was removed today with the release of two Polish customs inspectors and a third Pole held for several days on "suspicion" of distributing anti-Nazi leaflets in Danzig.

Their release was regarded as the first tangible result of the conversation between the Polish Commissioner General, Marian Chodacki, and Danzig's Senate-President, Arthur Greiser. These talks were arranged by the League of Nations high commissioner Prof. Carl J. Burekhardt, who talked with Adolf Hitler last week.

Polish Government Assailed.

BERLIN, Aug. 19 (A.P.).—Inspired statements here alleged today that the Polish Government had completely lost control of its affairs—the same accusation, that was hurled a year ago at Czecho-Slovakia in the Sudeten crisis.

Diplomats saw in the increasing Nazi animosity toward Poland and the apparent swift strengthening of Germany's back fences in southeastern Europe the possibility that the moment was near for a decisive turn in the Danzig issue.

The Nazi press, continuing its anti-Polish campaign, rejected any idea of a conference to settle the quarrel with Poland over the return to Germany of the Free City and Pomorze, the so-called Polish Corridor.

It was reported that the German First Army Corps would begin its autumn maneuvers before August 27, the date set for Herr Hitler's

address to veterans of the battle of Tannenberg on the historic grounds in East Prussia.

Meanwhile Hungary's Foreign Minister, Count Csaky, was in Rome, it was reported, to inform Premier Mussolini of the results of his visit to Germany. Informed sources here said Hungary is now Germany's comrade-in-arms and will act with Germany, come what may.

This, however, was denied by a Foreign Office spokesman in Budapest.

Move Expected in London.

LONDON, Aug. 19 (A.P.).—Britain eyed the Balkans carefully as a growing danger spot today.

Government circles were said to have expected the announced German military possession of Slovakia as a natural strategic move. The little country, which became a "protected State" after the partition of Czecho-Slovakia, yesterday provided the Reich with great

er freedom to use it as a jumping-off place by ratifying a military agreement.

Tacticians pointed out Germany, by having troops based in Slovakia on Hungary's northern border, could exert greater pressure on Budapest for co-operation in the event of war.

It also was pointed out that German forces in Slovakia would strengthen Germany's southeastern flank automatically in case of war against Poland.

Britain was represented as deeply interested in the Hungarian situation, both in the light of the Slovakia move and the consultations of Foreign Minister Count Csaky of Hungary with German Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop and later with Italy's Foreign Minister Galeazzo Ciano and Premier Mussolini.

Slovakia Sends 2 Divisions to Polish Frontier

100,000 German Troops There; Bratislava Wants 'Stolen' Lands Restored

BRATISLAVA, Slovakia, Aug. 19.—The gradual mobilization of Slovakia's Army, pledged to "co-operation" with Nazi Germany's forces, was under way tonight throughout the little country.

Two divisions of Slovakia's army of 30,000 and 300,000 reservists were reported authoritatively to have been dispatched to the high Tatra Mountains, which constitute Slovakia's frontier with Poland. These measures were described as "necessary for the defense of the country."

They were reported a few hours after Germany took "military possession" of her protectorate. Nearly 100,000 German troops were strung along the Slovak-Polish frontier, with their headquarters at the railway junction of Zilina.

Nazi "military possession" was accompanied by renewed territorial demands on Poland, voiced by Slovak leaders. Premier Josef Tiso, Propaganda Minister Sano Mach and Dr. Moses Kirschbaum, general secretary of the Hlinka party, alleged in speeches at Trnava that Poland had "stolen" the Javorina region from Slovakia last September.

"Slovakia has a legal right to this region now incorporated in Poland," Tiso asserted. "Slovakia will persevere and accomplish its will in regaining this object of Polish robbery."

Gen. Ferdinand Csatlós, Slovak Minister of War, was still in office today, having withdrawn his resignation, offered last week in protest against sending two divisions to the Polish frontier. The divisions went today.

Members of Tiso's Cabinet refused to make any statement regarding Germany's "military possession" of their country. Bratislava was quiet tonight, and, in contrast to the northern region, there were no German troops in sight.

Reports that Nazi soldiers also were massed on the frontier between Slovakia and Hungarian Ruthenia, door to the Polish Ukraine, were denied in authoritative quarters.

"If there are any German troops in the eastern part of Slovakia, it is only a coincidence," these sources said.

Travelers returning from northern Slovakia said Zilina's citizens had been instructed to be ready to leave their homes at a minute's notice. The town of Orava was reported to have been turned into a huge German-troop encampment.

The German minority newspaper "Grenzboten" proclaimed today that Bratislava's "Jewish problem is more than ripe." Squads of police were sent to Bratislava's ancient ghetto, which the German minority has invaded three times this month to beat Jews and destroy property.

"Grenzboten" said in a front-page

editorial: "It is only right that the Jews be quickly and thoroughly punished this time for their evil provocations."

The last census listed 70,000 Jews in Bratislava.

It was learned reliably that thirty-one persons had been arrested over night on a charge of distributing anti-Government and anti-German pamphlets. They were reported seized by police in a cellar with their printing plant.

Berlin Minimizes Move

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COUNT CSAKY STAYS IN ITALY

Hungary's Foreign Minister May See Il Duce.

BUDAPEST REASSURES PARIS

Hungarian Press Upholds Friendship With Poles.

ROME, Aug. 19 (A. P.).—Foreign Minister Count Csaky of Hungary remained in Italy for the week end to resume conferences with Premier Mussolini on the European situation next Monday.

Authoritative Italians said that he conversations, presumably on Hungary's place in a growing crisis as an anti-comintern ally of Germany and Italy, would be resumed after the Budapest Government had considered the outcome of Csaky's talks here yesterday with Mussolini and Foreign Minister Count Ciano.

Count Csaky was reliably reported to have telegraphed to Budapest a report of conversations which he had with Mussolini in Rome and with the German Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop at Salzburg.

Budapest Assures Paris.

PARIS, Aug. 19 (A. P.).—A Foreign Office spokesman said today that France has received official assurances from Budapest that the friendship between Hungary and Poland had not been altered in any respect by Foreign Minister Csaky's trips to Berlin and Rome.

The Foreign Minister to Hungary, Pierre Guérin, called on Hungarian Premier Count Paul Teleki yesterday. The envoy received formal assurances that Count Csaky's visits to Berlin and Rome were purely informative, it was said.

Press Speaks for Poland.

BUDAPEST, Aug. 19 (A. P.).—Amidst the Rome-Berlin axis conferences of Foreign Minister Count Csaky, the inspired Hungarian press today voiced a desire for untroubled relations with Poland.

The liberal newspaper Esti Kurir declared, "Every good Hungarian watches with sadness the conflicts of the two friendly great Powers (Poland and Germany). This situation imposes absolute neutrality on us. Poland and Hungary are closely united and there are unbreakable ties between them."

The Government newspaper Pesti Magyar Hirlap came out for "peace negotiations before the war begins."

Cheers for Poland.

Hungary's desire to remain neutral if Germany and Poland should go to war was re-echoed in a public speech by Deputy Tibor Eckhardt, one of the country's outstanding political leaders. He told a meeting of his small Landowners party, "I must make a statement with the greatest determination. I do not think it permissible for Hungary to take on a new obligation of any kind when there is a dispute between two of our friends."

Amid cheers for Poland Eckhardt continued: "In this connection the speech by the regent at the opening of Parliament has completely expressed the Hungarian attitude. We can only ask the Foreign Minister to hold to that speech."

Regent Nicholas Horthy, opening Parliament in June stressed, "after an interruption of centuries we are once more neighbors of Poland to whom we are tied by the unwritten law of true friendship developed on the basis of historic traditions."

Eckhardt criticized the German "Lebensraum" theory saying, "I openly and clearly declare this German living-room theory is incompatible with our ideas. If we agree to being German 'living space' would we not have to tell Italians and Poles and our western European customers to get out?"

"If Germany attaches importance to friendship with Hungary this must have two conditions: First of all this friendship must be mutual and not arbitrary and, secondly, we will give no monopoly on friendship to one nation."

Italo-Hungarian Talks Recessed for Week End

Csaky Awaiting Instructions; Gayda Says Italy Is 'Ready'

ROME, Aug. 19 (A. P.).—Italy and Hungary suspended diplomatic conversations for the week end while watching other European capitals tonight for the next move in the crisis over Danzig.

Both Italians and Hungarians in Rome kept the utmost secrecy on the talks which Count Stephen Csaky, Hungarian Foreign Minister, had with Premier Benito Mussolini and Foreign Minister Count Galeazzo Ciano, following his arrival from Germany by airplane on Friday.

Fascist newspapers, however, described as "fallacies" reports abroad that Csaky had come to Rome to seek Mussolini's help against German demands for Hungary's aid in case of war, but it was generally believed that the Hungarian and the Italians had discussed what might be expected of Hungary by Rome and Berlin, with whom Budapest is allied in the anti-Comintern pact.

Count Csaky went to northern Italy to stay until Monday, when he expected to have instructions from his government on his further discussions with Mussolini. Ciano went to Albania to inspect and dedicate public works. He also intended to return to Rome Monday.

Informed Italians indicated that the Csaky conference, Mussolini's consultations with army leaders on military questions and other Italian activities were intended to show Italy's readiness for war, however much the country wished to avoid it. The authoritative editor, Virginio Gayda, wrote in "Il Giornale d'Italia" that "Italy intends to be ready to face any event."

Hungarians Cheer Leader's Plea For Neutrality in Danzig Crisis

Eckhardt's Demand That Nation Stay Out Brings Cry of 'Long Live Poland'

BUDAPEST, Aug. 19 (A. P.).—Amid cheers of members of his "small Landowners' Party," Tibor Eckhardt, one of Hungary's foremost political leaders, proclaimed today the nation's firm desire to remain neutral if Germany and Poland should go to war over Danzig. Eckhardt strongly criticized Premier Count Paul Teleki and the Hungarian government for failing to announce publicly his "unmistakably determined point of view."

Officials continued silent on Foreign Ministry Stephen Csaky's conferences with German and Italian leaders. Eckhardt, however, alluded to the "anxiety" in Hungary over the country's position on the Rome-Berlin axis.

His address came as the Hungarian press commented editorially for the first time on the new European crisis. Officials said Count Csaky was expected to return to Budapest from Italy on Monday to report to Premier Teleki and the Cabinet.

Eckhardt, in referring to Csaky's talks in Germany and Rome, declared: "I do not think it permissible for Hungary to take on a new obligation of any kind when there is a dispute between two of our friends."

After strongly attacking Germany's premise that Hungary, as part of southeastern Europe, formed Germany's "Lebensraum," or living space, Eckhardt declared, amid wild applause: "We cannot subordinate our friendships with either Poland or Italy to that of Germany. If, in spite of our prayers, a conflict should come between them, we must not become involved in it under any circumstances."

He was frequently interrupted by shouts of "Long live Poland!"

"I think the government, and the Premier in particular, could have

prevented a lot of unnecessary anxiety by publicly expressing this unmistakably determined point of view," Eckhardt continued.

"It is more than ever necessary in the present situation for the Hungarian nation to see clearly, because this is a question of life or death, and the Hungarian nation has a right to see clearly and to come to a decision on the basis of the true facts."

Mr. Eckhardt declared that the Regent, Admiral Nicholas Horthy, No. 1 champion of Hungary's complete independence, had completely expressed the Hungarian attitude when he declared, in his speech opening Parliament in June, that Hungary is "tied by the unwritten

law of true friendship" to Poland.

"We can only ask the Foreign Minister to hold to that speech," Mr. Eckhardt said, again referring to Count Csaky's talks in Germany and Italy.

Mr. Eckhardt's address was made a few hours after the influential Liberal newspaper, Esti Kurir, published a front page editorial declaring:

"Every good Hungarian watches with sadness the conflict of the two friendly great powers. This situation imposes absolute neutrality on us. Poland and Hungary are closely united and there are unbreakable ties between us."

Slovakia's Fate Stirs New Fears In Baltic States

They Think Guaranty May Mean Loss of Freedom; Resist Pact With Russia

RIGA, Latvia, Aug. 19 (A. P.).—News from Slovakia that Germany had taken "military possession" of the country was studied closely today in Latvia, Estonia and Finland for a possible insight into their own future relations with Soviet Russia.

Germany's action was noted in connection with fears that the projected mutual assistance pact among Soviet Russia, Great Britain and France might include provisions and guaranties against "internal aggression" in the Baltic states. Political circles in Latvia, Estonia and Finland denounced any such guaranty for them as "presumptuous beyond belief" and as contradictory to the spirit of self-government.

(A demand by Russia that Britain, France and Russia guarantee the

independence of the Baltic states bordering Russia has been a principal stumbling block to British and French efforts to conclude a mutual assistance pact with Russia.)

Analogy with Belgium

What was implied, it was said, was the assumed privilege of another country to decide when and if a guaranteed country was menaced from within and to take steps accordingly.

A responsible Baltic official asserted: "This is comparable, for example, to Britain declaring that she reserves the right to control internal developments in Belgium; that she reserves the right, if the internal policies of Belgium do not please her, to intervene forcibly. What self-respecting nation could accept such a condition?"

As regards a definition of "internal aggression" for Latvia, Estonia and Finland, the three countries mentioned specifically in the Moscow talks, it is assured here to mean, from the Moscow viewpoint, a development of Nazi influence from within, or the development of any other political influence that the Soviets might not like.

But this, it is declared, overlooks the repeated insistence of Latvia, Estonia and Finland on their policy of "strict neutrality," and furthermore, it is stated, labels them as incapable of controlling their own political destiny. What will happen, Baltic statesmen ask, if Moscow and London agree on a pact which includes "guaranties" for both external and internal aggression for Latvia, Estonia and Finland?

May Turn Toward Reich

Many neutral observers say they believe that the reaction in these three countries may be so strong that it will turn them in the direction of Germany; that they will insist on their neutrality, but their insistence against any dictation or control from Moscow will face them more toward Berlin.

Baltic statesmen believe that Moscow does not desire to get too enmeshed in European affairs, especially regarding war. They point out, too, that for Moscow to try to intervene forcibly in Baltic affairs would result in an appeal by these states to Germany for aid. It is believed further that if Britain agreed to such terms upon Moscow's insistence, she would at the same time give an assurance to the Baltic states that their independence was not threatened.

What irks the three Baltic countries, therefore, is not so much a fear that "guaranties" will be slapped on them, but rather what they consider "presumptions" in talks in which they are not consulted. The Baltic states are determined to defend their neutrality. They dismiss as impossible the thought of Russia controlling their internal affairs. Their stand is summed up in a famous Latvian saying: "It is better to die on your feet than to live on your knees."

DANZIG EXPELS REPORTER

Briton Accused of Sending Out 'False and Military' News

DANZIG, Aug. 19 (A. P.).—K. Scott-Watson, correspondent in Danzig for The Daily Herald of London, was ordered by the police today to leave the Free City by 7 P. M. The police accused Mr. Scott-Watson of sending "false dispatches" on the situation in Danzig.

Later Mr. Scott-Watson said that his camera had been confiscated last night on the ground that he was sending out military information. He said that he had argued to no avail that Danzig was not a recognized military area and had offered proof of the factual nature of his dispatches.

"It's England's Fault," Is New Nazi Slogan

BERLIN, Aug. 19 (A. P.).—DNE, official German news agency, today used a new method of anti-British propaganda.

Items from Poland or from the Polish-German border reporting alleged "acts of terrorism" were preceded by the words "England's fault."

Here are two samples:

"England's fault: Forced transporting of Germans into the interior of Poland—a new blow by the German-eater Grazynski (Polish Governor of Upper Silesia)."

"England's fault: Bestial investigation methods in Polish prisons."

Nazi Student Elier Lands Plane in Maginot Line

VITRY-LE-FRANCOIS, France, Aug. 19 (A. P.).—The French army held captive today a luckless German aviator who landed his army plane—"Imagine my surprise," he said—in the midst of the Maginot Line area, right in front of a regiment of crack French fortress troops.

The twenty-three-year-old German, Otto Pechelner, set his plane down two miles from Montfaucon, north of Verdun, just as a regiment marched out of the Maginot Line for its week-end relief late yesterday.

"We almost mobbed him," one French officer said. "He was the most bewildered young man I have ever seen."

French officers said they were convinced the pilot made a mistake in direction. They indicated he would be released shortly.

Pechelner said he had volunteered for the German air force only three months ago and "I got lost on a training flight from Hanover to Wiesbaden."

FRANCE TO FREE GERMAN

Accepts Flier's Story That He Lost His Way in Plane

VERDUN, France, Aug. 19 (A. P.).—Otto Pechelner, young German aviator who lost his bearings and landed his military plane in the

French Maginot Line area, near Verdun, was brought here tonight for preliminary trial.

He is expected to be released in a few days, for French officers said they were convinced that he had made a mistake in direction. He landed two miles from Montfaucon, north of Verdun, just as a regiment marched out of the Maginot Line for its week-end relief yesterday.

"We almost mobbed him," said one French officer. "He was the most bewildered young man I have ever seen."

DIFFICULTY RISES IN MILITARY TALKS

British and French Missions Disagree With Soviet.

MOSCOW, Aug. 19 (A. P.).—Various differences have arisen in British-French-Soviet military staff talks, it was disclosed today. The disclosure came about circuitously in Moscow morning papers in the form of a communique by Tass, the official news agency. This denied Polish reports that differences had arisen over an alleged Soviet demand for British-French military assistance in case of war in the Far East.

These Polish reports, the communique said, were "complete fantasies from beginning to end." It then added, "the real disaccordances actually existing concern a quite different question having no rela-

tion whatever to the Far East." Exactly where the trouble lies the communique did not explain.

On the basis of the fact that various differences arose during the previous diplomatic negotiations in connection with "indirect aggression" in the Baltic States, some observers are inclined to believe a dispute has arisen in the military talks over the question of Soviet military intervention in Finland, Estonia or Latvia in event of such "indirect aggression."

British-French-Russian Military Talks Snagged

Soviet Papers Deny Obstacle Is Far East Guaranty

MOSCOW, Aug. 19 (A.P.).—British and French military delegations met tonight at the British Embassy to survey obstacles to agreement after Soviet disclosure that the army staff talks—like the political conferences on a tri-power mutual assistance pact—had run into difficulties. The nature of the differences was closely guarded.

Some observers attached significance to the fact that Moscow newspapers, which published a communique that the "real" discord had no relation to events in the Far East, printed in the same editions a London "Daily Worker" article to the effect that British reactionaries were trying to arrange a five-power conference "without the U. S. S. R." to seek a compromise with Fuehrer Adolf Hitler of Germany.

The communique denied as "complete fantasies" Polish reports that differences had arisen over a Soviet

demand for British and French military assistance in the event of war in the Far East. It added that "the real discordances actually existing concern a quite different question."

Pope Urges Peace on Rule

Still Hopes They Want to Spare Peoples From War, He Says in Address.

CASTEL GANDOLFO, Italy, Aug. 19 (A. P.).—Pope Pius XII asked today that statesmen of the world try to settle their quarrels and avert further war.

Those who heard the Pope speak quoted him as saying he had "not abandoned hope that the rulers, conscious of their responsibility, wanted to spare the peoples such a serious disaster."

He spoke to a large group of Italian pilgrims.

His hearers said the Pope advised "prudence and reserve" while

awaiting development of events.

A Vatican news service said the Pope remarked that from the beginning of his pontificate he had done all he could for the maintenance of "peace founded on justice."

"He invited those to whom the destinies of men are confided," the Vatican news service said, "to turn to God, cause war to cease where it already rages, prevent it from spreading and make harmony return among nations."

The Pope's brief speech was addressed to several thousand pilgrims from the Venetian region of Italy, who had come to Rome in observance of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the death of Pope Pius X, who was patriarch of Venice before his election to the Papacy, is deeply venerated by many Venetians.

Among those received with the pilgrims was W. Rupert Davies, president of the Canadian Press.

Hearers said that the Pope, in imparting his benedictions on the pilgrims, said:

"With this benediction we desire in the present circumstances, and first of all, to impose peace—peace for Italy, peace for Europe and peace for the world."

Speaks of His Predecessors.

The pontiff then spoke of the activity in behalf of peace of his predecessors Pius X, Benedict XV, and Pius XI, after which the pilgrims said he spoke as follows:

"In the present hour, which renews acutely the anxiety and palpitation of hearts, we ourselves from the first day of our pontificate have attempted as far as in our power to ward off the danger of war and to co-operate in the consolidation of a solid peace founded on justice which would safeguard liberty and honor of peoples. We have even, within the limits of pos-

sible and owe in this field to the aims of the Catholic Church and of entire humanity.

"We desired and we do not have the heart to give up the hope that feelings of moderation or equity will serve to avert the conflict which according to every indication would exceed the past one in destruction and in spiritual and material ruin. We do not cease trusting that the rulers of peoples, in the hour of decision, will turn away from taking such a serious responsibility as making appeal to force."

"But above all human hearts, resting in the wisdom of men and in the depths of goodness which is in them, our eyes are raised to the omnipotent Father of mercy and God of every consolation who makes the nations curable."

"Of Him, in whose hands are the hearts as well as the minds of the rulers, we wish to implore that in His infinite goodness and mercy toward the human race He would cause war to cease wherever it rages and benignly preserve all from new and more cruel conflicts."

"Grant, God, that on this world, troubled as a sea in storm, that there appears and shines that peace, that calm, that active harmony among peoples and nations for which with redoubled fervor we do not cease to send up the fervent and incessant plea: Da pacem Domini, diebus nostris." "Lord: give us peace."

FARLEY HAS TALK WITH POPE PIUS

Tells of His Holiness's Concern Over Peace.

CASTEL GANDOLFO, Italy, Aug. 19 (A. P.).—Postmaster-General James A. Farley, after a private audience with Pope Pius XII, said today the pontiff was extremely anxious that peace reign throughout the world and was doing everything possible toward that objective.

The Postmaster-General, here on a European tour, had a fifteen-minute talk with His Holiness, discussing world and American affairs. The Pope then also received Farley's daughters and E. L. Roddan of Washington.

Mr. Farley said that although he recognized the tremendous burden on the Pope, he was convinced that "his extensive travels and especially

his visits to the United States and South America, make him an important figure at this time."

"The Holy Father certainly is in a position," he continued, "to make as great a contribution toward peace as any one possibly can."

"I told the Pope that every one in the United States, regardless of religion, was extremely pleased at his election since he had made such a great impression during his visit in 1936."

"The Pope sent his best wishes to all he had met during his visit in the United States, and especially to President Roosevelt."

Mr. Farley said that the Pope appreciated the task to be done during this troublesome period in world affairs, but that his health was good and he was confident the Pope would measure up to the demands upon his strength.

The Farley party will leave tomorrow to spend a week in Paris before going to England and Ireland.

Mr. Farley's daughters, Ann and Betty, were given rosaries by the Pope, while Mr. Farley received a medal.

Pope Receives Farley, Renews Plea for Peace

Postmaster General Says Pius Is Doing Everything Possible to Avert War

CASTEL GANDOLFO, Italy, Aug. 19 (A.P.).—Pope Pius XII implored a settlement of Europe's critical troubles that would avert war today in addressing Italian pilgrims, just before he received United States Postmaster General James A. Farley in private audience. After the audience, Farley said he was convinced of the Pontiff's anxiety for world peace, and that the Pontiff was doing everything possible to maintain it.

The Pope told his hearers in the public audience that he maintained his trust that those who govern the nations would refrain from an "appeal to force." He kept his hope, he said, that "feelings of moderation and objectivity would serve to avert a conflict." He made his fervent plea in imparting his blessing on more than 2,000 Italian pilgrims who came to his summer palace for the twenty-fifth anniversary of the death of Pope Pius X.

"The Holy Father recognizes the seriousness of the situation and the burden he must bear in striving for peace," Postmaster General Farley said, "but I found him in good health

and am confident he will measure up to his task by continuing to counsel for an amicable settlement of European problems."

"The Pope is in a position," he added, "to make a great contribution toward the maintenance of peace because of his knowledge of the world through his travels, especially to the United States and South America."

In his public audience, the Pope recalled that he had been striving to prevent war ever since his election to the Papacy last March. His remarks were published tonight in "L'Osservatore Romano," Vatican newspaper.

"In the present hour, which renews acute anxiety and trembling of hearts," he said, "we ourselves, from the first day of our Pontificate, have attempted and done what was in our power to ward off the danger of war and co-operate in the attainment of a solid peace, founded on justice, which would safeguard the liberty and honor of peoples."

"We have even, within the limits of possibility and so far as the duties of our Apostolic ministry allowed us, laid aside other tasks and other preoccupations which weigh on our minds," the Pope continued. "We have imposed prudent caution on ourselves, in order not to make more difficult or impossible for us in any way the work for peace, conscious of all in this field that we owed and owe to the children of the Catholic Church and all humanity."

"We do not want, nor do we have, the heart to give up the hope that feelings of moderation and objectivity will serve to avert a conflict which, according to every forecast, would exceed even the past in destruction and material and spiritual ruin. We do not cease to trust that the rulers of peoples in decisive hours will refuse to assume the in-

expressible responsibility of an appeal force."

"But above all, human hopes resting in the depths of goodness and in the wisdom of man, our eyes are lifted to the Omnipotent, to the Father of Mercy and to the God of every consolation. Of Him, in whose hands are the hearts as well as the minds of those who govern, we want to implore anew that, in His infinite goodness and mercy towards the human race, He put an end to war, wherever it now rages, and benignly save us all from the scourge of new and more cruelly bloody conflicts."

Farley explained that while he had discussed European and American questions with the Pontiff during his fifteen-minute audience he could not comment on the specific subjects on which they talked. The Pope, recalling his trip to the United States in 1936, asked Farley to convey his best wishes to the many Americans he had met, and especially to President Roosevelt.

After Farley's private talk, the Pope received Farley's daughters, Anne and Elizabeth, and E. L. Roddan, of Washington, an aid to the Postmaster General. The Pope presented them with medals and rosaries. Farley, who has been the guest of American Ambassador William Phillips, will leave Rome tomorrow for Paris.

Nazis Say Amen

Berlin, Aug. 19 (A.P.).—German political quarters said tonight they approved fully Pope Pius' plea for "a solid peace, founded on justice, which would safeguard the liberty and honor of peoples."

"This," they said, "is the very peace which the German people passionately are striving for and which the leadership and the people in Germany are determined to bring about."

ITALY TO GET MORE OIL FROM ALBANIA

Experts Prospecting New Fields In Plan To Increase Output

\$105,263,000 Appropriated For Public Works In That Country

[By the Associated Press]

Rome, Aug. 19—Italy hopes to get a fifth or more of her oil supply from her recently acquired Albania.

Experts are prospecting new fields and the already active Devoli field so that the Albanian output may be raised from approximately 200,000 tons in 1938 to 300,000 tons or more a year in the future.

Oil is the most attractive resource of Albania in Italian eyes. For several years under King Zog, before Italian troops invaded his kingdom last April, the Italian state railways had been in control of the Albanian oil fields.

The production last year, however, supplied only thirteen per cent of Italy's oil imports.

Modern Highways Promised

Besides developing the oil fields, Italy has promised to give Albania "the most modern network of highways in the Balkans."

Appropriations totaling 2,000,000,000 lire (about \$105,263,000) have been earmarked for Albanian public works, mostly roads.

Highways are essential in Albania not only because of a lack of railroads, but because they are necessary for military operations in these days of motorized troop transports.

And Albania largely is a military camp, with the Italian troops there estimated variously at 60,000 to 100,000.

Diplomats Puzzled

Diplomats puzzled by Italy's sudden annexation of the Balkan state have

asked why Premier Mussolini has seen fit to send so many troops there.

They were told the army of occupation was intended to discourage any possible rebellion of the populace.

Fascist writers, however, have explained that Italy, by keeping a strong force in Albania, may discourage Greece and Yugoslavia from joining the so-called "encirclement" of Italy and Germany at the invitation of Great Britain and France.

That was believed by many foreigners to have been a principal reason, if not the main one, for the Italian army's occupation last Good Friday.

Seizure of Albania gave Italy another advantage by establishing complete Italian control over the Adriatic Sea, by straddling the Strait of Otranto at its mouth.

Since the Italian army drove out Zog, his Hungarian-American Queen, Geraldine, and their new-born Crown Prince Skander, Albania has been made a part of the Italian empire.

Fascism has been established as the only political party. *Fashizmi*, the official party organ, is the only Albanian newspaper.

The highway program, by putting 8,000 Albanians to work on 380 miles of roads, is carrying out one point of the Italian plan, which is to reduce unemployment.

Other points are a higher standard of living for the people and a reduction of the more than seventy per cent illiteracy.

Lithuania Is Ready And Will Defend Herself

[By the Associated Press]

Kaunas, Lithuania, Aug. 19—"I suppose," says the clear-eyed young Lithuanian, "we could hold them for a week or ten days."

His opinion is not expert. It is only what he himself thinks, in a discussion of what this little nation of 2,500,000 persons could do to defend itself if invaded by a larger power.

The Lithuanians do not eliminate Russia or even Poland when they think of aggression, but Germany is first on the list.

Must Be Realists

"You see," says the young Lithuanian, and his eyes narrow down as he says it, "here in Lithuania we have to be realists." He smiles. "You don't appreciate your advantage in being a citizen of a large country."

You know what he is thinking. He sees the United States as a large and powerful nation, with the blessing of geographical isolation, with thousands of miles of water to separate it from Europe and the Orient. He compares it, in his mind, with Lithuania, lodged between Germany and Russia, and which already has been forced to yield to the demands of larger countries.

"Lithuania Will Resist"

"But will Lithuania resist if she is attacked today?" I ask.

"Of course." His surprise over the question is genuine. "Why not?"

Why not?

It makes you think of the slim measure of security enjoyed by some of the small countries of Europe today; countries which must be ready to defend their neutrality as best they can—or take sides in a struggle.

It makes you think of an attack by a large country—with hundreds, thousands of airplanes, with big guns, with tanks and fast moving artillery, and with the whole, ripping, smashing destruction possible to a large army.

Think Of High Courage

And you think of a small country defending itself, with high courage and firm resolve, with modern equipment of its own, but pitted against a reserve strength, in men, and money, and munitions, which it cannot match.

These are the realities of Europe, and square in the middle of such realities you have Lithuania, where almost half the national revenue goes on army and armaments, where deas-

ants work all day and then practice with their rifles at night, where the hope is for peace but where life is very much a question mark.

Look at a map. Where would Germany and Russia meet if they were to go to war against each other? There's a good chance that one front would be in Lithuania. Big powers try to put the fighting onto other soil than their own.

If Germany And Poland Clash?

What would happen if Germany and Poland clash? There's a chance, it's agreed, that either country might try wide flanking movements which might cut into Lithuania.

Against this situation, Lithuania holds precious her neutrality and a hope that this neutrality will be respected. And she is ready and prepared to defend that neutrality against any country that tries to violate it.

Lithuania has a small but highly trained army. She could put 200,000 good soldiers in the field, backed by good equipment, and with a reputation as fighters.

Had Faith In League

As a new nation after the World War, after a long history of foreign control and domination, Lithuania had faith in the League of Nations. It watched the League fade. Then came the shock of watching Czecho-Slovakia go under. And then the ultimatum from Poland to open the frontier between Lithuania and Poland, and then the loss to Germany, through a demand that could not be ignored, of Memel.

Lithuania has less faith than before in Russia. She shares the new and growing suspicion of Moscow by the two other Baltic states and Finland. Relations with Poland are now normal, but there are "differences" that still prevail, and the years of chauvinistic propaganda as regards Poland still have their effect.

Would Be Engulfed

Above all, Lithuania does not want to see a war in Europe, because she may well be engulfed in such a war. There are rumors of a Lithuanian-Polish understanding, but, officially, there is firm denial here. Lithuania continues to stand firm on her policy of readiness to fight anyone who violates her neutrality.

To shape and guide this policy there

is a new "strong man" in Lithuania. He is General Rastikis, commander in chief of the Lithuanian armed forces.

Rastikis is a realist. He is stern, firm and a disciplinarian.

You can catch the spirit of this little nation every evening, rain or shine, at the ceremony here in Kaunas of rekindling the fire of Lithuania's shrine and monument to her war of liberation. It's an impressive ceremony.

MEANWHILE, BIG GERMAN PURCHASES OF COPPER AND RUBBER WERE REPORTED ON LONDON MARKETS, SENDING PRICES UPWARD.

COPPER ROSE 18 SHILLINGS NINE PENCE (ABOUT \$4.38) TO 44 POUNDS 8 SHILLINGS 9 PENCE (ABOUT \$208) A TON. RUBBER MOUNTED THREE SIXTEENTHS PENCE TO 8 AND THREE-FOURTHS PENCE (ABOUT 17 CENTS) A POUND.

IT WAS SAID GERMANY HAD BOUGHT MORE THAN 10,000 TONS OF COPPER AND 17,000 TONS OF RUBBER IN LONDON THIS MONTH FOR DELIVERY IN LATE AUGUST OR EARLY SEPTEMBER.

BERLIN NEWSPAPERS HAILED AS A "GRAND ACHIEVEMENT OF GERMAN TECHNICIANS IN DANZIG" THE NEW PONTOON BRIDGE WHICH WAS TO BE ANCHORED ACROSS THE VISTULA RIVER TODAY. NAZI COMMENTATORS SAID THE BRIDGE, TO LINK THE FREE CITY AND GERMAN EAST PRUSSIA, DEMONSTRATES DANZIG'S "VIVID CONNECTION WITH THE RHYTHM OF LIFE AND WORK OF THE REICH REMAINS UNTOUCHED BY THE DRAWING OF UNNATURAL BORDERS." THIS CAME UP ON THE HEELS OF A PARADE OF 1,500 "SS-HEINWEHR" (HOME DEFENSE) MEN IN DANZIG LAST NIGHT WITH TRUCKS AND FIELD PIECES. NAZI DISTRICT LEADER ALBERT FORSTER TOLD THEM TO BE PROUD OF THEIR WEAPONS, WHICH HE CALLED "THE MOST MODERN OF THEIR KIND IN THE WORLD."

COMANDER JOACHIM GOETZ REPLIED, "WE DO NOT WANT TO PARADE. WE WANT TO FIGHT. WE WANT TO FIGHT FOR THAT WHICH IS SACRED TO US—FOR GERMAN BLOOD AND THE HOMETLAND."

THE NAZI ORGAN IN THE FREE CITY, DANZIGER VORPOSTEN, SAID THESE NAMELINGS, TO BE HELD IN SMALL UNITS, WOULD BE THE CURTAIN RAISER TO ANOTHER GREAT GERMAN VICTORY. IT WOULD BE HELD CHIEFLY TO DETERMINE FITNESS OF RESERVE FORMATIONS.

1553
30.24-2639
HITLER'S VOELKISCHER BEOACHTER ACCUSED BRITAIN OF "INVENTING" STORIES OF AN IMPENDING INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE AND CALLED SUCH REPORTS A "MOVE ON THE CH" "WAR OF NERVES."

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REMS-406-19
"THE HOUR IS GRAVE - CRUCIAL FOR THE PEACE OF EUROPE," GAYDA WROTE.

AUG 20 1939
HE THEN ASKED THAT LONDON AND PARIS WANTED AND WHETHER THEY THOUGHT THE TIME HAD COME FOR A "NEW VIOLENT AND IRREPARABLE CRISIS IN RELATIONS BETWEEN EUROPEAN PEOPLES."

COUNT CIANO, ON HIS ARRIVAL AT TIRANA, TOLD THE POPULACE THAT MUSSOLINI WOULD VISIT ALBANIA SHORTLY.

CIANO, MUSSOLINI'S SON-IN-LAW WAS APPRISED BY A TELEGRAM FROM KING VITTORIO EMANUELE THAT HE HAD BEEN DECORATED WITH THE ORDER OF THE HOLY ANNUNZIATA, WHICH MAKES HIM AN HONORARY COUSIN OF THE KING.

FASCIST AUTHORITIES SAID THAT THE AWARD TO CIANO WAS LARGELY IN RECOGNITION OF HIS PART IN ITALY'S TERRITORIAL EXPANSION, INCLUDING ITALY'S OCCUPATION OF ALBANIA.

DA550PED

ROME, AUG. 19-(AP)-FOREIGN MINISTER COUNT CIANO FLEW TO ALBANIA ON AN INSPECTION TRIP TODAY AFTER A CONFERENCE WITH FOREIGN MINISTER COUNT CSAKY OF HUNGARY ON THE DARKENING EUROPEAN OUTLOOK.

AUG 20 1939
CSAKY TALKED WITH PREMIER MUSSOLINI AND CIANO LAST NIGHT ON A FLYING VISIT TO ROME, FRESH FROM HIS SIGNIFICANT CALLS IN GERMANY.

DETAILS OF THE MUSSOLINI-CSAKY CONFERENCE WERE WITHHELD IN

30.24-2639
OFFICIAL CIRCLES, BUT IT WAS TAKEN FOR GRANTED THE HUNGARIAN MINISTERS SURVEYED THE PART HIS COUNTRY MIGHT BE EXPECTED TO PLAY IN ANY WAR INVOLVING HUNGARY'S ANTI-COMINTERN ALLIES-- GERMANY AND ITALY.

GROWING TENSION WAS REFLECTED IN ITALIAN NEWSPAPER HEADLINES WHICH ASKED: "WILL WAR BE AVERTED?" THE FASCIST PAPERS PUBLISHED LONG DISPATCHES FROM BERLIN TO THE EFFECT PEACE DEPENDS ON THE "JUST SENSE OF THE POLISH GOVERNMENT" WITH THE EXPLANATION DANZIG'S RETURN TO GERMANY COULD NO LONGER BE DELAYED.

CIANO'S ALBANIAN TRIP OSTENSIBLY WAS FOR THE INSPECTION OF PUBLIC WORKS, INCLUDING MOTOR HIGHWAYS BEGUN BY THE ITALIANS SINCE THEIR TROOPS TOOK THE BALKAN COUNTRY LAST APRIL.

COUNT CIANO'S TRIP TO ALBANIA MARKED A PERSONAL TRIUMPH FOR THE YOUTHFUL SON-IN-LAW OF PREMIER MUSSOLINI.

KING VITTORIO EMANUELE CONFERRED THE HIGHEST ITALIAN ORDER - THAT OF THE HOLY ANNUNZIATA - ON CIANO IN A TELEGRAM OF THANKS FOR HIS "EMINENT SERVICES."

~~THE HUNGARIAN GOVERNMENT~~

AUG 20 1939
THE ADMINISTRATION OF ALBANIA IS NOW UNDER HIS FOREIGN MINISTRY.
G1122ADS 19/8/39

SOPIA, BULGARIA, AUG 19-(AP)-CAPTAIN TODOR PAULIZU, RUMANIAN MILITARY COURIER WHO SHOT HIMSELF AFTER THEFT OF HIS DIPLOMATIC POUCH THURSDAY NIGHT, DIED LAST MIDNIGHT.

POLICE STILL WERE WITHOUT TRACE OF THE THIEF OR OF THE POUCH WHICH WAS UNDERSTOOD TO CONTAIN IMPORTANT MILITARY AND DIPLOMATIC DOCUMENTS RELATING TO THE BALKAN ENTENTE OF RUMANIA, TURKEY, GREECE AND YUGOSLAVIA AND THEIR RELATIONS WITH BULGARIA.

E2413AED

BUCHAREST, RUMANIA, AUG. 19--(AP)--LACK OF READY CASH OR CREDIT WAS REPORTED IN GOVERNMENT QUARTERS TODAY TO HAVE CUT DOWN NAZI GERMANY'S OIL PURCHASES IN RUMANIA.

EXPORTS TO THE REICH ARE FIXED AT 30 PER CENT OF THE TOTAL RUMANIAN TRADE WITHIN THEIR BARTER AGREEMENT. GERMANY, IN ORDER TO SWELL HER PURCHASES, HAS PAID FOR ADDITIONAL EXPORTS OF PETROLEUM IN CASH OR THE CZECH CREDITS WHICH SHE ABSORBED HERE AFTER THE BREAKUP OF THAT REPUBLIC. WITH THESE SPENT RUMANIA'S OIL EXPORTS TO GERMANY NOW HAVE RETURNED TO THE FLAT 30 PER CENT UNDER THE BARTER AGREEMENT.

FOREIGN INTERPRETIVE (WPS BUDGET)

BY ANDRUE BERDING

WASHINGTON, AUG. 19--(AP)--AS EUROPE SEEMS NEARING ANOTHER CRISIS, MANY MEN IN HIGH PLACES HERE ARE AGAIN ASKING THEMSELVES, "IS THERE ANYTHING ON EARTH WE CAN DO TO STOP IT?"

ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT OFFICIALS IN THE DIRECTION OF FOREIGN POLICY TOLD THE WRITER, "THERE ARE STILL SEVERAL WAYS OPEN TO US."

BUT WHAT ARE THEY? ANOTHER APPEAL FOR PEACE? PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT HAS MADE NO FEWER THAN THREE APPEALS FOR PEACE TO CHANCELLOR HITLER IN THE LAST 11 MONTHS. THERE WERE TWO AT THE TIME OF THE MUNICH CRISIS, ANOTHER IN APRIL.

OPINION AMONG OFFICIALS DIFFERS AS TO THE WISDOM OF ANOTHER APPEAL IN MAJORITY, THEY OPPOSE IT ON THE GROUNDS IT WOULD LESSEN THE PRESIDENTIAL DIGNITY TO CONTINUE BEGGING ANOTHER CHIEF OF STATE FOR PEACE. THEY ALSO POINT TO THE SARCASTIC PUBLIC REPLY MADE BY HITLER TO THE PRESIDENT'S LAST APPEAL. BUT SOME SAY THERE IS NEVER

ANY LOSS OF DIGNITY IN APPEALING FOR PEACE.

COULD THERE BE A CALL FOR AN INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE? BUT THE IDEA OF A CONFERENCE TO SETTLE A CRISIS HAS NOW ASSUMED UNPLEASANT OVERTONES AFTER MUNICH. IT SMACKS TOO MUCH OF "APPEASEMENT," OF "SELLING SOMEONE DOWN THE RIVER." BESIDES, PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT SUGGESTED IN HIS APRIL APPEAL THAT DISCUSSIONS (WHICH MIGHT MEAN CONFERENCES OR DIPLOMATIC EXCHANGES) BE STARTED ON THREE MAIN TOPICS, POLITICAL, ECONOMIC AND DISARMAMENT, IN THE LAST TWO OF WHICH THE UNITED STATES WOULD BE GLAD TO JOIN--AND THE RESULT HAS BEEN NIL.

COULD THERE BE A PAN-AMERICAN APPEAL FOR PEACE COMING SIMULTANEOUSLY FROM THE 21 AMERICAN REPUBLICS--THE NEW WORLD APPEALING TO THE OLD WORLD NOT TO DESTROY ITSELF? SOME OFFICIALS HAVE TOYED WITH THIS IDEA, ARE TOYING WITH IT STILL, BUT THE IDEA HAS, IN EFFECT, ALREADY BEEN TRIED. WHEN PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT SENT HIS APPEAL TO HITLER LAST SEPTEMBER HE SIMULTANEOUSLY SENT COPIES TO ALL THE PRESIDENTS OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS WHO THEREUPON JOINED IN WITH HIM.

THIS GOVERNMENT IS WILLING, AT ANY RATE, TO GO BEYOND IN APPEAL. IT HAS IN MIND DEFINITE ECONOMIC CONCESSIONS IT IS WILLING TO MAKE GERMANY--CREDITS AND ACCESS TO AMERICAN SURPLUS COMMODITIES--THE MOMENT GERMANY SIGNS A DISARMAMENT AGREEMENT.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT IS BEING MINUTELY INFORMED BY THE STATE DEPARTMENT OF DEVELOPMENTS IN EUROPE. PRESUMABLY, WHILE ON VACATION AT CAMPOBELLO, HE WILL GIVE DUE CONSIDERATION TO WHETHER THERE IS ANY ACTION THE UNITED STATES CAN EFFECTIVELY TAKE AS THE CRISIS SEEMS TO DRAW NEARER. TO JUDGE FROM THE FREQUENCY OF HIS MOVES IN PAST CRISES, IT IS NOT TO BE EXCLUDED THAT HE WILL ACT AGAIN.

30.24-2641

30.24-2641

A MAJORITY OF STATE DEPARTMENT OFFICIALS IN TOUCH WITH EUROPEAN DEVELOPMENTS INDICATE A BELIEF THAT A GRAVE CRISIS IS INEVITABLE SOME TIME BEFORE OCTOBER 1. BUT THE MAJORITY OF THIS MAJORITY DECLARE THAT THE CRISIS NEED NOT NECESSARILY RESULT IN WAR.

AT PRESENT SECRETARY HULL IS AWAY ON VACATION, AS ARE SEVERAL KEYMEN IN THE EUROPEAN SECTION OF THE STATE DEPARTMENT, BUT ALL ARE KEEPING IN CLOSE TOUCH WITH WASHINGTON AND ARE PREPARED TO RETURN AT ANY TIME IF THE OCCASION SHOULD DEMAND.

MEANTIME, THE GOVERNMENT'S OBSERVERS ARE WATCHING IN EUROPE; TROOP MOVEMENTS, SPEECHES, OFFICIAL STATEMENTS, PRESS COMMENT, INCIDENTS AND REACTION TO INCIDENTS, AND SIGNS, HOWEVER VAGUE, OF CRACKING OR YIELDING. THE TROOP MOVEMENTS NOW GOING ON STRIKE ALL OBSERVERS HERE AS HIGHLY OMINOUS. GERMANY TODAY IS BELIEVED TO HAVE UNDER ARMS ABOUT 1,800,000 MEN AS COMPARED WITH 1,500,000 LAST YEAR DURING THE CZECH CRISIS.

"DER TAG" AT HAND, NAZIS CRY; BRITISH LEADERS SPEED HOME; RUSSIA, REICH IN TRADE PACT

CRISIS SIGNS ARE PILING UP IN GERMANY

Poland Warned She Has "Five Minutes"—Advised To Save Herself
"The Hour Approaches," Danzig Hears — "Time Near," Rome Is Told

[By the Associated Press]
Berlin, Aug. 20—Ominous declarations that the "day of reckoning" with Poland is coming soon piled one upon another in Germany today.
Both the press and officials kept to the theme of Danzig, Free City under Polish customs administration which Germany wants returned, and Polish Corridor, through which the Nazis want a connection to German East Prussia.

"Der Tag" Cry Mounts
The phrase "Der Tag" (day of reckoning) was being spoken with increasing frequency.
In Danzig the Nazi leader, Albert Forster, told a Nazi meeting "the hour approaches."
In Berlin the press was insisting that "Polish insolence" was fast exhausting "German patience."
"Still Has Five Minutes"

The influential Hamburg *Fremdenblatt* headlined that Poland "still has five minutes for reflection."

The *Fremdenblatt* reflected the general official contention that the Polish dispute must be settled almost at once.

There was no time limit set either officially or informally, but the impression was unmistakable that Germany counted on only a matter of days before taking some positive step.

Poland Urged To Act

Some papers, including the *Fremdenblatt*, hinted that Poland might "save itself" by coming forward with an acceptable suggestion.

An implied invitation to Poland to take some "constructive initiative" was contained in the official news bureau's citations from Italian papers suggesting that Poland "drop England and France" and attempt direct negotiations with Germany.

But no responsible German source made any direct suggestion that Poland should try, without cooperation of her allies, to come to understanding with Berlin.

Adolf Hitler's *Voelkischer Beobachter* asserted "Danzig and the Corridor are and remain two unconditional German demands about which there can be no debates."

Beobachter and other papers close to the Government were irritated by British and French newspapers' suspicions that German reports of mistreatment of Germans in Poland were exaggerated.

Suggestions that these reports were "maneuvers" and deliberate efforts to "create an intolerable situation artificially" were denied.

Swift Blow Threatened

From East Prussia came German warnings that the Reich, prepared to deal a swift and smashing military blow if it "loses patience," is also prepared in an economic sense for a long conflict.

Speaking at the East Prussian fair at Königsberg, State Secretary Fritz Landfried of the Economics Ministry said Germany is "prepared on the economic front."

"We know we could win no war if we were defeated in the economic field," Landfried said.

"Therefore we have armed ourselves economically so we could throw the full life and fighting power of the nation into the contest should a hostile world oblige us to do so."

Landfried expressed satisfaction over development of foreign trade with all states except "democracies," which "cannot recognize that a new era has come over the economic world."

"Hour Approaches"

DANZIG, Aug. 20 (P).—Nazi district leader Albert Forster proclaimed today before a crowd of 5,000 that "the hour approaches" for solution of the Danzig problem. He predicted victory for Danzigers who wished the Free City rejoined to Germany.

"The hour approaches now," he told a party rally in suburban Langfuhr. "When it comes we will win."

Approximately 3,000 members of various uniformed formations—some carrying rifles—and some 2,000 civilians stood under a hot sun listening to the district leader.

"We stand together in this serious hour, and our soldiers also stand together," Forster said. "We know what stands before us."

Forster told of the "solution of the Sudeten problem" and the absorption of Czecho-Slovakia "without the firing of one shot."

"Now," he said, "the problems are the Corridor and Danzig. These problems *Der Fuehrer* will also solve."

He said the Poles had indulged in "unashamed insolence" in rejecting Hitler's proposals for solving the Danzig problem.

"The most prominent men in Poland say now that they will destroy Germany and will reorganize Middle Europe," Forster said. "We have watched this very patiently, we have accepted this. Only our good nature during the last few weeks enabled us to bear this insolence."

Forster said "the situation is tense," but "the solution must come. The present conditions can not and must not continue."

"Every citizen must know that in the life of nations there are problems which must be solved. Such a problem is the Danzig problem. The hour approaches, my comrades."

troops, artillery and supply trains. There was a steady movement of troops entering the area from Moravia, along the Moravska Ostrava (Maerisch Ostrau) Cadca highway.

In the occupied areas, schools and town halls were taken over for barracks and base hospitals, clearly marked with large signs. Between villages, munitions depots were established, and there were large supplies of barbed wire and corrugated iron shelter roofs. All bridges were guarded by sentries with fixed bayonets. Hundreds of laborers were repairing the roads, and bridges were reinforced by heavy timbers to permit the passage of heavy trucks and guns.

The correspondent, making a sixty-mile automobile trip in the area north of Zilina, counted an average of four German military encampments of various sizes to the mile. Tents were camouflaged, and, near the frontier, gun crews were wheeling their artillery into position, spreading camouflage nets overhead. Field telephones were strung throughout the area. Northern Slovakia's dusty roads were whipped into a haze by dozens of motorcycle dispatch riders. Military police guided traffic in the bigger towns and villages.

In sixty miles the correspondent saw only three Slovak gendarmes, and Slovak troops, if there were any, were completely out of sight.

Although heavy guns, hauled by Diesel tractors, were a frequent sight, there were no tanks. Apparently the steep mountain passes and

250,000 German Troops Mass In Slovakia at Polish Frontier

Four Chief Passes Over Tatra Mountains Manned; Berlin Sees 'Der Tag' Near for Its Reckoning on Danzig and the Corridor

[By The Associated Press]
ZILINA, Slovakia, Aug. 20.—A quarter of a million German troops, with full war equipment, massed today on Slovakia's 250-mile frontier with Poland. The greater part was concentrated behind the four main passes leading over the Tatra Mountains into Poland. Concentration points were the towns of Cadca, Trstena, Orlov and Mezilaborce, with central headquarters at Zilina. Roads were choked with moving

jagged terrain had been judged unfavorable for large tank operations by the German command.

In many villages soldiers fraternized freely with bewildered Slovak citizens. Giggling Slovak girls held hands with gray-clad infantrymen, while groups of wide-eyed small boys clustered around other laughing soldiers, who amused them with card tricks.

Zilina was quiet, with the German troops remaining outside the town. Officers have been billeted in hotels

and private homes in Zilina.

Slovak merchants were having a windfall. The area's cigarette supply was exhausted quickly, and there was little beer to be had. Soldiers were purchasing Slovak village handicraft to send back home. In some villages German regimental bands had taken possession of the squares to serenade the inhabitants, who quickly learned to salute passing troop convoys with arms upraised in Nazi fashion.

PACT THROWS BOMBSHELL ON ALLIED TALKS

Expected To Act As Barrier To British-French-Soviet Alliance

Nazis Grant Moscow An \$80,000,000 Credit To Buy German Goods

[By the Associated Press]

Moscow, Aug. 20—Conclusion of a trade and credit agreement between Germany and Soviet Russia was announced here tonight while British-French-Russian military talks lagged, causing much surprise in diplomatic circles.

Informed observers were cautious in speculation on consequences of the agreement to the proposed British-French-Soviet mutual-assistance pact, but economic experts said it was "only a natural continuation of trade policies of the two countries" who have had previous trade agreements. However, it is the first big foreign loan granted Russia in several years.

\$80,000,000 Credit Granted

The agreement calls for a German credit of 200,000,000 marks (about \$80,000,000) for a period of seven years at five per cent. interest for purchases of German goods in the next two years.

It also provides for the sale by the U. S. S. R. to Germany within two years of 180,000,000 marks (\$72,000,000) of goods.

It was believed Russia would purchase armaments and machinery of Germany, while Germany would take Soviet wheat, timber, iron ore and petroleum.

It was expected the deal would make some inroads into American trade with the Soviet.

Deals Preceded Talks

Observers pointed out that the trade negotiations began long before the British-French staff talks with Russia were announced. Premier Molotov's speech May 31 emphasized that Russia's relations with Britain and France would have no damaging effect on trade relations with Germany and Italy.

It was expected the staff talks would be resumed here tomorrow, after the third successive day of inactivity. Failure of the representatives of the three nations to meet had led to reports of a new obstacle in the negotiations.

Wanted To Rest

Sources close to the visitors said they merely wanted to rest after an arduous week. However, they declined to discuss a Tass (official news agency) communique issued yesterday stating "real disaccordance" exists, presumably over the position of Finland and the Baltic states in the event of war.

Observers attached possible significance to the fact the Soviet gave the visiting missions only a peek at its aerial might in the big air show here Friday.

Commenting on this, the army organ, *Red Star*, said today: "On aviation day we just lifted one curtain on the military strength of our air forces."

The *Red Star* said hundreds of thousands of communication workers soon would be given training to convert them into "military specialists."

POLES URGED TO ACCEPT HITLER PLAN

Rome Predicts Tension Otherwise Will Snap Within Few Days

Gayda Warns Warsaw Not To Engage In "Perilous Illusions"

[By the Associated Press]

Rome, Aug. 20—Authoritative Italians predicted today the tension over Danzig would reach a climax within a few days, with war the alternative to Germany's acquisition of the Free City.

The Fascist newspapers, as though by Government inspiration, urged the Warsaw Government to accept Adolf Hitler's plan of last April.

This plan calls for:

Return of Danzig to Germany.

A German highway and railroad across Pomorze (the Polish Corridor), between Germany and East Prussia.

A free zone for Polish shipping at Danzig.

German guarantee of Poland's frontiers in a non-aggression treaty for twenty-five years.

Recognize Difficulty

Italians recognized the difficulty of winning Poland to such a plan, which was rejected four months ago. As "real friends" of Poland, however, they advised her to think it over again.

With the situation increasingly acute, this week was expected to be one of considerable diplomatic activity in Rome.

Count Csaky, Hungarian Foreign Minister, is expected to return tomorrow to resume conversations with Mussolini and Count Ciano, Foreign Minister. The Italian Foreign Minister returned tonight to Rome by airplane from a two-day inspection of the public works program undertaken by Italy in Albania.

Ciano immediately devoted his attention to the international situation. He had cut short his Albanian tour by at least one day.

Confers With Envoy

He was understood to have conferred with Bernardo Attolico, Italian Ambassador to Germany, who arrived from Berlin this morning, presumably with latest information on Germany's attitude.

Speculation over the purpose of Count Csaky's visit has failed to find any confirmation in official circles. The press denied he sought Mussolini's support against German demands for the right to send an army to Hungary in case of war.

Another conjecture in foreign circles is that the Axis powers, Germany and Italy, hope to make Csaky the go-between for direct negotiations, between Warsaw and Berlin. Hungary has been friendly with Poland, and with the Axis powers, particularly Italy.

To Confer With Ciano

William Phillips, United States Ambassador, and other foreign envoys,

including the British, French, Polish and Japanese Ambassadors, are expected to seek appointments with Count Ciano this week, since the Hungarian-Italian talks prevented their visiting the Foreign Ministry last Friday.

Virginio Gayda, who is close to the Government, wrote in *La Voce d'Italia* that "the time is near for resolution in the open political conflict between Germany and Poland."

"Can No Longer Last"

"It is evident that the present state of tension created around the case of Danzig and the Corridor can no longer last," Gayda said. "It will have to be settled, one way or another, within a few days."

The choice, he said, was up to Poland, which "still has several days—not too many—to consider." Like other editorial writers, he advised Poland to "leave France and Great Britain" and accept the Hitler plan.

"Don't engage in vain diplomatic skirmishes and perilous illusions," Gayda advised. "Within a few days it will be too late."

Hungarian Press Still Silent On Csaky Talks

Budapest, Aug. 20 (P)—The Hungarian press still refrained from direct comment on Foreign Minister Csaky's talks with German and Italian leaders today, but one political weekly reprinted a foreign dispatch declaring "German pressure on Hungary is still increasing."

The bewildered average Hungarian, seeking light on Count Csaky's talks in Salzburg and Rome, anxiously tries to read between the lines of his newspaper. Most of the press (the Foreign Office maintains Count Csaky has been strictly on vacation) stresses today's celebrations in honor of St. Stephen with the reminder he was the founder of Hungary's proud 1,000 years of independence.

While foreign reports that Germany has sought Hungary's military aid against Poland were indignantly denied, the newspapers emphasized that Hungarians are determined to remain neutral if German demands on Poland bring war.

Abusive Press Disturbs Silesian Border Town

Gleiwitz, Germany, Aug. 20 (P)—An abusive press was the only thing disturbing the Sunday morning calm of this Silesian town on the German-Polish border.

Civil and military crowds attended the half-dozen cathedrals in this

Catholic community as Nazi party news organs poured scolding words upon their Polish neighbors.

Receiving equal attention in morning newspapers was reported "chaos" in Polish business across the border and the "martyrdom" of hundreds of Germans.

"The business situation in Polish Silesia," said the official *Wanderer* of Gleiwitz, "is getting worse from day to day. The situation is critical in the extreme."

Grievances Cited

Four entire pages in the *Oberschlesische Volksstimme* were devoted to a recital of German grievances against the alleged mistreatment of German-speaking persons of Polish Silesia.

Wilhelm Matzel, the editor-in-chief of the *Volksstimme*, in a leading article, charged Polish officials "even have

overstepped the criminal acts of the Benes system."

[Associated Press Editor's Note—Eduard Benes was President of Czechoslovakia during the dispute which led to the dismemberment of the republic. Both during the Czechoslovak crisis and after his resignation on October 5, 1938, Benes was a target for Nazi shafts.]

Quotes French Writer

Matzel in relating how East Silesia came into Polish hands, quoted Rene Martell, a French writer, who deplored the condition that took this region away from Germany.

The editor also recalled a statement accredited to David Lloyd George, Britain's World War Prime Minister, urging that the industrial region remain entirely under German control.

Both local papers gave prominent play to a report from Graudenz stating Polish soldiers had deserted in large numbers in the Olsa region to come across to Germany, in one instance half a company in full field equipment.

21 Nazi Youth Leaders Seized by Hungarians

Accused of Organizing Secret Military Exercises

BUDAPEST, Aug. 20 (P)—The Hungarian Nazi organ, "Magyarsag," said today that twenty-one executives of the Nazi youth group had been arrested for organizing secret military exercises outside Budapest.

The newspaper, which insisted the gathering was for "political education" only, said police arrested thirty members of the organization Aug. 16, later releasing nine. According to "Magyarsag," the prisoners were accused of drilling several hundred youths last Sunday.

Says Rulers Don't See Changes Since Munich

Hugh Gibson Scores Misjudgment Of Situation By Dictators In Radio Address

London, Aug. 20 (P)—Hugh Gibson, former United States Ambassador to Belgium, said tonight in a speech broadcast to the United States that Europe's danger is that "rulers of the totalitarian states have not grasped the full significance" of changes since last September's crisis.

"There would be no more fatal mistake than for them to think of Poland in terms of Czechoslovakia, or Danzig in terms of the Sudeten last year," he said.

"Since that time the balance of power has been steadily shifting to the side of England and France."

Germany, however, still holds one great advantage, he said. "They still hold the initiative, the power to determine when war is to begin, and that is an immense advantage."

Just Makes His Train

Cannes, Aug. 20 (P)—Leslie Hore-Belisha, British War Minister, interrupted his vacation here today to return to London for a special Cabinet council.

He was on the beach late this afternoon when a messenger dashed up with a telegram. It was thirty minutes until train time.

He ran to the hotel, packed a bag, and caught the train with four minutes to spare.

U. S. Credit Spurned

KOENIGSBERG, Germany, Aug. 20 (P)—Suggestions from the United States that America might grant a large credit to buy raw materials on condition Germans disarm are of no interest, State Secretary Fritz Landfried declared in an address at the East Prussian fair today.

"It is not the practice of the Germany of Adolf Hitler to mix questions of national security with business deals," Herr Landfried said, adding that trade with the United States on a barter basis was possible.

Trade with United States on a barter basis was possible, he added. "We have made concrete suggestions to the United States in this respect, but they came to nothing because of the lack of good will and the political mentality of the American government."

Air-Defense Rooms Mandatory

BERLIN, Aug. 20 (P)—The Air Ministry announced today that construction of air-defense rooms in old buildings now was mandatory. Heretofore raid defenses had to be provided in buildings being constructed, but construction of such defenses in old buildings was optional.

FIRST LEAD TRADE (WITH BJT)
BERLIN, AUG. 20 (AP)—GERMANY AND SOVIET RUSSIA HAVE CONCLUDED AN IMPORTANT TRADE AND CREDIT TREATY OPENING RUSSIA'S RICH NATURAL RESOURCES TO THE NAZIS AT A TIME OF SERIOUS INTERNATIONAL TENSION AND INCREASING WAR TALK.

30.24-2643

30.24-2643

GERMANY IN NEGOTIATIONS CONCLUDED YESTERDAY GRANTED THE SOVIETS AN \$80,000,000 CREDIT AND RUSSIA PROMISED TO DELIVER \$72,000,000 WORTH OF PRODUCTS WITHIN THE NEXT TWO YEARS.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE AGREEMENT CAME WHILE MILITARY TALKS AMONG GREAT BRITAIN, FRANCE AND THE SOVIET WERE REPORTED ENCOUNTERING DIFFICULTIES SUCH AS PLAGUED THE POLITICAL TALKS FOR A MUTUAL ASSISTANCE PACT BEFORE THEM.

BUT WHETHER THE NEW TRADE AGREEMENT WOULD HAVE ANY EFFECT ON THESE CONVERSATIONS WAS NOT APPARENT.

THE NAZIS UNDOUBTEDLY WILL IMPORT ON A MUCH LARGER SCALE THAN EVER BEFORE VITAL RUSSIAN RAW MATERIALS, INCLUDING MANGANESE AND OTHER ORES, LUMBER, GASOLINE AND OIL, SULPHUR AND CHEMICALS.

RUSSIA WILL USE THE GERMAN CREDITS TO BUY MACHINERY FOR MAKING NEEDED TOOLS AND SPARE PARTS.

GERMAN POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC QUARTERS WERE QUICK IN HAILING THE TREATY, SIGNED YESTERDAY, AS THE SIGNAL FOR A "SHARP UPWARD TURN" IN TRADE RELATIONS BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES.

POLITICALLY OPPOSED, THE TWO COUNTRIES IN RECENT YEARS HAVE PERMITTED THEIR TRADE VOLUME GRADUALLY TO SLIP UNTIL LAST YEAR IT WAS ONLY 100,000,000 MARKS (\$40,000,000).

NAZI SPOKESMAN WERE CONFIDENT OF AN IMMEDIATE PICKUP IN COMMERCE BECAUSE THEY SAID THAT GERMANY - THE INDUSTRIAL STATE AND SOVIET RUSSIA - A LAND OF INEXHAUSTIBLE RAW MATERIALS - "COMPLEMENT ONE ANOTHER ECONOMICALLY IN A MOST NATURAL MANNER."

IT MAY BE ASSUMED, THEY SAID, THAT GERMANY'S CAPACITY TO ABSORB RUSSIAN RAW MATERIALS IS "WITHOUT LIMIT."

THE TREATY WAS CITED AS AN "EXAMPLE THAT GERMANY AS A CONSEQUENCE OF ITS TRADE POLICY PURSUES AS INTENSIVE AN ECONOMIC COOPERATION AS POSSIBLE WITH ANY OTHER STATE READY TO DO SO."

THE NEGOTIATIONS WERE BROUGHT TO A SUCCESSFUL CONCLUSION BY DR. K. SCHNURRE OF THE GERMAN FOREIGN OFFICE AND E. BABARIN, OF THE SOVIET TRADE DELEGATION IN GERMANY, AFTER TWO FAILURES.

ONE OF THE PRINCIPAL STUMBLING BLOCKS ALWAYS HAD BEEN THE AMOUNT OF CREDIT GERMANY SHOULD GRANT THE SOVIET REPUBLIC, AN INFORMED SOURCE SAID.

(NO PICKUP)

BERLIN, AUG. 20-(AP)-CONCLUSION OF A TRADE AGREEMENT BETWEEN GERMANY AND SOVIET RUSSIA WAS ANNOUNCED TONIGHT.

THE PACT GUARANTEES RUSSIA A CREDIT OF 200,000,000 MARKS (ABOUT \$80,000,000) TO BUY GERMAN GOODS.

IN RETURN THE U.S.S.R. WILL DELIVER 180,000,000 MARKS (\$72,000,000) IN RUSSIAN GOODS TO GERMANY IN THE NEXT TWO YEARS.

THE NEGOTIATIONS, UNDER WAY FOR SEVERAL WEEKS, WERE CONCLUDED YESTERDAY.

DR. K. SCHNURRE OF THE GERMAN FOREIGN OFFICE AND E. BABARIN, DEPUTY HEAD OF THE SOVIET TRADE COMMISSION IN GERMANY, SIGNED THE TREATY.

NO FURTHER DETAILS WERE DISCLOSED IMMEDIATELY.

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BRITISH (BUDGET)

LONDON, AUG. 20-(AP)-PRIME MINISTER CHAMBERLAIN AND GREAT BRITAIN'S KEY MINISTERS INTERRUPTED THEIR VACATIONS TODAY FOR A CRUCIAL MEETING TO CONSIDER THE INTERNATIONAL SITUATION.

AUG 21 1939

THE PRIME MINISTER, WHO HAD BEEN FISHING IN SCOTLAND SINCE PARLIAMENT RECESSED TWO WEEKS AGO, HAD BEEN EXPECTED TO LEAVE FOR LONDON TOMORROW NIGHT BUT HE LEFT THIS AFTERNOON INSTEAD.

WAR SECRETARY LESLIE HORE-BELISHA CUT SHORT HIS VACATION ON THE FRENCH RIVIERA.

FOREIGN SECRETARY VISCOUNT HALIFAX, WHO RETURNED UNEXPECTEDLY YESTERDAY, WENT BACK TO HIS HOME IN YORKSHIRE THIS MORNING BUT ONLY TO SPEND THE DAY.

THESE DEVELOPMENTS CAME AS THE BRITISH PRESS SAID THE COMING WEEK MAY BE THE MOST CRITICAL SINCE THE WORLD WAR.

(IN WASHINGTON THERE WAS A FEELING THAT A GRAVE CRISIS WAS INEVITABLE BEFORE OCT. 1 BUT SECRETARY OF STATE HULL AND A NUMBER OF KEY MEN IN THE EUROPEAN SECTION OF THE STATE DEPARTMENT REMAINED ON VACATION.)

AUG 21 1939

THE MINISTERS WILL MEET TUESDAY. THEY WILL CONSIDER A REPORT OF EUROPEAN DEVELOPMENTS DURING THE PAST TWO WEEKS AND THE RAPIDLY DETERIORATING SITUATION IN THE FAR EAST.

(NEGOTIATIONS IN TOKYO BETWEEN BRITAIN AND JAPAN OVER THEIR TIENTSIN DISPUTE--WHERE THE BRITISH AND FRENCH CONCESSIONS HAVE BEEN BLOCKADED SINCE JUNE 14--HAVE BEEN DISRUPTED BY BRITAIN'S REJECTION OF JAPANESE DEMANDS THAT ECONOMIC QUESTIONS BE INCLUDED IN THE DISCUSSIONS.)

THE FACT THAT CHAMBERLAIN ADVANCED HIS RETURN BY 24 HOURS WAS REGARDED AS SIGNIFICANT, BUT IT WAS NOT MENTIONED IN A COMMUNIQUE ISSUED AT TEN DOWNING STREET.

AUG 21 1939

"IN ACCORDANCE WITH ARRANGEMENTS MADE BEFORE THE MINISTERS DISPERSED FOR THE RECESS," THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID, "THE PRIME MINISTER WILL RETURN FROM SCOTLAND IN ORDER TO PRESIDE OVER THE MEETING OF MINISTERS ARRANGED FOR TUESDAY NEXT.

"FOR THIS PURPOSE, MR. CHAMBERLAIN WILL LEAVE SCOTLAND THIS AFTERNOON AND WILL ARRIVE IN LONDON EARLY TOMORROW MORNING."

THE SERIOUSNESS WITH WHICH THE GOVERNMENT VIEWED THE SITUATION WAS INDICATED BY THE FACT THAT HALIFAX SPENT SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT THE FOREIGN OFFICE. ORDINARILY CABINET MINISTERS ARE NOT AT THEIR OFFICES FROM FRIDAY TO MONDAY.

AUG 21 1939

THE PRESS REFLECTED A CHANGED TONE.

THE SUNDAY EXPRESS WHICH FOR SEVERAL WEEKS HAD BEEN DECLARING "THERE WILL BE NO WAR THIS YEAR" MADE NO MENTION OF THIS TODAY. THE CONSERVATIVE SUNDAY OBSERVER HEADED ITS MAIN DIPLOMATIC STORY "A CRITICAL WEEK AHEAD."

AUG 21 1939

THE LEFTWING REYNOLDS NEWS UNDER THE CAPTION "ON THE EDGE OF WAR" SAID:

"TWO ACTIONS WHICH THE GOVERNMENT HAD STEADILY REFUSED TO CARRY OUT CAN END THE SUSPENSE AND PRESERVE PEACE. LORD HALIFAX IN 24 HOURS CAN REACH MOSCOW AND, BY ACCORDING TO THE SOVIET UNION THE SAME TRUST SHOWN TO POLAND, CAN BRING THE NEGOTIATIONS FOR A PACT TO A SUCCESSFUL CONCLUSION.

30.24-2645

30.24-2645

"MR. CHAMBERLAIN CAN RECALL PARLIAMENT AND END THE DANGER THAT HITLER WILL CARRY HIS BLUFF TO THE POINT OF WAR BY DECLARING IN UNEQUIVOCAL TERMS THE READINESS OF BRITAIN, FRANCE AND THE SOVIET UNION TO STAND WITH ALL PEACEFUL NATIONS IN DEFENSE OF PEACE."

THE SUNDAY PICTORIAL SAID "THIS WEEK MAY WELL BE THE MOST CRITICAL SINCE THE WORLD WAR."

THE SUNDAY TIMES WARNED THAT "ANY ATTEMPT TO REPEAT AT ANOTHER VICTIM'S EXPENSE WHAT HAS BEEN DONE THIS YEAR BY GERMANY AT CZECHOSLOVAKIA'S OR BY ITALY AT ALBANIA'S WILL BRING THE UNION JACK INTO CONFLICT."

IT ADDED, HOWEVER, THAT IF "GERMANY COULD RETURN TO SPHERES WHERE NEGOTIATION IS POSSIBLE, COULD SUBSTITUTE CALM DISCUSSIONS FOR VIOLENCE AND THREATS, SHE WOULD NOT FIND HER WAY BLOCKED BY LONDON."

IN TWO OTHER NEWSPAPERS THERE WERE OPEN PLEAS FOR BRITAIN TO ADVANCE A PEACE PLAN.

COMMANDER STEPHEN KING-HALL, WRITING IN THE PICTORIAL UNDER THE CAPTION "WANTED - A BRITISH PLAN FOR PEACE" SAID:

"I HOPE HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT WILL SPEEDILY EXCHANGE VIEWS WITH OTHER MEMBERS OF THE PEACE FRONT IN ORDER TO BE IN A POSITION TO ISSUE TO THE WORLD A CONSTRUCTIVE PLAN AS AN ALTERNATIVE TO THE DESTRUCTIVE DOCTRINES OF THE NAZI REGIME."

THE LEADING EDITORIAL OF THE SUNDAY SKETCH WAS ENTITLED "PRODUCE THAT PEACE PLAN." IT SAID:

"IT IS SAID REPEATEDLY THAT THERE IS A PLAN FOR A FOUR-POWER CONFERENCE BETWEEN ENGLAND, FRANCE, GERMANY AND ITALY. WELL, THEN,

LET'S GET ON WITH IT - AND IF THERE IS NO PLAN LET US MAKE A PLAN. THERE MUST BE NO MORE CRISIS WEEK-ENDS THIS MONTH - OR NEXT MONTH."

LONDON--FIRST ADD BRITISH XXX MONTH.
THE FOREIGN OFFICE ISSUED A COMMUNIQUE TONIGHT REVIEWING THE FAR EASTERN SITUATION AND CLARIFYING BRITAIN'S POSITION. 30.24

THE STATEMENT, LARGELY A REPETITION OF ONE GIVEN ORALLY BY A GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL FRIDAY, DISCLOSED THAT THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT HAD EXPRESSED WILLINGNESS TO JAPAN TO EXAMINE THE CURRENCY AND SILVER QUESTIONS ANEW "PROVIDED THE INTEREST OF ALL PARTIES CAN BE SAFEGUARDED." "HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT HAVE INDICATED TO THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT THAT THEY HAVE NO DESIRE TO SHELVE QUESTIONS WHICH HAVE BEEN RAISED," IT SAID, "AND THEY REALIZE THAT THESE MATTERS WILL REQUIRE TO BE FULLY DISCUSSED IN ANY ULTIMATE SETTLEMENT OF THE PRESENT DISPUTE IN CHINA."

"THEY HAVE ALREADY MADE IT CLEAR IN THEIR NOTE TO THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT OF JANUARY 14 THAT THEY DO NOT REGARD TREATIES AS ETERNAL AND THAT THEY ARE PREPARED TO CONSIDER ANY CONSTRUCTIVE PROPOSALS WHICH THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT MAY HAVE TO MAKE REGARDING THE MODIFICATION OF EXISTING TREATIES."

"THEY CONSIDER IT ESSENTIAL, HOWEVER, THAT ALL PARTIES TO THE NINE-POWER AND OTHER TREATIES WHICH GOVERN THE SITUATION IN CHINA SHALL BE ENABLED AT THE APPROPRIATE TIME TO EXPRESS THEIR VIEWS AND MAKE A CONTRIBUTION TO A SETTLEMENT WHICH SHOULD BE EQUITABLE FOR ALL CONCERNED."

(THE JAPANESE HAVE DEMANDED THAT THE BRITISH BAN CHINESE GOVERNMENT CURRENCY IN THE BRITISH CONCESSION IN TIENTSIN, HAND OVER CHINESE SILVER RESERVES OF ABOUT 4,000,000 AMERICAN DOLLARS DEPOSITED IN TIENTSIN BANKS AND ALLOW CIRCULATION OF JAPANESE FEDERAL RESERVE NOTES.)

PS322PED

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E722PBS 20/8/39

WARSAW, AUG. 20-(AP)-POLISH CIRCLES EXPRESSED CONFIDENCE TONIGHT THAT FORMAL SIGNING OF THE BRITISH-POLISH PACT OF MUTUAL ASSISTANCE WOULD TAKE PLACE WITHIN A FEW DAYS - POSSIBLY TUESDAY.

THE PACT WOULD MAKE PERMANENT THE PRESENT INTERIM AGREEMENT BY WHICH PRIME MINISTER CHAMBERLAIN TOLD THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT ON MARCH 31 THAT BRITAIN WAS PLEDGED TO FIGHT FOR POLAND, IF POLISH INDEPENDENCE WERE MENACED AND POLAND HERSELF TOOK MILITARY ACTION.

CHAMBERLAIN IN THIS SPEECH SAID HE ANNOUNCED THE PLEDGE TO MAKE THE BRITISH POSITION CLEAR WHILE MILITARY DETAILS OF THE FORMAL PACT WERE BEING AGREED UPON.

POLES SAID THEY CONSIDERED AN ANNOUNCEMENT THAT THE PACT HAS BEEN FORMALLY ESTABLISHED WOULD BE AN EFFECTIVE REPLY TO WHAT ONE POLISH INFORMANT TERMED "GERMANY'S LATEST EFFORTS TO ISOLATE POLAND FROM THE WESTERN POWERS THROUGH UNPRECEDENTED PROPAGANDA."

ASIDE FROM SOME COUNTER ACCUSATIONS AS REGARDS TREATMENT OF POLES IN GERMANY, THE POLISH PRESS TODAY FOR THE MOST PART EXERCISED RESTRAINT. THERE WERE DESCRIPTIVE ACCOUNTS OF THE GERMAN PRESS ANTI-POLISH CAMPAIGN BUT NO COMMENT.

A FEELING THAT THE SITUATION WAS BECOMING INCREASINGLY GRAVE HOWEVER WAS BEING STRENGTHENED IN THE PUBLIC MIND.

ONE RESPONSIBLE POLE SAID, "GERMANY IS REACHING THE LIMIT IN WORDS

30.24-2647

AND ONLY ACTION, IT WOULD SEEM, REMAINS."

ALTHOUGH THE DEVELOPING SITUATION WAS NOT REGARDED WITH OPTIMISM, MANY FOREIGN OBSERVERS STATED THEIR OPINION THAT WAR THIS YEAR MUST NOT YET BE REGARDED AS INEVITABLE.

SOME CIRCLES EXPRESSED THE BELIEF THAT THE STAGE WAS BEING SET FOR A "FINAL OFFER" BY GERMANY AND THAT THIS OFFER WOULD BE MADE GAINSTK A BACKGROUND OF ACUTE POLITICAL TENSION.

OFFICIALS SAID THERE WAS NO CHANGE IN THE ATTITUDE OF POLAND, ESPECIALLY HER STATED DETERMINATION NOT TO NEGOTIATE "UNDER INTIMIDATION."

PS315PED

FOREIGN INTERPRETIVE (BUDGET)

BY ANDRUE BERDING

WASHINGTON, AUG. 20-(AP)-IF WAR SHOULD COME IN EUROPE THIS MONTH, OR EARLY IN SEPTEMBER, ITS OUTBREAK WOULD FIND BRITAIN AND FRANCE SADLY BEHIND ON DELIVERY OF THE AERIAL ARMADA THEY HAVE ORDERED IN THE UNITED STATES.

WAR WOULD CATCH THEM WITH LESS THAN ONE PLANE DELIVERED OUT OF EVERY THREE ORDERED. AND IF THE NEUTRALITY ACT WERE INVOKED, THE OTHER TWO COULD NOT BE SHIPPED.

THE TREMENDOUS RUSH OF THE AMERICAN ARMY AND NAVY FOR AIRCRAFT HAS KEPT ORDERS FROM ABROAD FROM BEING FILLED AS FAST AS THEY MIGHT OTHERWISE. ON THE OTHER HAND, THE FOREIGN CONTRACTS HAVE HELPED SOME FACTORIES TO GET INTO WORKING TRIM FOR HANDLING THE AMERICAN ORDERS.

BRITAIN AND FRANCE HAVE PLACED THE LARGEST ORDERS FOR WAR EQUIP-

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MENT PURCHASED HERE SINCE THE WORLD WAR. THEY BEGAN TO LET WARPLANE CONTRACTS IN JUNE OF 1938, THE MONTH AFTER THE FIRST CZECH CRISIS WHEN PRESIDENT BENES MOBILIZED HIS ARMY AND HITLER POSTPONED THE CLIMAX UNTIL SEPTEMBER. THE INITIAL EXPORT LICENSE WAS ISSUED BY THE STATE DEPARTMENT IN JULY WHEN FRANCE OBTAINED THE FIRST BATCH OF PERMITS TALLING \$5,000,000.

IN THE 13 MONTHS SINCE, BRITAIN AND FRANCE HAVE HAD LICENSES ISSUED FOR THEM TALLING \$121,432,419, BUT ACTUAL EXPORTS OF WAR MATERIALS HAVE AMOUNTED TO ONLY \$36,170,352, ABOUT 30 PERCENT OF THE ORDERS. THE TOTAL NUMBER OF PLANES ORDERED HERE IS CALCULATED AT 800 FOR FRANCE AND 650 FOR BRITAIN, AND ONLY ABOUT 450 HAVE BEEN DELIVERED.

GREAT BRITAIN HAS FARED MUCH BETTER THAN FRANCE IN OBTAINING DELIVERY, ALTHOUGH THE TOTAL VALUE OF HER ORDERS IS SMALLER. SHE HAS RECEIVED LICENSES FOR \$42,022,195 IN THE LAST 13 MONTHS, AND FRANCE, \$79,410,224 BUT BRITAIN HAS RECEIVED ACTUAL SHIPMENTS TALLING \$23,361,479, OR MORE THAN HALF HER ORDERS, WHEREAS FRANCE HAS HAD SHIPMENTS OF \$12,808,872., OR ONLY 16 PERCENT. FRANCE WAS LONGER IN GETTING BIG SHIPMENTS STARTED; FIRST REAL DELIVERIES DID NOT BEGIN UNTIL THIS YEAR.FC

OFFICIALS BELIEVE THE TOTAL LICENSES THUS FAR ISSUED ABOUT COVER THE AIRPLANE CONTRACTS THAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE HAVE PLACED IN THE UNITED STATES. THEY BELIEVE IT PROBABLE, HOWEVER, THAT BOTH COUNTRIES MAY PLACE SUBSTANTIAL ADDITIONAL ORDERS.

BRITAIN'S DOMINIONS, AUSTRALIA AND CANADA, LIKEWISE HAVE RECEIVED COMPARATIVELY FEW DELIVERIES ON THE ORDERS THEY HAVE PLACED

HERE FOR PLANES AND OTHER WAR EQUIPMENT. AUSTRALIA HAS THUS FAR THIS YEAR OBTAINED EXPORT LICENSES FOR JUST UNDER \$5,000,000 AND CANADA FOR JUST UNDER \$2,000,000, BUT ACTUAL DELIVERIES AMOUNT ONLY TO \$176,000 AND \$591,955 RESPECTIVELY.

THE DUTCH EAST INDIES, HOWEVER, RENDERED JITTERY BY NIPPON-
ESE ADVANCES IN EAST ASIA, ALREADY HAVE HAD DELIVERY ON \$5,556,469 WORTH OF WAR MATERIALS THUS FAR THIS YEAR, PRACTICALLY ALL BEING WARPLANES.

THE HAVY BACKLOG OF UNFILLED ORDERS HAS LED TO SPECULATION WHETHER, IF WAR COMES, AIRPLANE MANUFACTURERS AND WORKERS IN THE AIRCRAFT INDUSTRIES WOULD NOT DEMAND THAT THEY BE PERMITTED TO COMPLETE THESE ORDERS, REGARDLESS OF THE NEUTRALITY ACT.

MANUFACTURERS MIGHT ALLEGE THAT THEY WOULD LOSE HEAVILY BY CANCELLATION OF THE CONTRACTS.

THE NEUTRALITY ACT PROVIDES THAT WHEN IT IS INVOKED EXPORT LICENSES ALREADY ISSUED FOR THE BELLIGERENT COUNTRIES AUTOMATICALLY LAPSE, BUT IT WOULD NOT BE EASY FOR THE INDUSTRY TO SEE ITS HUGE, UNFILLED ORDERS VANISH.

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BUDAPEST--SECOND ADD HUNGARIAN X X X COOPERATION.

THE NEMZETOR PREFACED THIS FOREIGN DISPATCH WITH THE COMMENT "WE AND THE WHOLE OF EUROPE ARE EXPECTING FATEFUL HOURS. OUR SOBER MIND AND CLEAR JUDGMENT CALLS US TO WATCH OUT AND BE READY FOR ALL EVENTUALITIES BECAUSE IT IS POSSIBLE THAT WE SHALL HAVE TO MAKE THE SUPREME SACRIFICE FOR OURSELVES, OUR PROGENY AND FOR THE HISTORIC SOUL OF OUR NATION".

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UNDER TERMS OF THE AGREEMENT, ANNOUNCED OVER THE SOVIET

RADIO, GERMANY WILL GRANT RUSSIA A FIVE PERCENT CREDIT OF TWO HUNDRED MILLION GERMAN MARKS FOR A PERIOD OF SEVEN YEARS.

THIS AGREEMENT POSSIBLY IS A PRIMARY CAUSE OF DELAY IN THE MILITARY NEGOTIATIONS.

IT CAME AS A SURPRISE IN FOREIGN DIPLOMATIC CIRCLES ALTHOUGH IT WAS KNOWN NEGOTIATIONS WERE UNDERWAY.

ITS EFFECT ON THE STAFF TALKS WAS IMMEDIATELY UNPREDICTABLE

BUT SOME OBSERVERS BELIEVED IT MARKED AN EFFECTIVE BARRIER TO ANY SOVIET ALLIANCE WITH BRITAIN AND FRANCE.

REPORTS OF A JUMP IN NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN THE

SOVIETS AND THE BRITISH-FRENCH MISSIONS HEIGHTENED WHEN FOR

THE THIRD SUCCESSIVE DAY THE FIRST GRAPH PREVIOUS

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE THREE NATIONS FAILED TO

CONFER.

SOURCES CLOSE X X X SECOND GRAF.

CCC 630P

LEADERS OF THE PARTY
ARE HUNGARIANS (460)

BY DANIEL DE LUCE

(ADVANCE) BUDAPEST--(CORRESPONDENCE OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)--LIKE 500,000 PERTURBED HAMLETS, THE GERMANS OF HUNGARY ARE PONDERING THE QUESTION OF WHETHER IT IS BETTER TO BE, OR NOT TO BE, NAZIS.

NATIONAL SOCIALISM, IMPORTED FROM ADOLF HITLER'S STRONGHOLD NEXT DOOR, HAS BEEN HELD UP BY POLITICAL EVANGELISTS AS THE SALVATION OF HUNGARY.

SO FAR, HOWEVER, THERE HAS BEEN NO RUSH OF CONVERTS FROM THE MASSES OF THE GERMAN MINORITY TO THE NEW FAITH. INSTEAD, FULL-BLOODED HUNGARIANS ARE LEADING THE NAZI ARROW-CROSS PARTY, WHILE TENS OF THOUSANDS OF GERMAN-SPEAKING FOLK STAND CRITICALLY ALOOF.

ADDING TO THE PARADOX IS THE FACT THAT ALL THREE GERMAN DEPUTIES IN PARLIAMENT BELONG TO THE ULTRA-NATIONALISTIC GOVERNMENT PARTY. THE 49 ARROW-CROSS MEMBERS INCLUDE NOT A SINGLE GERMAN. A NUMBER OF ARROW-CROSSERS OPPOSED GERMAN CANDIDATES IN THE MAY ELECTIONS.

THE GOVERNMENT, RESOLUTELY SET AGAINST FOREIGN INTERFERENCE IN HUNGARY'S INTERNAL AFFAIRS, HAS BEEN HELPED BY THE APPARENT FAILURE OF THE "GERMAN QUESTION" TO PRESENT AN EXCUSE FOR DIRECT ACTION BY THE REICH.

KNOWING WELL THE HITLERISH BENT FOR "PROTECTING" MINORITIES, THE GOVERNMENT HAS FOSTERED A SPIRIT OF HUNGARIAN PATRIOTISM AMONG CITIZENS OF GERMAN DESCENT.

ACCORDING TO THE 1931 CENSUS, 478,630 PERSONS PROFESSED GERMAN AS

THEIR MOTHER TONGUE. THE NUMBER IS NOW 500,000 OR ABOVE, BUT NAZI CLAIMS THAT THE MINORITY REALLY TOTALS 750,000 ARE VIGOROUSLY DISPUTED.

A GERMAN PEOPLE'S UNION, OR VOLKSBUND, WAS ORGANIZED EARLY THIS YEAR WITH A DR. FRANZ BASCH AT THE HELM, AND ITS AIM WAS SIMILAR TO THE BUND IN THE UNITED STATES--TO PROMOTE GERMAN POLICIES.

DR. BASCH FRANKLY ESPOUSED THE VIEW THAT "ASSIMILATED GERMANS ARE ENEMIES OF HUNGARY WHEREAS GERMANS TRUE TO THEIR NATIONALITY ARE TRUE SONS OF THE HUNGARIAN FATHERLAND." TO MANY HUNGARIANS, THAT VIEW DIDN'T MAKE SENSE.

IN JULY, ASSERTING HE WAS SPEAKING ON BEHALF OF THE ENTIRE MINORITY, THE MILITANT DOCTOR DEMANDED THAT THE GOVERNMENT PUT 15 100-PER-CENT GERMANS IN PARLIAMENT. HE IGNORED THE FACT THAT NAZIS HAD BEATEN SEVERAL GERMANS AT THE POLLS TWO MONTHS BEFORE.

A COUNTER-MOVEMENT TO BASCH AND HIS BUND GOT UNDERWAY AMONG THE HEAVILY-GERMAN DISTRICTS OF SOUTHERN HUNGARY. THRIVING TRADESMEN AND PROSPEROUS FARMERS, WHO REGARDED NATIONAL SOCIALISM AS BAD MEDICINE, LAID THE FRAMEWORK FOR AN ORGANIZATION TO BE KNOWN AS "GERMANS OF HUNGARY."

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AS SPOKESMAN, JANOS HUFNAGEL, AN AUTOMOBILE AGENT OF PECS, PUBLISHED AN ANSWER TO BASCH IN THE LOCAL PRESS, ACCUSING HIM OF "THE GREATEST DEGREE OF INGRATITUDE TO THE BELOVED FATHERLAND WHERE FOR 500 YEARS WE HAVE RECEIVED A HOME."

OTHER GERMAN-HUNGARIANS RALLIED BEHIND HUFNAGEL. IT RAPIDLY DEVELOPED INTO A BATTLE OF WORDS, WITH SPEECHES AND PAMPHLETS FLYING BACK AND FORTH.

MANY OF THE MINORITY WATCHED WITH CONFLICTING EMOTIONS. THEY FELT A SENTIMENTAL ATTACHMENT FOR GERMANY BUT THEIR LOVE OF HUNGARY WAS AS STRONG, IF NOT STRONGER. TIED UP WITH THE BUND WAS THE QUESTION OF NAZIISM. THEY HAVEN'T MADE UP THEIR MINDS ABOUT NAZIISM YET.

(END SUNDAY ADVANCE. SENT AUG.13.)

JG1138PED

Hitler Wins Russian Non-Aggression Pact Europe Stunned; Belgium in Peace Move

NON-AGGRESSION ACCORD WILL BE NEGOTIATED BY RIBBENTROP IN MOSCOW

Position Of Poland In Dispute Over Danzig And Corridor Now Believed Greatly Weakened Since

Soviets Agree Not To Fight Reich

Whole Structure Of Tense Middle European Situation Upset By Announcement—Accord Expected To Be Completed In Day Or Two

AUG 22 1939

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, Aug. 21—Germany upset the whole structure of the tense middle European situation by announcing shortly before midnight tonight that she will conclude a non-aggression pact with

Soviet Russia.

If there is to be a conflict as a result of the Polish-German dispute over Danzig and the Polish Corridor it now appeared certain that vast Russia will be neutral.

Poland's Position Weaker

The position of Poland, which had been counting on the effectiveness of what Germany calls the "democratic encirclement policy," appeared to have been weakened greatly.

German soldiers were massing on the Polish frontier, and now it seemed certain that if they are called upon to march eastward they will not have to worry about the possibility of encountering Russian troops somewhere in middle Poland.

Germany's announcement of its diplomatic *putsch* startled all Europe.

Franco-British Efforts Fail

It apparently meant that the months-long efforts of Britain and France to induce Russia to enter a front to back up Poland,

Rumania and other smaller European countries against aggression had failed.

For, according to the German announcement, Russia had agreed not to fight Germany.

The announcement of what diplomatic observers admitted as a master stroke by Adolf Hitler came even while British and French military officers were in Moscow going over plans

of strategy with high Soviet officers.

It seemed likely that these discussions would lead to no constructive results.

Ribbentrop To Moscow

The brief official announcement of the decision of Russia and Germany to conclude an agreement not to go to war stated that Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop will arrive in Moscow Wednesday to conclude negotiations.

The brief announcement by the official German news agency a few minutes before midnight said:

"The Government of the Reich

the Soviet Government have decided to conclude a non-aggression pact with each other.

"The Reichsminister of Foreign Affairs, von Ribbentrop, will arrive in Moscow Wednesday to conclude the negotiations."

It was presumed that the vitally important document would be signed within the course of a day or two, after which Germany would not have to fear any great intervention from the east so far as military opposition is concerned.

Whether this confidence would speed up or retard the culmination of the Polish problem remained a question.

May Delay Action

Certainly, responsible observers said, Germany will not take any final action in the direction of Poland for a day or two.

But once signatures are affixed to the Russian non-aggression pact Germany will have one less reason to fear involvement with Poland, it was stated.

What effect the new agreement will have on Germany's promise to Japan under the terms of the anti-Comintern pact—to which Italy also is a signatory—could not be known immediately.

But German sources here stated "you may be sure that angle has been taken care of."

Follows Trade Pact

The announcement of the non-aggression pact followed by one day conclusion of a vastly important trade agreement which gives Germany access to Russia's oil, timber and wheat.

The rapprochement with Russia, therefore, took place along several fronts with breath-taking speed.

Russia and Germany, after abusing each other for years and after squabbling about the ideological differences of Nazism and Communism which seemed to be insurmountable, came to terms of what seems to be close friendship over night.

The agreement to conclude the pact with Russia caused a tremendous sensation in all European capitals, it was indicated by fragmentary excerpts from newspapers of many countries which the German official news agency brought to Berlin early Tuesday.

Keeps Wire Open

The agency kept its wire open long after the usual closing time to let Berlin know what a sensation the action of the German Government was creating.

Hitler's newspaper, *Voelkischer Beobachter*, broke tradition by using red ink in its late city edition.

A headline seven inches high said: "Non-aggression Pact Germany-Soviet Union."

A smaller line proclaimed that the conclusion of the pact was "Germany's secret," which for weeks had kept the western powers guessing.

Knew They Had Secret

The calm behavior of Germany and Italy in a world torn by war fears was due, the *Beobachter* said, to the knowledge of the two states that they had a surprise up their sleeves.

The deal followed by a few hours the announcement that Leopold, King of the Belgians, had called a conference of seven smaller nations to draw up a peace appeal to unhappy Europe.

Best-informed quarters in Berlin expressed the opinion that a conference of the smaller powers might bring about a peaceful solution of the Polish-German quarrel if their influences were devoted to an effort to make Poland more reconcilable.

"Poland's Back Uncovered"

But such a meeting can have no influence on the German attitude, it was stated.

Germany felt herself in a position

strong enough to bring about her own solution.

"Poland's back has now been uncovered," one German observed.

Berlin was still talking about "Der Tag" and it seemed a final reckoning with Poland was more certain than ever on account of the Russian agreement.

There had been many indications that the present week might bring some decision, but now it was believed conclusions would be delayed a few days.

Daily Worker Refuses

Comment On Agreement

New York, Aug. 21 (AP)—Available pro-Nazi and Communist sources declined comment here tonight on Berlin's announcement that Germany and Russia shortly will conclude a non-aggression pact.

Earl Browder, the national Communist leader, was said at the offices of the *Daily Worker*, the party's organ to be "out of town," and it was added that the *Worker*, itself, would have nothing to say pending confirmation from Moscow of the news.

James Wheeler-Hill, a local official of the German-American Bund, remarked in answer to inquiries: "That's not in our province."

Blow to Triple Alliance

BERLIN, Aug. 21 (AP)—While the terms of the proposed German-Soviet non-aggression agreement were not made known, the phrasing of the communique issued here tonight indicated that the Reich and Soviet Russia, proponents of rival political systems, had agreed not to fight one another. That seemed to eliminate any possibility of Russia's joining with Great Britain and France to fight Germany should Poland's independence be threatened.

The decision to conclude a non-aggression pact followed closely the announcement yesterday that Russia and Germany had concluded an important trade agreement.

There were rumors tonight that Foreign Minister Ribbentrop had left his summer home near Salzburg on a mysterious airplane flight. Whether he was on his way to Moscow could not immediately be determined.

The Nazi-Soviet agreement upset all calculations as to what might take place in politically tense Central Europe within the next few days. It was acknowledged that the agreement accounted in large part for the difficulties of the long-drawn-out negotiations among Russia, Britain and France for a mutual assistance pact in case of aggression.

The deal with Russia was pronounced by some observers a master stroke of German diplomacy. The presumption was that, if Germany decided to take radical measures now to bring its quarrel with Poland to a definite issue, it would not have to fear hostile action on the part of Russia. It appeared also that the months-long efforts of Britain and France to come to a military agreement with Russia had failed completely.

The announcement that Germany had come to the vastly important non-aggression agreement was made after all governmental offices were closed. But the news immediately spread through diplomatic quarters, and many foreign officials were awakened for early morning conferences.

One question immediately asked on all sides was: "What will Germany's non-aggression agreement with Russia mean to Japan?"

Anti-Comintern Pledge

Under the terms of the anti-Comintern pact, Italy, Japan and Germany, with other powers, are pledged to oppose international Communism.

Another question asked was whether the agreement between Japan and Germany could be preserved in all its original effectiveness if Germany pledged herself not to attack Russia under any circumstances.

The questions could not be answered authoritatively at once, but in German circles it was said: "All eventualities have been foreseen. The relations with Japan have been taken into consideration."

The agreement with Russia was not a complete surprise to informed observers. For months the German press has been treating Russia gently.

No matter what the Western democracies might not arrange, it seemed to be indicated that Poland could expect no help from the east, since Russia is her immediate eastern neighbor.

Many German observers believed that German and Polish forces could, under no conceivable circumstances, now come to grips. "Poland's back has now been uncovered," one German said. The general impression was that the predicted explosion along the German-Polish frontier would be postponed or at least a few days.

It was apparent that Germans at no time were impressed by British negotiations at Moscow. Even the ending of English and French military missions to Russia caused no alarm in Berlin. Weeks ago the German press was predicting that the negotiations would not produce important results.

What the immediate effect on the German-Polish quarrel would be was of immediate concern to foreign observers. Basically the position of Poland appeared to be greatly weakened.

It was pointed out that Ribbentrop would not arrive in Moscow until Wednesday, and that undoubtedly many phases of some questions still remained to be discussed.

It was the general belief that German troops along the Polish frontier would stand by until there had been a complete understanding with Russia. Berlin was still talking about "Der Tag," and it seemed that a final reckoning with Poland was more certain than ever on account of the Russian agreement.

Before tonight's announcement, many signs had pointed to any day this week as "The Day," although the meeting of seven small powers convoked by King Leopold of Belgium, probably for Wednesday, might have a delaying effect. A government spokesman said the Brussels conference could succeed "if the seven powers can talk sense to Poland." But the German attitude seemed to be that Poland would not yield. Hence, the chances of success for the Brussels conference were not regarded as high. Germany has no concession to offer to the conference, the spokesman intimated.

This Week, Says Goering's Paper
Most German papers preferred not to give any date for the ex-

pected "showdown." The *Essener National Zeitung*, however, boldly stated that this week would bring the decision. The paper, often spoken of as Air Marshal Hermann Wilhelm Goering's personal organ, is usually well informed.

From a military point of view, too, various signs indicated the early approach of "The Day."

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THIS WEEK TERMED DECISIVE IN BERLIN

Settlement Of Danzig And Corridor Problems Expected To Be Peaceful

Germans 'Do Not Feel Chances Of Success Of Brussels Parley Are High

By LOUIS P. LOCHNER

Associated Press Correspondent

Berlin, Aug. 21—The present week will bring some "decision" on the Danzig-Polish Corridor problem, most foreign and German observers agreed tonight.

One source expressed the conviction the expected decision would be "peaceful."

Many signs pointed to any day this week as "the day," although the meeting of seven small powers convoked by King Leopold of Belgium may have a delaying effect.

Not Expected To Yield

A Government spokesman said the Brussels conference could succeed "if the seven powers can talk sense to Poland." But the German attitude seemed to be that Poland would not yield.

Hence, the chances of success for the Brussels conference were not regarded here as high tonight.

Germany has no concession to offer to the conference, the spokesman intimated.

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Troops On Move

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They also said they had a difficult time obtaining gasoline. Filling station after filling station was empty.

War Department Busy

At the War Department in Berlin today there was an endless coming and going of cars bearing high-ranking officers.

Overhead more military planes roared by than has been the case in days.

The city otherwise seemed to be devoid of military activity, the inference being everybody was on duty at the Polish frontier.

At Gleiwitz, in Upper Silesia, a battery of three heavy field mortars rumbled through the main thoroughfare today. An equipment and personnel train following it was half a mile long.

For ten minutes preceding the rapid drive of the battery through the heart of the city stubby green police cars had whipped up the central street to clear it of traffic.

"Important Decisions"

"Everybody has a presentiment and feeling of the approach of great and important decisions in the world," the *Zeitung* article said.

The paper called attention to the hurried return of Prime Minister Chamberlain and the British Foreign Secretary to London and asked what kind of a pact the British Government would sign with Poland to formalize the interim mutual assistance agreement.

"The question, not yet completely clarified, is of interest," the *Essen* mouthpiece observed. "It is whether England will expressly designate a change in the political position of Danzig as a case that would carry with it the fulfillment of the obligation as allies."

The article concluded: "The week which has just begun will bring the decision on this point as it will on other important questions."

Decision Nearing Rapidly

Dienst Aus Deutschland, an information service with close ties to the Wilhelmstrasse, was almost as definite.

"In the Wilhelmstrasse, too, the impression prevails that the decision is nearing very rapidly now," *Dienst* said.

It felt sure, however, that "this time, as in the past, the policy of the Führer will bring a gain that will be as peaceful as it will be important."

Another sign was that neither Germany nor Poland have bothered during recent days to protest concerning alleged outrages against each other's nationals.

Ordinarily the first step taken in such cases is for the diplomatic representative to call on the Foreign Office of the country involved.

London Held Back Of Move

With Government spokesmen holding that the Brussels conference might influence Poland but certainly not Germany, political circles took it for granted the initiative for King Leopold's action came from England.

They interpreted this assumption further to mean that England was weakening before the German demand for Danzig and those sections of western Poland which were German before the World War.

The general feeling prompted a number of calls asking the Foreign Office whether the exercises at Tannenberg in East Prussia, scheduled for next Sunday to commemorate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the German victory over the Russians, would be held.

The committee on management replied it was going on with preparations and that Adolf Hitler would speak there.

Allied-Soviet Talks Will End Abruptly Is Belief In Moscow

[By the Associated Press]

Moscow, Aug. 22—Tass, the official Soviet news agency, in a communique early today said Joachim von Ribbentrop, German Foreign Minister, was coming to Moscow "for the purpose of negotiations" on a German-Russian nonaggression pact.

The communique said:

"After the signing of the trade agree-

ment, there emerged the problem of improving political relations between Germany and the U. S. S. R. An exchange of opinion established the presence of a desire to relieve the strain of political relations between both countries to eliminate the threat of war and sign a nonaggression pact.

In connection with this, von Ribbentrop is coming to Moscow within a few days for the purpose of negotiations.

Diplomats Thunderstruck

Diplomatic quarters were thunderstruck by the development and foresaw an immediate disruption of the ten-day-old military staff talks here with Britain and France.

Von Ribbentrop will be the first high Nazi official, according to diplomats' first checks, ever to visit Moscow.

British and French quarters were reported stunned by the news. The short-lived military talks appeared as good as dead. The tri-power conversations had been resumed only Monday after a three-day lapse.

Although it was apparent that the progress of the talks had not been smooth, diplomatic observers here were not prepared for what appeared to be one of the most vital steps in Soviet foreign policy since the creation of the Communist state in 1917.

Circles attributed the move to a "mistrust" of the present French governments.

Soviet Sees Closer Reich Tie As Result of Trade Agreement

Russian Paper Hints Commercial Pact With Nazis May Bring End to Feud in Political Field AUG 22 1939

MOSCOW, Aug. 21 (A. P.).—A prediction that the new trade agreement between Germany and Soviet Russia might lead to improvement of their political relations appeared today in the Communist party newspaper Pravda as the entire Soviet press hailed the new pact.

Pravda's front page editorial appeared a few hours before the resumption of military staff talks looking toward a mutual assistance pact among Britain, France and Soviet Russia. These conversations, which had been in recess three days, were resumed at Premier Vyacheslav Molotov's residence.

The editorial said:

"The new trade credit agreement between the U. S. S. R. and Germany, having been born in an atmosphere of tense political relations, is looked upon to dispel this atmosphere.

"It may become a serious step in the direction of further improvement of not only economic, but also political relations between the U. S. S. R. and Germany."

The agreement provided a German credit of 200,000,000 marks (about \$80,000,000) for a period of seven years at 5 per cent for purchase of German goods in the next two years and for the sale to Germany within two years of 180,000,000 marks (\$72,000,000) worth of goods.

Negotiating Since Early in 1938.

The trade negotiations had been carried forward at intervals since the first of 1938. Britain, France and Russia started their talks looking toward a mutual assistance pact four months ago.

The Government organ Izvestia observed editorially, "It can be safely stated that the new agreement is the turning point in the business relations of the two countries. Indeed, as a result of the strained political relations between the U. S. S. R. and Germany, the latter in fact had lost the Soviet market.

"Several years ago Germany held first place in the Soviet foreign

trade turnover. For example, in 1931 when German-Soviet trade was at its height the trade turnover between the two countries reached roughly 1,100,000,000 Reichsmarks.

"This favorable situation prevailed until 1936. Later, however, for the aforesaid reasons, the situation took an abrupt turn for the worse. . . . The fact that German trade dropped from first to fifth place in such a vast and stable market as the Soviet could not but evoke the serious concern of German trade and industrial circles.

Nazis See Hand Strengthened.

BERLIN, Aug. 21 (A. P.).—Political and economic sources said today the new German-Soviet Russian trade agreement probably would give the Nazis access to much-needed materials for strengthening Germany's hand in Europe's power politics.

The treaty was disclosed yesterday amid declarations that Germany's "day of reckoning" with Poland over the Danzig situation is approaching.

Headlines stating that "German patience" is fast being exhausted by "Polish insolence," and that Poland "still has five minutes for reflection," submerged news of the commercial agreement.

In informed quarters, however, a sharp upturn in commercial relations between Germany and Russia was forecast, particularly because Germany's capacity to absorb Russian raw materials is pictured as being without limit.

In the face of what she charges is encirclement by Great Britain and France, Nazi Germany forgot ideological differences to conclude the barter trade pact with communistic Russia.

The treaty provides for an exchange of German machinery and other highly specialized German industrial products for what the

Nazis need badly, especially for preparedness—Soviet ore, raw chemicals, lumber, gasoline and oil.

German authorities said trade between the two nations had shriveled from approximately \$320,000,000 under a revolving credit arrangement initiated in 1926 to less than \$40,000,000 last year. The ideological warfare produced this adverse effect in part on trade relations. More recently, however, Nazis showed they laid greater store on resumption of more vigorous trade with Russia. The usual attacks on Russia disappeared from speeches and the press, and a more friendly attitude toward the Soviet Union became apparent.

The controlled press, instead, turned its barrage primarily on Britain and, in recent weeks, on Poland. This campaign, which continued with almost unprecedented violence today, almost smothered the brief notice in the German press of the conclusion of the trade agreement.

At the opening of the East Prussian Fair in Koenigsberg yesterday, State Secretary Fritz Landfried of the Economic Ministry said Germany is prepared economically for a long conflict, should it come.

LEOPOLD ACTS IN ATTEMPT TO HEAD OFF WAR

Asks Denmark, Norway,
Sweden, Holland, Finland
and Luxembourg.

TALKS SET FOR WEDNESDAY

Foreign Ministers Urged to Rush
to Brussels by Plane—All
Said to Accept

BRUSSELS, Aug. 21 (A. P.).—The Government of thirty-seven-year-old King Leopold of the Belgians, often hailed as a potential mediator of Europe's troubles, today suddenly invited the ministers of six small Powers to rush here

by airplane to join Belgium in a peace plea to the larger nations of the Old World.

The conference will meet not later than Wednesday. If all of those invited have arrived earlier there may be preliminary discussions tomorrow.

The seven nations associated in the Oslo trade convention are those involved in the peace move and they have been asked to send their foreign ministers. The nations in this convention are Belgium, the Netherlands, Luxembourg, Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Finland.

It was understood here that all had accepted.

A spokesman for the Foreign Office said that the precise agenda for the conference was not yet available but that it would devote much of its attention to economic questions as well as the international outlook.

Preliminary soundings for such a conference were made privately at the Interparliamentary Union Congress, which closed Saturday at Oslo.

The reaction was found to be favorable and with the Central European outlook rapidly becoming more grave, the invitations were dispatched urgently.

The Swedish and Norwegian foreign ministers immediately engaged airplanes for the trip here.

Mussolini Silent.

ROME, Aug. 21 (A. P.).—Premier Mussolini refrained today from giving any indication that he would intervene with a plan to avert possible war over German demands for Danzig.

To suggestions that Italy save the peace by intervention in the German-Polish dispute, well-informed Italians answered that she would follow the joint policy of the Rome-Berlin axis. They reiterated that Italy had advised Poland to negotiate directly with Germany for a settlement of the Danzig problem. The Italian press has urged Warsaw specifically to accept the proposal of Adolf Hitler last April for return of the Free City to Germany, with a German road across Pomerania, the Polish Corridor, to connect Germany proper with East Prussia.

Foreign observers believed that Premier Mussolini would act willingly as intermediary for a settle-

ment of the Danzig dispute as he did last September in arranging the Munich settlement which led to the dismemberment of Czechoslovakia. But London and Paris have shown little inclination to lend themselves to another settlement of the Munich type. Nazi organs, as well, have rejected the idea of a conference or a compromise.

Whether Hungary's Foreign Minister, Count Csaky, had suggested that Signor Mussolini bring his influence to bear on Hitler to avert a war, in which Hungary might also be involved with the axis, could not be ascertained in Rome. Count Csaky's return today to Budapest, indicating that he had terminated his talks with both German and Italian officials last week, failed to surprise Rome circles, although usually well informed persons had expected him to return to Rome for further talks.

Virginio Gayda reported the French were making a last-minute appeal for "Italy to save peace with its intervention," a move he called singular.

Leopold Not To Offer Mediation In Dispute

Brussels, Aug. 21 (A. P.).—The Belgian young King, Leopold III, summoned the Foreign Ministers of six other small, neutral nations today to join Belgium in an urgent appeal for a peaceful settlement of Europe's quarrels.

The nations invited to the conference with Belgium are the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Finland and Luxembourg.

The conference, called suddenly for Wednesday, will have as another major aim the coordination of policy of the seven neutrals regarding such problems in event of war as revictualing of populations, disarmament and care of wounded and gassed and the sheltering of refugees.

An informed source said the text of the proposed appeal to Europe's big powers already had been drafted, but that the conference would not concern itself with possible mediation of any disputes.

Not To Make Offer

Anxious to preserve complete neutrality, the Belgian Foreign Office issued a communique stating, "It must be stressed that the possibility of any offers of mediation of present international differences by either King Leopold or the Belgian Government is out of the question.

"Considering the general situation existing in Europe today, it is certain

that the problems of international politics will receive the delegates' fullest attention," the communique said.

Belgium's Foreign Minister, Hubert Pierlot, will preside at the conference, to which several foreign ministers of the other six countries planned to come by plane tomorrow.

Acceptance Comes Quickly

The seven nations became associated in the Oslo trade convention four years ago in the working for a gradual reduction of trade barriers.

Acceptances came quickly. From the capitals of all except Luxembourg came word their foreign ministers and economic experts would attend the parley, which the Oslo Dagbladet said definitely would strive for a formula for a joint peace appeal to the great powers.

Foreign Secretaries Hjalmar Koht of Norway, Richard Sandler of Sweden and Eljas Erkko of Finland will fly to Brussels tomorrow and preliminary discussions were expected to get under way at once.

P. Munch, of Denmark, and Eelco N. Vankleffens, of the Netherlands also were expected tomorrow.

Sweden's newspapers declared the initiative for the conference undoubtedly was King Leopold's and pointed to his friendly relations with Italy and Britain as a helpful factor.

Rome Affirms Axis Unity as It Learns of Pact

Officials Surprised, but Say
Mussolini Knew; Claims
on France Cited Anew

ROME, Aug. 21 (A. P.).—Reports that Germany and the Soviet Union will sign a non-aggression pact at Rome tonight as a tremendous surprise.

Officials, apparently taken as much unawares as the man in the street, offered no comment. It was reported, however, that Premier Benito Mussolini had been fully informed of Fuehrer Adolf Hitler's intention. Under the Italo-German military alliance, the two powers are obliged to keep each other informed of such moves.

Bernardo Attolico, Italian Ambassador to Germany, returned from Berlin yesterday, and conferred immediately with Foreign Minister Count Galeazzo Ciano, who had cut short a visit to Albania to return to Rome. Attolico and Ciano talked

lengthily with Mussolini today. It was regarded certain that the Ambassador had brought word from Hitler on the projected treaty.

Claims on France Cited

The conjecture of some diplomats was that Mussolini was heartily in accord with this apparent manner of weakening the Anglo-French front, and expected it to lead not only to German victory in the claims on Poland, but to satisfaction of Italy's claims on France.

German Finance Minister Lutz Schwerin von Krosigk arrived in Rome tonight and was greeted at the station by Italian Finance Minister Paolo Thaon di Revel jr.

While diplomats—likewise taken by surprise—speculated on how extensively the development would change the European situation, authoritative Italians said that they were sure the Rome-Berlin axis would remain as firm as ever. These quarters pointed out that Italy herself has had a treaty of friendship and non-aggression with Soviet Russia since 1933.

May Alter Japan's Plans

In 1937, when Italy joined Germany and Japan in the anti-Comintern pact, the Soviet Ambassador protested that it was an unfriendly act contrary to the spirit of the Italo-Soviet pact. Italy replied that the anti-Comintern pact was not aimed at Russia, but only at the spread of Communism to other countries. Diplomats, nevertheless, said they thought that the proposed German-Soviet pact might alter Japanese plans for adhering to the Italo-German military alliance.

The Italian press, in brief comments on the signing of the new German-Soviet trade accord, offered its negotiations as another indication that Poland could expect little help from Russia if she continued to hold out against Germany on the Danzig question.

The Fascist newspapers printed a few hours before tonight's announcement were reaffirming the axis, and said it was up to Britain whether Germany's demand for Danzig was granted peacefully by Poland or gave rise to war.

BRITISH CABINET MEETS TOMORROW ON DANZIG CRISIS

Joint Move by England
and France Through
Brussels Seen.

LONDON, Aug. 21 (A. P.).—A decision to hold a full British Cabinet session tomorrow coincident with a French Cabinet meeting indicated important joint action was intended in the grave European situation as Belgium today suddenly called seven small Powers to a conference Wednesday to consider a possible peace move.

Full Cabinet status was given to tomorrow's meeting of British ministers after Prime Minister Chamberlain, returning from a holiday in Scotland, had conferred with Lord Halifax, Foreign Secretary.

The Belgian move in calling the foreign ministers of the six other neutral States associated in the Oslo trade convention to a conference in Brussels Wednesday offered the possibility of some British-French action toward a settlement of the German-Polish dispute over Danzig.

A joint statement by Britain and France reaffirming in strong terms their pledge to aid Poland in event of an attack upon her, but at the same time advocating negotiation by Germany and Poland, was considered another possibility. In some political quarters there

were suggestions the British Parliament should be recalled immediately and used as a medium for a new British warning to Germany.

Some Doubtful of Success.

Some Britons discounted the effectiveness of any move toward mediation or a peace appeal by the small Oslo Powers pending some indication of a more conciliatory attitude by Germany.

Great Britain reaffirmed her resistance to aggression today.

A British Government spokesman, referring to a statement of policy by Foreign Secretary Lord Halifax July 29, declared "the position remains as stated and is unchanged in any respect."

In that statement Lord Halifax said that the doctrine of force "bars the way to settlement" of Germany's claims and that "in the event of further aggression we are resolved to use at once the whole of our strength in fulfillment of our pledges."

The spokesman said that Germany and Italy had had ample opportunity to be familiar with this policy.

As he spoke, Lord Halifax was at 10 Downing Street giving Prime Minister Chamberlain an urgent report on developments since the Prime Minister left two weeks ago for a fishing vacation in Scotland.

Lord Halifax avoided Downing Street crowds by slipping through a garden door. He stayed for lunch after a two-hour talk.

War Secretary Leslie Hore-Belisha, hurrying back from a vacation on the French Riviera, stopped in Paris for a talk with Premier Daladier. French War Ministry sources said that Mr. Hore-Belisha and M. Daladier discussed the German harvest in comparison with that of France and Great Britain.

Intense diplomatic and military activity throughout Europe today created an impression in political circles that the stage is being set for developments pointing the way to peace or war, possibly before the week is over.

In Berlin, the press insisted "Polish insolence" was speedily exhausting "German patience" and "Der Tag" was spoken of with increasing frequency. But some papers hinted Poland might yet "save herself" by initiating an acceptable suggestion.

Pope Pleads for Peace.

Pope Pius XII, in a week-end speech, pleaded for a peaceful settlement of Europe's troubles. Following an audience, Postmaster-General James A. Farley of the United States asserted he was convinced the pontiff was doing all in his power to maintain peace.

In view of the European situation, particular significance was attached to a long editorial in the Times which often reflects Government views.

Britain has given to Poland, the editorial said, a "specific pledge from which it will not and cannot recede. It had given no such pledge to Czechoslovakia."

The Times added that Britain realizes, in the event of a negotiated Danzig settlement—"still perfectly possible"—that "explicit guarantees will have to be found that the implications of the settlement are subsequently observed."

Adding to Britain's concern and preparedness was a cryptic warning issued through the British Broadcasting Company that certain obstructions to navigation would be established today in the Firth of Clyde, on the west coast of Scotland, where a submarine boom was swung during the world war.

The broad expanse of the Firth of Clyde commands the entrance to Britain's key shipbuilding center along the Clyde River and the vital iron and coal areas around Glasgow. The 85,000-ton Cunard White Star liner Queen Elizabeth, due to enter trans-Atlantic service next summer, is being completed at nearby Clydebank, main Scottish shipbuilding center.

Paris Cabinet Called.

PARIS, Aug. 21 (A. P.).—Premier Edouard Daladier, after a long talk today with British War Minister Leslie Hore-Belisha, called an emergency meeting of the French Cabinet for 5 P. M. (noon, Eastern daylight time).

The meeting undoubtedly will consider King Leopold's call for a conference Wednesday of the Foreign Ministers of seven small nations, but informed French sources emphasized that "France is in no mood to make Brussels another Munich."

The Cabinet, called also to a second meeting Thursday at Elysee Palace with President Albert Lebrun, tomorrow will consider reports cabled to Paris by French Ministers and Ambassadors throughout Europe.

Officials said that tomorrow's meeting would follow several hours after a British Cabinet meeting, and added that "there is no need to point out the complete solidarity and parallel action of the two governments."

Mr. Hore-Belisha, who had been on vacation at Cannes, left this afternoon by air for London.

LONDON URGES BRITONS TO QUIT POLISH CAPITAL

Advises That They Move Out of Warsaw as Soon as Possible.

GERMANY MASSING FORCES

Roads Near Northern Frontier of Slovakia Are Filled With Hitler's Soldiers.

WARSAW, Aug. 21 (A. P.).—The British embassy has circularized its nationals in Warsaw in general terms, advising them to leave Warsaw as soon as possible in "view of the considerable danger of a rupture in Polish-German relations," a reliable informant said today.

Individual British tourists, it was reported, have been advised to leave Poland immediately because of anticipated difficulties in transportation should war break out.

This is regarded as indicative of the increasingly serious view being taken of the present situation by foreign circles here.

At the American embassy, where several tourists were seen applying for advice as to whether they should cancel their stay here, the following statement was given:

"The embassy is watching the situation with great care and will take every appropriate measure necessary to protect American interests and citizens in Poland in any emergency which may arise."

French Cautioned on Crisis.

The French embassy has taken no specific step beyond advising French nationals, women especially, that they should be fully prepared to leave if circumstances demand.

Poland was said today to have sent troop reinforcements toward her frontiers facing Germany and Slovakia as a general precaution against similar increases reported to have been made by Germany.

The Polish position is that Poland must be prepared in a military sense for any eventualities, but that Germany must be given no opportunity to charge Poland with aggressive military aims.

German Divisions on Move.

ZILINA, Slovakia, Aug. 21 (A. P.).—German Army divisions, geared for lightning action, pushed on to northern Slovakia today. Motorized troops, fully equipped

with aircraft guns and light artillery, massed at the frontier.

Slovakia's most travelled roads to Poland were commanded by German arms.

As large-scale operations continued, involving a force estimated at 250,000 men, observers asserted the strategy was plain. If the Danzig dispute should start another war, German forces now are in position for a sweeping action against Poland's southern flank.

Silenced by the Slovak Government, the controlled press left Slovakia's public in almost complete ignorance of the developments on the vital northern frontier. Newspapers printed German reports of new fortifications on the Polish side of the boundary, but reported nothing of the intense activity in the German military zone in Slovakia.

Under German Pressure.

Youths unexpectedly summoned for military service, however, discovered that Slovakia's army was being mobilized gradually and without official acknowledgment. The mobilization, according to an authoritative report, was approved by the National Council under German pressure and against the opinion

of Gen. Ferdinand Castlos, Minister of War.

The reservists called up for duty, it was said, were being sent north to areas not now held by German troops.

What role the Slovak army would be asked to play in the event of war was a question unanswered by Slovak officialdom.

Differing but persistent rumors spread concerning the "defense agreement" by the national council. Some quarters believed agreement was three-fold, embracing military, economic and political measures.

The council met again today, but its discussions were behind closed doors.

To Confer in Danzig.

DANZIG, Aug. 21 (A. P.).—A Polish Government delegation arrived here today to discuss technical questions arising from the problem of Polish customs control in the Free City.

Arrival of the delegation followed upon conferences between Arthur Greiser, president of the Danzig Senate, and Marian Chodacki, Polish Commissioner-General over the number and competence of Polish customs inspectors in Danzig.

Poland has refused to permit the export of Danzig margarine to Poland until the Senate takes measures to assure respect for the function of Polish customs control in Danzig, which is within the Polish

CUSTOMS ADMINISTRATION.

Britain Advises Its Nationals To Quit Poland

Danger of Warsaw-Berlin Rupture Cited; U. S. Is Ready to Guard Citizens

By The Associated Press

WARSAW, Aug. 21.—Britons in Poland were reported reliably today to have been advised in general terms by the British Embassy to leave as soon as possible "in view of the considerable danger of a rupture in German-Polish relations."

This move was regarded as indicative of the increasingly serious view being taken of the present situation by foreign circles here. It was understood to apply chiefly to British women and children residents and tourists in Warsaw.

Several American tourists applied at the United States Embassy for advice as to whether they should cancel their stay, and received the following statement: "The Embassy

is watching the situation with great care, and will take every appropriate measure necessary to protect American interests and citizens in Poland in any emergency that may arise."

Meanwhile, Poland was reported intensifying military preparations along purely precautionary, defensive lines.

Outward calm prevailed in Warsaw, although the declaration was heard with increasing frequency that the issue of war or peace now was on delicate ground.

The newspaper "Wieczor Warszawski" editorially recorded a view expressed in Polish and foreign circles when it said: "The position of the German government and press has now become such that it is not possible to retire or retreat. If it is a game, it is a dangerous game. A retreat at this point would mean too great a defeat for the German government, and it is improbable that Hitler would agree to such a solution of the problem."

Polish moves (in the light of German troop movements along the Polish border) were obscure. Poland was said to be capable of putting 2,000,000 men into the field if necessary.

Border Town Bristles With Nazi Army Activity

Guns, Equipment, Ambulances Move Toward Poland

GLEIWITZ, Germany, Aug. 21 (A. P.).—This German community facing the Polish border bristled with military activity tonight. Guns rolled toward the frontier, trucks bearing equipment jammed highways and ambulances dashed about.

Emplacements under construction during the last week on the Polish border were, as far as could be ascertained, finished yesterday. Guns seen today were the first of any field type noted in a week's observation in the border region. Following the heavy pieces, the short muzzles and anti-aircraft machine-guns jutted above the helmeted heads of soldiers.

A portion of the cavalcade was civilian cars with bumpers painted black and the letters of the German army—WH—stenciled on windshields and front and back fenders.

Twenty-man trucks clattered rapidly through the streets on caterpillar treads. One was filled with hawsers and towing ropes. Another carried iron strips suitable for tracks for wide-tread motor carriages.

Many trucks carried square boxes covered with tar paper, there were some rolling field kitchens.

Ambulances criss-crossed Gleiwitz streets. Besides the regular army ambulances, civilian and Red Cross units were observed. Most were en route to and from distribution quarters for medical supplies, newly established in garrison buildings on the highway halfway between this city and Richterdorf.

The highway has become almost exclusively an artery of military traffic, since it leads to the Gleiwitz garrison erected two years ago.

GERMAN SUPERGUNS TO POLISH BORDER

Four Sixteen-Foot 10-Inch Caliber Barrels Carried Through Gleiwitz

[By the Associated Press]

Gleiwitz, Tuesday, Aug. 22.—Four of Germany's famous motorized "super guns," and an attendant ammunition train rolled through Gleiwitz at 2.50 A. M.

Each 16-foot 10-inch caliber barrel was carried on three sets of trucks and the ground and firing mechanism on three other sets of trucks.

From the direction of the railroad station the half-mile column approached and disappeared into the dark headed toward this city's military garrison. The Polish border lies within two miles of these barracks.

Guns of this type amazed military observers at the parade for Admiral Horthy, of Hungary, in Berlin in the late summer of 1938 and again April 20, 1939, at the military parade for Adolf Hitler's birthday.

The group going through town this morning is the second artillery section to be seen here within the last week. The other, heavy, took the same route yesterday.

Csaky Says Budapest Must Stand by Itself in Crisis

Foreign Minister Issues Statement After Visiting Berlin and Rome—Refusal to Break With Poles Hinted.

BUDAPEST, Aug. 21 (A. P.).—Count Csaky, Hungarian Foreign Minister, issued a statement tonight in which he declared "an independent and strong Hungary is an indispensable factor in the political balance of Central Europe."

The statement, made through the official Hungarian news agency a few hours after Count Csaky returned from Germany and Italy, declared "those who try to loosen old and intimate friendships are working against the maintenance of peace and against the life interest of Hungary."

Foreign Office officials said they did not know exactly what Csaky meant by "old and intimate friendships," but it was remarked that Hungary's oldest and most intimate relationship is with Poland.

Count Csaky asserted: "I stress once more that neither in Germany nor Italy was anything asked or demanded or begged from the Hungarian Government or the Foreign Minister. Nothing was even suggested."

Count Csaky, who arrived today in Budapest, spent the day reporting on his talks in Rome and Salzburg to Premier Count Paul Teleki. Count Csaky in his statement recounted having traveled to Italy

and Germany—"where I spent my vacation"—and said he could "see behind" foreign reports stressing the importance of his trip "a nervousness which has assumed dangerous proportions."

Says Hungary Is Calm.

"Contrary to all that," he said, "there is the greatest calm in Hungary, Germany and Italy. And this displays more sharply the anxiety of public opinion which is un-instructed and worried in other countries."

After stating that nothing was "asked or demanded" from Hungary, Count Csaky said:

"Personally, I was so pleased in both countries that only the end of my holidays compelled me to return from abroad."

Hungary, fortunately, has friends in every country. I ask them to do their best with their governments and friends to remind everybody that this thousand-year-old nation has preferred, above all, in every age and under all circumstances, to be reliable and to keep its national honor, and it is just this which is appreciated by its great friends.

"It is quite useless to try to separate Hungary from her friends because our friends rely on us, knowing that an independent and strong Hungary is an indispensable factor in the political balance of Central Europe."

"Those who try to loosen old and intimate friendships are working against the maintenance of peace and against the life interest of Hungary."

Prior to issuance of the statement the press had not carried any official comment on the Csaky trip.

Berlin Predicts Close Tie.

BERLIN, Aug. 21 (A. P.).—Nazi quarters expressed certainty today that Hungary would cast her lot with Germany and Italy, come what may. These quarters said Hungarian Foreign Minister Count Csaky was for "100 per cent co-operation."

All talk of possible friction or lack of unanimity between Hungary and the axis Powers was declared futile.

Count Csaky returned to Budapest today from Italy where he conferred with Premier Mussolini and Italian Foreign Minister Count Galeazzo Ciano after having had similar talks with Nazi leaders in Germany.

[Tibor Eckhardt, one of Hungary's outstanding political leaders, proclaimed Hungary's firm desire to remain neutral in any German-Polish conflict in a speech before cheering members of his "Small Landowners' party"

at Budapest Saturday. The inspired Hungarian press likewise voiced a desire for untroubled relations with Poland.]

The Nazi sources today contended that Hungary and Germany belonged together geographically, politically, historically and in every other way. They added that it mattered little if this marriage was one of sentiment or of common sense. It was a fact, they asserted, that Hungary and the axis had co-ordinated fully their purposes and aims.

It was admitted a Hungarian minority was trying to disturb this relationship, but it was asserted the Hungarian Government was fully in control.

Balkans View Pact as World Turning Point

Vision Collapse of Poland, With Future of British, French Cabinets Involved

BUDAPEST, Aug. 22 (Tuesday) (P).—News of a German-Soviet non-aggression pact burst like a bombshell tonight in southeastern Europe. The first reaction of many officials was one of consternation. In Hungary, Slovakia, Rumania, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia, officials were frank to state that the pact may mark a major turning point in world history.

For immediate consequences they feared it might lead to the collapse of Poland. The future of the Cabinets of Neville Chamberlain in London and of Edouard Daladier in Paris also was believed by many to be involved.

For many countries the non-aggression treaty raised the possibility of close co-operation between a growing Germany and a giant Russia, which might have untold consequences for these smaller countries located between them.

"Poland might just as well lay down her arms tonight," said one official. "At least she can escape physical annihilation in that manner."

Complete shifts in Europe's opposing camps were predicted as a result of what one diplomat dolefully called "Russia's joining the anti-Comintern pact."

Officials at Bratislava, capital of little Slovakia, were jubilant, freely predicting that their little nation would receive generous slices of Poland for her true friendship to Germany.

Hungary was frightened. An anti-Bolshevik country, whose beloved Regent, Admiral Nicholas Horthy, smashed a Communist government to come to power, Hungary feared the effect of the combined Nazi doctrine of Germany and the Communist creed of Russia on her society. Rumanian cabinet members, including Foreign Minister Grigore Gafencu, were up half the night. Their countrymen remembered they held Bessarabia, a territory obtained from Russia, after the World War, and held other territory desired by Hungary and Bulgaria.

Bulgaria, including many government officials, hailed announcement of the coming pact. Bulgaria has been divided between those favoring Germany and those favoring "Father Ivan," as Russia is called. It was said that Bulgarians could now get together with the Nazis and the Communists joining hands. Visions of quick recovery of territory from Rumania were before Bulgarian eyes.

Yugoslavia, an anti-Bolshevik country, whose court harbors many White Russians, was stunned by the news. Pessimistic officials could see little future for Yugoslavia except to "knuckle under."

Everywhere there was, however, one thought expressed—that Britain must have suspected some such pact was on its way. This was given as an explanation of why the London government had treated Japan with such delicacy in the past weeks. Many persons predicted revival of the old Anglo-Japanese military alliance.

Csaky Declares Europe Needs A Free Hungary

Foreign Minister's Statement After Axis Talks Viewed as Reassurance for Poles

BUDAPEST, Aug. 21 (P).—Foreign Minister Count Stephen Csaky declared tonight, within a few hours after his return from talks with German and Italian leaders, that "an independent and strong Hungary is an indispensable factor for the political balance of Central Europe."

The declaration, included in a statement issued through the official Hungarian news agency, was considered by diplomats as a direct answer to reports that Hungary was "buckling under" to Nazi demands for use of Hungarian territory and resources in case of conflict over Danzig. It was viewed as a move to allay anxiety over Hungary's po-

sition.

The statement came after the Foreign Minister had conferred throughout the day with Premier Count Paul Teleki, ostensibly on his talks in Rome and Salzburg.

After seeking to reassure the "un-instructed and worried public opinion" of countries other than Hungary, Germany and Italy, Csaky asserted: "Neither in Italy nor Germany was anything asked or demanded or begged from the Hungarian government or the Foreign Minister."

"Hungary, fortunately, has friends in every country. I ask them to do their best with their governments and friends. They should remind everybody that this thousand-year-old country has preferred, above all, in every age and under all circumstances to be reliable and to keep its national honor. Those who try to loosen old and intimate friendships are working against the maintenance of peace and against the life interests of Hungary."

Diplomats pointed out that, although Italy and Germany were friends of Hungary, her oldest and most intimate friendship was with Poland.

Foreign Office officials declared they did not know what the Foreign Minister meant by "old and intimate friendships." Some diplomats remarked that the Foreign Minister's somewhat ambiguous statement "will be appreciated in Poland and understood in Germany and Italy."

While Csaky stressed that nothing was "asked or demanded or begged" of Hungary in his talks in Germany and Italy, it was pointed out that even an "exchange of views" would certainly have been employed by Csaky to stress Hungary's ardent desire to untroubled relations with Poland.

Nazi Claim Hungarian Support

BERLIN, Aug. 21 (P).—Nazi quarters expressed certainty today that Hungary would cast her lot with Germany and Italy, come what might. These quarters said Hungarian Foreign Minister Csaky was for "100 per cent co-operation." All talk of possible friction or lack of unanimity between Hungary and the axis powers was declared futile.

The Nazi sources contended that Hungary and Germany belonged together geographically, politically, historically and in every other way. They added that it mattered little if this "marriage" was one of sentiment or of common sense. It was a fact, they asserted, that Hungary and the axis had co-ordinated fully their purposes and aims.

It was admitted that a Hungarian minority was trying to disturb this relationship, but it was asserted that the Hungarian government was in full control.

Warsaw Feels Pact Showed Russ Wished To Remain Aloof

WARSAW, Tuesday, Aug. 22 (P).—The announcement in Berlin and Moscow that Germany's Foreign Minister, Joachim von Ribbentrop, was going to Moscow to negotiate a German-Soviet non-aggression pact brought no immediate official comment today.

In political circles, however, it was said the impression has prevailed here for some time that Russia wished to remain aloof from European affairs.

Rumania Bars German Hunters

BUCHAREST, Aug. 21 (P).—The Rumanian Ministry of the Interior was disclosed today to have canceled or refused hunting licenses to thousands of the German minority in Transylvania. The licenses permit the holders to keep rifles. Ministry officials, it was said, found that Transylvanian Germans applied for twenty times as many permits as in other years.

Rumania Seizes Guns And Nazi Propaganda

Four Men Are Held For Trial On Charges Of Conspiring Against State

BUCHAREST, Aug. 21 (P).—A large number of rifles and a quantity of German language propaganda leaflets were seized today by police at Bocsa Montana near Timisoara.

Fifty-seven men were questioned and four of them were held for trial by military court, charged with conspiring against the Rumanian State.

Chamberlain Fails To Carry Umbrella

LONDON, Aug. 21 (A. P.).—Prime Minister Chamberlain, whose return from his Scottish fishing trip was hastened by the European outlook, arrived today without his familiar umbrella. But he had another symbol of preparedness—an extra herring-bone topcoat across his arm, in addition to the one he wore. He shed the second one quickly. It was a muggy morning in the mid-seventies.

The Prime Minister was smiling and appeared refreshed from two weeks in the outdoors.

British and Reich Ships Active in Northern Seas

Patrols Cruising Off Norway and in Baltic Waters

OSLO, Norway, Aug. 21 (P).—Observers reported unusual activity today of British and German fleets in the North and Baltic Seas, the area they patrolled in the World War.

The British ships have been seen in the section where they laid a German submarine barrier during the war. A British plane carrier and planes have been carefully watching Utsire Island, north of Stavanger on the southeast coast of Norway, where there is an important lighthouse and radio station.

German armed freighters and torpedo boats were observed cruising below Langeland and Lolland Islands in the Falster group near Denmark. They appeared to be making tests for mine fields in the Baltic.

U. S. Is Interested

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21 (P).—Sumner Welles, Acting Secretary of State, said today that the State Department viewed with utmost interest the move by Belgium in calling together six small neutral nations for an effort to secure peace in Europe. He said, however, that Belgium had not addressed any invitation to the United States to join in the Brussels meeting.

Count Robert van der Straten-Ponthoz, the Belgian Ambassador, called on Welles this morning, but the Acting Secretary said the Ambassador did not comment on Belgium's plan for peace.

Johnson, Urging Peace, Wants U.S. Ready For War

Assistant Secretary Says Nation Will Avoid Entering Conflict If Possible

Washington, Aug. 21 (P).—Louis Johnson, Assistant Secretary of War, said tonight forebodings of war abroad "increase the determination of our Government that the United States shall not become embroiled in armed conflict if . . . we can preserve peace with national honor."

The hope for peace, he said, lies in the availability of adequate military establishments and the assurance of effective industrial mobilization.

"This Administration has determined," he said in a broadcast, "that should war again be forced upon us there will be no repetition of the chaos of hurried and confused efforts, and the waste and extravagance which have always ruled our belated military preparations."

'War Nerves' Hit London Market; Government Issues Lead Drop

LONDON, Aug. 21 (AP).—British Government securities led London stocks and bonds lower today, in the worst display of war nerves the markets had seen since last September's Munich crisis.

Only war commodities showed strength and the press raised a cry over Germany's purchases of copper and rubber from London's dwindling stocks.

Copper rose to slightly more than \$45, about \$211, a ton, to the highest since last November. Lead gained five shillings, about \$1.15, closing at \$18 5 shillings, about \$85.40.

Wheat moved up fractionally and cotton and rubber were firm.

On the downward side, British 3½ per cent World War loan bonds sank to a record low of £89½.

This represented a loss of 17-16 points for the day, as compared with the loss of more than three points last September 14, but the low reached then was £90.

Depreciation in the total nominal value of the issue amounted to £27,500,000, about \$128,700,000.

In an effort to prevent flight of gold, such as the record shipment of £9,000,000 (\$42,120,000) aboard the Queen Mary last Sept. 14, the foreign exchange market restricted releases of gold to 28 per cent of buyers' requirements.

The turnover today was valued at only £362,000 (\$1,694,000), which changed hands at 1½ pence (about five cents) over dollar shipping parity, the price being unaltered at 148 shillings, 7 pence a fine ounce.

London financial publications, noting the active intervention of the British equalization fund to keep sterling at \$4.68½, weighed the possibility of depreciation.

An authoritative source stated the decline in British bonds would have "no effect at all" on any new borrowings by the Treasury.

Says Reich Needs Russ Trade Enough To Make Concessions

U.S. Commerce Department Reports Germany Granted
Soviet Things "Never Before Offered"

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Aug. 21—A Commerce Department memorandum asserted today that the significant part of the new Russo-German trade agreement was that "Germany needs the Soviet business badly enough to make concessions never before offered."

The memorandum, which did not touch on the political implications, if any, of the trade agreement, indicated a belief there would be little effect on Russian-American trade.

It emphasized that the new agreement is only the latest of a series of similar agreements signed by the two countries, beginning in 1926. Such agreements were made, for instance, in 1934 and 1935.

U. S. Supplants Reich

Pointing out that the United States has supplanted Germany since the World War as the principal foreign supplier of goods to Russia, the memorandum added:

"It seems unlikely that the special needs of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics over the next two years can

be satisfied in Germany, or for that matter, anywhere but in the United States.

"The new trade agreement just signed thus may be characterized as a new attempt by Germany at re-instatement as chief exporter to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, by offering a new, though comparatively small credit on longer terms—seven years—than any previous arrangement, and on a five per cent. interest basis, the lowest rate ever quoted for Soviet long-term credits abroad."

Busy With Armaments

The memorandum also pointed out that because German factories are so busy making armaments and other things needed within Germany, they have had difficulty in recent years in filling Soviet orders and may have similar trouble under the new agreement.

A part of the memorandum was a table showing that in spite of Germany's frequent commercial credits to Russia, German merchandise sales to Russia have declined almost steadily from a post-war peak of \$211,318,000 in 1931 to \$9,512,000 in the first ten

months of 1938, the latest period for which figures are available. In the ten-month period, Russia sold \$16,248,000 worth of goods to Germany.

SECOND NIGHT LEAD BRITISH-ROUNDUP

LONDON, AUG. 21-(AP)-GERMANY, ON THE EVE OF CABINET MEETINGS IN LONDON AND PARIS TO CONSIDER THE INCREASINGLY TENSE INTERNATIONAL SITUATION PROVIDED A FRESH SENSATION TONIGHT WITH THE ANNOUNCEMENT THAT SHE WILL CONCLUDE A NON AGGRESSION PACT WITH RUSSIA.

THE BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE HAD "NO IMMEDIATE COMMENT" ON THE DEVELOPMENT WHICH FOLLOWED CONCLUSION OF A GERMAN SOVIET TRADE PACT ANNOUNCED DURING THE WEEK END.

BERLIN'S ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE GERMAN-RUSSIAN DECISION TO SIGN A NON-AGGRESSION PACT BINDING THE TWO POWERS NOT TO GO TO WAR CAME AT A TIME WHEN FRENCH AND BRITISH MILITARY MISSIONS WERE IN MOSCOW TALKING STRATEGY IN AN EFFORT TO SPEED CONCLUSION OF NEGOTIATIONS TO BRING RUSSIA INTO THE ANGLO-FRENCH FRONT.

HITLER'S MASTER STROKE, IT WAS BELIEVED, EFFECTIVELY STYMIED THESE NEGOTIATIONS TO INCLUDE RUSSIA IN THE FRONT TO SUPPORT POLAND IN EVENT OF A GERMAN ATTACK OVER DANZIG.

NEWS OF THE GERMAN DISCLOSURE BROKE SO LATE THAT EARLY EDITIONS OF THE MORNING PAPERS WERE ABLE TO INCLUDE ONLY BRIEFEST BULLETINS. POLITICAL CIRCLES WATCHED CLOSELY FOR REPERCUSSIONS.

LATER EDITIONS EDITORIALY REFLECTED AN ATTITUDE OF STUNNED SURPRISE.

"IF THE REPORT IS CONFIRMED," SAID THE DAILY MAIL, "IT MEANS AN END OF THE FRANCO-RUSSIAN TREATY FOR MUTUAL ASSISTANCE IN EVENT OF ATTACK. IT ALSO CANCELS OUT THE ANTI-COMINTERN PACTS ENTERED INTO

BY GERMANY, ITALY, JAPAN AND SPAIN IN THEIR CAMPAIGN AGAINST

BOLSHEVISM."

MEANWHILE, THE PAPER COUNSELLED "CALMNESS."

THE DAILY HERALD SAID "PARLIAMENT CLEARLY MUST BE CALLED 'BACK INTO SESSION,' FOR THE DECISIONS THAT MAY HAVE TO BE TAKEN MUST BE LAID BEFORE IT. THE GOVERNMENT CANNOT ACT IN SUCH AN EMERGENCY WITHOUT CONSULTING FULLY AND FRANKLY THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE PEOPLE."

IF ARRANGED AS REPORTED, SAID THE HERALD, THE GERMAN-RUSSIAN PACT WILL REPRESENT "ONE OF THE MOST ASTOUNDING AND SHOCKING REVERSALS OF POLICY IN HISTORY."

MAJOR VERNON BARTLETT, MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT AND WRITER ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS, SAID IN THE NEWS CHRONICLE THE GERMAN-SOVIET PACT "WILL UNDOUBTEDLY BE A VERY SEVERE BLOW TO POLAND IN THE FIRST INSTANCE AND TO GREAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE TO A SCARCELY LESS DEGREE."

THE LONDON TIMES WHICH OFTEN MIRRORS GOVERNMENT VIEWS DID NOT COMMENT EDITORIALY ON THE DEVELOPMENT.

THE DAILY EXPRESS SAID BRITAIN'S "COMMITMENT TO THE POLES IS NOT AFFECTED" BY THE PROSPECTIVE SOVIET-GERMAN PACT AND ADDED, "THERE IS A BIG STEP BETWEEN A WAR OF WORDS AND A WAR OF WEAPONS." MEANWHILE, LEOPOLD XXX ETC., AS BEFORE.

NIGHT LEAD BRITISH (ROUNDUP) (BUDGET)

LONDON, AUG. 21-(AP)-LEOPOLD III, KING OF THE BELGIANS, MADE A QUICK EFFORT TONIGHT TO INSURE PEACE IN EUROPE AS ARMIES MASSED ALONG THE GERMAN-POLISH FRONTIERS AND MAJOR POWERS PREPARED FOR POSSIBLY DECISIVE DEVELOPMENTS.

DIPLOMATS THROUGHOUT EUROPE, HOWEVER, PROFESSED TO SEE LITTLE IN SIGHT TO EASE THE CRITICAL SITUATION WHICH BERLIN OBSERVERS PREDICTED WOULD REACH A CLIMAX THIS WEEK.

GERMAN AND ITALIAN OFFICIALS REMAINED SILENT, BUT THEIR INSPIRED PRESS CONTINUED VEHEMENT DEMANDS AGAINST POLAND.

THESE DEMANDS COINCIDED WITH HEAVY TROOP MOVEMENTS IN GERMAN-DOMINATED SLOVAKIA.

BRITAIN AND FRANCE HURRIEDLY CALLED MINISTERS BACK FROM VACATIONS AND ENGAGED IN CONFERENCES PRELIMINARY TO CABINET MEETINGS TOMORROW AT WHICH IMPORTANT DECISIONS WERE EXPECTED TO BE REACHED.

THERE WAS NO POSITIVE INDICATION AS TO WHAT COURSE THE BRITISH AND FRENCH WOULD TAKE BUT BOTH NATIONS HAVE EMPHASIZED THERE WAS NO CHANGE IN THEIR ANNOUNCED POLICY OF RESISTANCE TO "AGGRESSION."

IN SOME QUARTERS IT WAS BELIEVED LIKELY THAT THE TWO GOVERNMENTS MIGHT ISSUE A JOINT STATEMENT RE-AFFIRMING THIS POLICY.

ONLY THIS MORNING A BRITISH GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN REFERRED TO A STATEMENT OF POLICY BY FOREIGN SECRETARY LORD HALIFAX JULY 29 AND ADDED "THE POSITION REMAINS AS STATED AND IS UNCHANGED IN ANY RESPECT."

IN THAT STATEMENT HALIFAX SAID THAT THE DOCTRINE OF FORCE "BARS THE WAY TO SETTLEMENT" OF GERMANY'S CLAIMS AND THAT "IN THE EVENT OF FURTHER AGGRESSION WE ARE RESOLVED TO USE AT ONCE THE WHOLE OF OUR STRENGTH IN FULFILLMENT OF OUR PLEDGES."

THESE PLEDGES PROVIDE AID TO A NUMBER OF EUROPEAN NATIONS, INCLUDING POLAND.

POLAND APPARENTLY WAS REMAINING FIRM. IN REPLY TO GERMAN TROOP MOVEMENTS, THE POLISH ARMY WAS REPORTED TO HAVE MOVED UP LARGE FORCES FACING SLOVAKIA AND GERMAN SILESIA.

THE BRITISH EMBASSY IN WARSAW WAS REPORTED TO HAVE ADVISED BRITISH NATIONALS TO LEAVE AS SOON AS POSSIBLE IN "VIEW OF THE CONSIDERABLE DANGER OF A RUPTURE IN POLISH-GERMAN RELATIONS."

IN LONDON THE STOCK MARKET SUFFERED THE WORST CASE OF WAR

NERVES SINCE THE MUNICH CRISIS LAST SEPTEMBER. ALMOST ALL SHARES EXCEPT WAR COMMODITIES WERE INACTIVE AND DEPRESSED.

BRITAIN'S MINISTER OF SUPPLY, LESLIE BURGIN, DESCRIBED THE SITUATION AS "A SORT OF TWILIGHT WHEN PEACE CERTAINLY HAS ENDED AND WAR WAS NOT YET BEGUN."

HUNGARY'S FOREIGN MINISTER, COUNT CSAKY, ABOUT WHOM MUCH SPECULATION HAD CENTERED AS A RESULT OF HIS TRIP LAST WEEK TO SALZBURG AND ROME, WHERE HE CONFERRED WITH GERMAN AND ITALIAN OFFICIALS, ISSUED A STATEMENT UPON HIS RETURN TO BUDAPEST STRESSING THAT IT HAD BEEN MERELY A VACATION TRIP.

HE STATED, HOWEVER, THAT "THOSE WHO TRY TO LOOSEN OLD AND INTIMATE FRIENDSHIPS ARE WORKING AGAINST THE MAINTENANCE OF PEACE AND AGAINST THE LIFE INTEREST OF HUNGARY."

WHILE HUNGARIAN OFFICIALS WERE SILENT ON THE MEANING OF "OLD AND INTIMATE FRIENDSHIPS," OBSERVERS WERE QUICK TO NOTE THAT HUNGARY'S OLDEST AND MOST INTIMATE RELATIONSHIP IS WITH POLAND. CSAKY STATED ALSO THAT "AN INDEPENDENT AND STRONG HUNGARY IS AN INDISPENSABLE FACTOR IN THE POLITICAL BALANCE OF CENTRAL EUROPE."

THE KING LEOPOLD, WHOSE COUNTRY STILL BEARS THE SCARS OF THE GREAT WAR, INVITED SIX OTHER SMALL COUNTRIES - THE SO-CALLED "OSLO GROUP" - TO SEND REPRESENTATIVES TO BRUSSELS WEDNESDAY TO DRAFT A PEACE PLEA, OR PERHAPS A PEACE FORMULA.

THESE COUNTRIES WERE NORWAY, SWEDEN, DENMARK, FINLAND, THE NETHERLANDS AND LUXEMBOURG.

THEY WERE ASKED TO JOIN BELGIUM IN AN URGENT APPEAL FOR A PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT OF EUROPE'S QUARRELS. ANOTHER MAJOR AIM OF THE CONFERENCE IS COORDINATION OF THE POLICY OF THE SEVEN NEUTRALS ON PROBLEMS THAT WOULD ARISE IN EVENT OF WAR.

THE EXACT NATURE OF THE PLAN LEOPOLD HAS IN MIND WAS NOT KNOWN, BUT DIPLOMATIC CIRCLES IN LONDON AND NAZIS IN BERLIN EXPRESSED LITTLE HOPE THAT ANY EFFECTIVE RESULTS COULD BE PRODUCED. AUG 22 1939

THE BRITISH PRIME MINISTER, 70-YEAR-OLD NEVILLE CHAMBERLAIN, TALKED WITH FOREIGN SECRETARY LORD HALIFAX THREE HOURS AND A HALF ON THE FOREIGN SITUATION.

HE ALSO CONFERRED WITH ARTHUR GREENWOOD, ACTING LEADER OF THE LABOR OPPOSITION - A THING WHICH HAPPENS ONLY IN UNUSUAL CIRCUMSTANCES. *as he does generally*

THERE WILL BE A FULL MEETING OF THE BRITISH CABINET TOMORROW INSTEAD OF A MEETING OF KEY MINISTERS AS HAD BEEN PLANNED. AUG 22 1939

WAR SECRETARY LESLIE HORE-BELISHA STOPPED IN PARIS ON HIS WAY BACK FROM THE FRENCH RIVIERA AND CONFERRED WITH PREMIER DALADIER. LATER IT WAS ANNOUNCED THAT THE FRENCH CABINET WOULD MEET IN THE AFTERNOON - AFTER THE BRITISH CABINET MEETING IS OVER. *ENDED*

IT WAS LEARNED THAT DALADIER ACCEPTED HORE-BELISHA'S INVITATION TO ATTEND THE CONCLUDING PHASES OF THE BRITISH ARMY MANEUVERS FROM SEPTEMBER 17 TO 21. #

1555

THE FOREIGN MINISTERS OF THE NETHERLANDS, LUXEMBOURG, SWEDEN, LONDON-AUG 21 NORWAY, FINLAND AND DENMARK WERE CALLED TO BRUSSELS TO MEET AS SOON AS POSSIBLE THIS WEEK WITH REPRESENTATIVES OF BELGIUM TO CONFER ON THE PLEA.

THIRTY-SEVEN-YEAR-OLD KING LEOPOLD HIMSELF WAS RELIABLY REPORTED TO HAVE CALLED THE MEETING.

MANY OBSERVERS VIEWED TRENDS OF THE PAST SEVERAL DAYS AS INDICATING THAT FROM SOME QUARTER MIGHT COME A CONCRETE PROPOSAL FOR A FORMULA OF NEGOTIATION WHOSE REJECTION OR CONSIDERATION WOULD DECIDE WHETHER EUROPE'S PROBLEMS ARE TO BE DECIDED AT THE CONFERENCE TABLE OR ON THE BATTLEFIELD.

A SOMEWHAT INCALCULABLE FACTOR WAS THE ANNOUNCEMENT OF A TRADE AGREEMENT BETWEEN GERMANY AND SOVIET RUSSIA ON THE EVE OF RESUMPTION OF TALKS AMONG BRITISH, FRENCH AND SOVIET MILITARY EXPERTS TOWARD A THREE-POWER MUTUAL ASSISTANCE PACT.

ONE POSSIBILITY THAT ATTRACTED DISCUSSION WAS THAT OF GERMANY MAKING A "FINAL OFFER" TO POLAND ON DEMANDS FOR DANZIG AND A LINK WITH EAST PRUSSIA THROUGH POMORZE (THE POLISH CORRIDOR). THUANTENLIGERUHN PRESENTERSIGNED "DEBLTSE" "ENDOKENEACORUNSTHEDSEK" SPOKEN OF WITH INCREASING FREQUENCY. BUT SOME PAPERS HINTED POLAND MIGHT YET "SAVE HERSELF" BY INITIATING AN ACCEPTABLE SUGGESTION.

WITH SUCH THE PICTURE, PRIME MINISTER CHAMBERLAIN HURRIED BACK TO LONDON FROM A HOLIDAY IN SCOTLAND TO DISCUSS THE SITUATION TODAY WITH KEY MINISTERS. FOREIGN SECRETARY LORD HALIFAX AND WAR MINISTER LESLIE HORE-BELISHA ALSO INTERRUPTED VACATIONS TO ATTEND.

OTHERS EXPECTED TO JOIN A CRUCIAL MEETING TOMORROW INCLUDED SIR

JOHN SIMON, CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER; SIR KINGSLEY WOOD, AIR SECRETARY; SIR SAMUEL HOARE, HOME SECRETARY, AND MALCOLM MACDONALD, COLONIAL SECRETARY.

BESIDES REVIEWING THE DANZIG SITUATION AND THE PENDING FORMALIZATION IN A TREATY OF BRITAIN'S PLEDGE TO FIGHT FOR POLAND'S INDEPENDENCE, THE MINISTERS WILL STUDY LATEST REPORTS ON THE MOSCOW NEGOTIATIONS IN THE LIGHT OF THE NEW RUSSIAN-GERMAN TRADE PACT.

THIRD NIGHT LEAD FRENCH

PARIS, AUG 21-(AP)-ANNOUNCEMENT OF GERMAN-SOVIET NEGOTIATIONS FOR A NON-AGGRESSION PACT HAD A STUNNING EFFECT IN FRANCE TONIGHT.

OFFICIAL SOURCES REFUSED TO COMMENT. BUT THERE WAS PRIVATE ANGER AND ASTONISHMENT AMONG FRENCHMEN WHO FEARED EUROPE WAS DRIFTING RAPIDLY TOWARD WAR BECAUSE OF GERMAN DEMANDS FOR DANZIG'S RETURN.

PREMIER DALADIER CALLED EMERGENCY CABINET SESSIONS FOR TUESDAY AND THURSDAY.

GEORGES BONNET, FOREIGN MINISTER, BROKE HIS HOLIDAY OUTSIDE PARIS AND HURRIEDLY RETURNED TO THE CAPITAL TO TALK WITH THE PREMIER. EARLIER DALADIER HAD TALKED WITH BRITISH WAR MINISTER LESLIE HORE-BELISHA, WHO WAS ENROUTE TO LONDON FROM HIS FRENCH VACATION.

OFFICIAL SOURCES SAID THE GOVERNMENT NEEDED MORE DETAILS OF THE SCOPE OF THE PROPOSED GERMAN-RUSSIAN TREATY BEFORE COMMENTING.

HORE-BELISHA AFTER HIS CONFERENCE ETC., PICKING UP

HORE-BELISHA, AFTER HIS CONFERENCE WITH DALADIER, RUSHED INTO THE FINANCE MINISTRY FOR A LUNCHEON TALK WITH PAUL REYNAUD. PRESUMABLY, THEIR CONVERSATION WAS CONCERNED WITH THE TWO NATIONS' ECONOMIC

RESERVES.

FRENCH DIPLOMATIC SOURCES SUGGESTED THAT THE MEETING TOMORROW HAD BEEN CALLED TO ~~RATIFY~~ ^{RATIFY EXTRAORDINARY} ~~ITTCWMDINARY~~ DECISIONS" TO BE MADE AT A SESSION OF KEY BRITISH CABINET MEMBERS TOMORROW MORNING.

DIPLOMATS SAID THE FRENCH CABINET WOULD CONSIDER THE CALL ISSUED BY KING LEOPOLD FOR A MEETING AT BRUSSELS OF THE OSLO TRADE AGREEMENT POWERS--THE LITTLE NATIONS OF NORTHERN EUROPE--TO DRAFT AN APPEAL FOR PEACE.

INFORMED FRENCH SOURCES EMPHASIZED, HOWEVER, THAT FRANCE WOULD TURN A COLD SHOULDER TO ANY EFFORTS "TO CHANGE THE NAME OF MUNICH TO BRUSSELS," REFERRING TO THE LAST SEPTEMBER CONFERENCE WHICH PAVED THE WAY FOR GERMAN ABSORPTION OF CZECHO-SLOVAKIA.

HORE-BELISHA STOPPED IN PARIS BRIEFLY BEFORE FLYING TO LONDON FOR CONFERENCES WITH MEMBERS OF THE BRITISH GENERAL STAFF PRIOR TO THE BRITISH CABINET MEETING. HE HAD INTERRUPTED A VACATION ON THE FRENCH RIVIERA.

DIPLOMATS ASSERTED HORE-BELISHA AND DALADIER WERE MAINLY CONCERNED WITH THE STATE OF THE GERMAN HARVEST AND THE IMPLICATIONS IT HAS FOR WAR OR PEACE.

FINANCIAL SOURCES SAID THAT A LARGE BERLIN FIRM HAD PLACED AN ORDER FOR "MORE THAN A MILLION DOLLARS WORTH" OF FRENCH TEXTILES FOR DELIVERY SEPT. 15, "AND HAVE PAID CASH IN ADVANCE."

"UNLESS GERMANY IS WILLING TO PAY MONEY TO PULL THE WOOL OVER FRANCE'S EYES," THESE FINANCIAL SOURCES SAID, "THAT IS A PRETTY GOOD GUARANTEE THAT THAT IMPORTANT FIRM THINKS THERE WILL BE PEACE--AT LEAST UNTIL THE 15TH."

LE TEMPS, USUALLY CONSIDERED AS REPRESENTING OPINION OF THE PERMANENT NON-POLITICAL OFFICIALS AT THE FOREIGN MINISTRY, ENTITLED ITS LEAD EDITORIAL THIS AFTERNOON "EUROPE IN PERIL."

THE NEWSPAPER SAID "CONTEMPORARY EUROPE IS MENACED WITH RUIN AND THE WORD IS NOT TOO STRONG."

THE EDITORIAL DECLARED EMPHATICALLY THAT THE ATTITUDE OF GREAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE ALREADY WAS FIXED.

"AGAINST FORCE THEY ARE DETERMINED TO OPPOSE FORCE," THE NEWSPAPER SAID. "IF THEN, TO SPEAK OF THE MOST PRESSING CASE, GERMANY INVADES DANZIG AGAINST THE WISHES OF POLAND, SHE WILL AT THE SAME STROKE BE INVOLVED IN ARMED CONFLICT WITH THE TWO GREAT DEMOCRACIES."

"THE IMMEDIATE FUTURE, THAT IS TO SAY WAR OR PEACE, DEPENDS THEN ON THE TWO DICTATORS, OR MORE PRECISELY ON HITLER ALONE."

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NIGHT LEAD ITALIAN (BUDGET)

ROME, AUG. 21-(AP)--ITALIANS SAID TONIGHT IT WAS UP TO GREAT BRITAIN WHETHER GERMANY'S DEMAND FOR DANZIG WOULD BE GRANTED PEACEFULLY BY POLAND OR GIVE RISE TO WAR.

THEY REPEATED THE FASCIST ARGUMENT THAT LONDON SHOULD ADVISE WARSAW TO ACCEPT ADOLF HITLER'S PLAN FOR ACQUISITION OF DANZIG AND A GERMAN RIGHT OF WAY ACROSS POMORZE (THE POLISH CORRIDOR) IN EXCHANGE FOR A 25 YEAR NON-AGGRESSION PACT.

(HITLER FIRST MADE THIS PLAN PUBLIC APRIL 28 IN DENOUNCING A 10-YEAR NON-AGGRESSION PACT WITH POLAND CONCLUDED FEB. 24, 1934).

SUGGESTIONS ABROAD THAT PREMIER MUSSOLINI INTERVENE TO APPEASE HIS AXIS PARTNER HITLER WERE COUNTERED WITH THE REMINDER THAT ITALY HAD ADVISED POLAND'S ACCEPTANCE OF THE GERMAN PLAN.

THE AUTHORITATIVE EDITOR, VIRGINIO GAYDA, WROTE IN IL GIORNALE

D'ITALIA THAT ITALY WAS NOT TO BLAME IF HER ADVICE HAD FAILED TO FIND SUPPORT.

AUG 22 1939
"THE ITALIAN POLICY IS THE AXIS POLICY," GAYDA SAID.

AS EUROPEAN TENSION HEIGHTENED OVER DANZIG, THE UTMOST SILENCE WAS MAINTAINED BY PREMIER MUSSOLINI HIMSELF, HOWEVER.

UNLIKE HIS ACTIVITY IN THE CRITICAL DAYS OF LAST SEPTEMBER THAT PRECEDED THE SETTLEMENT OF CZECHO-SLOVAKIA'S FATE AT MUNICH, WHEN HE SPOKE ALMOST DAILY, THE DUCE OF FASCISM HAD NOTHING TO SAY IN PUBLIC.

NOTHING HAS BEEN DIVULGED OF THE HOUR'S TALK WHICH THE HUNGARIAN FOREIGN MINISTER, COUNT CSAKY, HAD WITH MUSSOLINI LAST WEEK.

CSAKY'S RETURN TODAY TO BUDAPEST FROM TALKS LAST WEEK WITH LEADERS FIRST IN GERMANY AND THEN ITALY FAILED TO SUPRISE ROME CIRCLES ALTHOUGH USUALLY WELL INFORMED PERSONS HAD EXPECTED HIM TO SEE PREMIER MUSSOLINI TODAY.

AUG 22 1939
REPORTS OF THE BUDAPEST VIEW THAT THE DECISION AS TO WAR OR PEACE WAS UP TO THE ITALIAN PREMIER SEEMED TO INDICATE TO FOREIGN OBSERVERS THAT HUNGARY MIGHT HAVE ASKED MUSSOLINI TO USE A MODERATING INFLUENCE ON HITLER.

ITALY CONTINUED TO SHOW A CALM FRONT IN THE TENSION ALTHOUGH SOME FOREIGNERS THOUGHT THEY DETECTED AN UNDERCURRENT OF APPREHENSION.

SOME BUSINESS HOUSES RECEIVED CARDS FROM MILITARY AUTHORITIES, REQUISITIONING VEHICLES WITHOUT EXPLANATION.

RESPONSIBLE PRELATES SAID THE VATICAN WAS HOPING FOR A SOLUTION

OF THE CRISIS WHICH WOULD BE "STUDIED AND OBTAINED IN ONE OR MORE PEACEABLE AGREEMENTS INTO WHICH WOULD BE TAKEN ACCOUNT ALL THE INTERESTS, RIGHTS AND ASPIRATIONS WHICH ARE INVOLVED."

"THE POPE CANNOT, AND DOES NOT, WANT TO SUGGEST CONCRETE SOLUTIONS," AN AUTHORITATIVE PRELATE SAID, "BECAUSE HE INTENDS TO REMAIN ALOOF ON QUESTIONS WHICH DO NOT ENTER WITHIN THE COMPETENCE OF HIS SPIRITUAL MISSION."

THE POPE, INSTEAD, VATICAN SOURCES SAID, IS PUTTING HIS FAITH IN THE "SENSE OF RESPONSIBILITY" OF INFLUENTIAL STATESMEN TO AVOID THE USE OF FORCE.

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AUG 22 1939
MOSCOW, AUG. 21-(AP)-THE BRITISH AND FRENCH MISSIONS RESUMED MILITARY DISCUSSIONS WITH THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT TODAY DESPITE CONSIDERABLE PERTURBATION, A RELIABLE INFORMANT SAID, OVER POSSIBLE POLITICAL IMPLICATIONS OF THE RUSSIAN-GERMAN TRADE PACT.

THE TALKS HAD BEEN IN RECESS FOR THREE DAYS.

1939
IT WAS REPORTED UNOFFICIALLY THAT BOTH LONDON AND PARIS WERE BEING CONSULTED ON IMPLICATIONS OF THE ACCORD. IN SOME QUARTERS BELIEF WAS HELD IT WAS A STROKE BY THE RUSSIANS TO WIN CONCESSIONS FROM THE BRITISH AND FRENCH, WHO WANT A MILITARY ASSISTANCE AGREEMENT.

1939
IT WAS REGARDED OF POSSIBLE SIGNIFICANCE, HOWEVER, THAT THE GOVERNMENT NEWSPAPER IZVESTIA, WHILE WELCOMING THE TRADE PACT, MADE NO MENTION OF POLITICAL RAPPROCHEMENT WITH

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BERLIN.

ON THE OTHER HAND, A FRONT PAGE EDITORIAL OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY NEWSPAPER, PRAYDA, SAID "THE NEW TRADE AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE U.S.S.R. AND GERMANY, HAVING BEEN BORN IN AN ATMOSPHERE OF TENSE POLITICAL RELATIONS, IS LOOKED UPON TO DISPEL THIS ATMOSPHERE."

THE PAPER SAID "IT MAY BECOME A SERIOUS STEP IN THE DIRECTION OF FURTHER IMPROVEMENT OF NOT ONLY ECONOMIC BUT ALSO POLITICAL RELATIONS BETWEEN THE U.S.S.R. AND GERMANY."

IZVESTIA CONTENTED ITSELF WITH REFERRING TO "STRAINED POLITICAL RELATIONS" WHICH HAD CAUSED GERMANY TO LOSE THE "VAST AND STABLE MARKET" OF SOVIET RUSSIA, AND SAID THE NEW TREATY ~~WAS~~ WAS A "TURNING POINT IN THE BUSINESS RELATIONS" OF THE TWO COUNTRIES.

BY DANIEL DELUCE

ZILINA, SLOVAKIA, AUG.20-(AP)-A QUARTER OF A MILLION GERMAN TROOPS, WITH FULL WAR EQUIPMENT, MASSED TODAY ON LITTLE SLOVAKIA'S 250-MILE FRONTIER WITH POLAND. THE GREATER PART WAS CONCENTRATED BEHIND THE FOUR MAIN

PASSES LEADING OVER THE TATRA MOUNTAINS INTO POLAND. CONCENTRATION POINTS WERE THE TOWNS OF CADCA, TRSTENA, ORLOV, AND MEZILABORCE, WITH CENTRAL HEADQUARTERS HERE AT ZILINA.

ROADS WERE CHOKED WITH MOVING TROOPS, ARTILLERY AND SUPPLY TRAINS. THERE WAS A STEADY MOVEMENT OF TROOPS ENTERING THE AREA FROM MORAVIA, ALONG THE MORAVSKA OSTROVA CADCA HIGHWAY.

IN THE OCCUPIED AREAS, SCHOOLS AND TOWN HALLS WERE TAKEN OVER FOR BARRACKS AND BASE HOSPITALS, CLEARLY MARKED WITH LARGE SIGNS. BETWEEN VILLAGES, MUNITIONS DEPOTS WERE ESTABLISHED, AND THERE WERE LARGE SUPPLIES OF BARBED WIRE AND CORRUGATED IRON SHELTER ROOFS.

ALL BRIDGES THROUGHOUT THE AREA WERE GUARDED BY SENTRIES WITH FIXED BAYONETS. HUNDREDS OF LABORERS WERE REPAIRING THE ROADS, AND BRIDGES WERE REINFORCED BY HEAVY TIMBERS TO PERMIT THE PASSAGE OF HEAVY TRUCKS AND GUNS.

THIS CORRESPONDENT, MAKING A 60-MILE AUTOMOBILE TRIP IN THE AREA NORTH OF ZILINA, COUNTED AN AVERAGE OF FOUR GERMAN MILITARY ENCAMPMENTS OF VARIOUS SIZES TO THE MILE. TENTS WERE CAMOUFLAGED, AND, NEAR THE FRONTIER, GUN CREWS WERE WHEELING THEIR ARTILLERY INTO POSITION, SPREADING CAMOUFLAGE NETS OVERHEAD. FIELD TELEPHONES WERE STRUNG THROUGHOUT

THE AREA.

DOZENS OF MOTOR-
NORTHERN SLOVAKIA'S DUSTY ROADS WERE WHIPPED INTO A HAZE BY DOZENS
CYCLE DISPATCH RIDERS. MILITARY POLICE GUIDED TRAFFIC IN
THE BIGGER TOWNS AND VILLAGES. IN 60 MILES, THIS CORRES-
PONDENT SAW ONLY THREE SLOVAK GENDARMES, AND SLOVAK TROOPS,
IF THERE WERE ANY, WERE COMPLETELY OUT OF SIGHT.

ALTHOUGH HEAVY GUNS, HAULED BY DIESEL TRACTORS,
WERE A FREQUENT SIGHT, THERE WERE NO TANKS. APPARENTLY
THE STEEP MOUNTAIN PASSES AND JAGGED TERRAIN LEADING INTO POLAND
HAD BEEN JUDGED UNFAVORABLE FOR LARGE TANK OPERATIONS BY THE
GERMAN COMMAND.

IN MANY VILLAGES, SOLDIERS FRATERNIZED FREELY WITH
BEMILDERED SLOVAK CITIZENS. GIGGLING SLOVAK GIRLS HELD
HANDS WITH GRAY-CLAD INFANTRYMEN, WHILE GROUPS OF WIDE-EYED
SMALL BOYS CLUSTERED AROUND OTHER LAUGHING SOLDIERS WHO AMUSED
THEM WITH CARD TRICKS.

ZILINA WAS QUIET, WITH THE GERMAN TROOPS REMAINING
OUTSIDE THE TOWN, TAKEN OVER FOR OFFICERS WHO HAVE BEEN
BILLETED IN THE HOTELS AND PRIVATE HOMES.

SLOVAK MERCHANTS WERE HAVING A WINDFALL. THE AREA'S
CIGARET SUPPLY WAS QUICKLY EXHAUSTED AND THERE WAS LITTLE
BEER TO BE HAD. SOLDIERS WERE PURCHASING EXAMPLES OF SLOVAK
VILLAGE HANDCRAFT TO SEND BACK HOME.

IN SOME VILLAGES, GERMAN REGIMENTAL BANDS HAD TAKEN
POSSESSION OF THE SQUARES TO SERENADE THE INHABITANTS,
WHO QUICKLY LEARNED TO SALUTE PASSING TROOP CONVOYS WITH
ARMS UPRaised IN NAZI FASHION.

GLEIWITZ, GERMANY, AUG. 21-(AP)-A POLISH AIRPLANE
WAS REPORTED TO HAVE MADE A FORCED LANDING TODAY AT RANSDORF,
NEAR BEUTHEN.

THE PILOT WAS ARRESTED.
A GERMAN BORDER TOWN IN SILESIA.
EB27PDS 21/8/39

FREE CITY OF DANZIG, AUG. 21-(AP)- A POLISH GOVERNMENT
DELEGATION ARRIVED HERE TODAY TO DISCUSS A NUMBER OF TECHNICAL
QUESTIONS RESULTING FROM THE NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN ARTHUR GREISER,
DANZIG SENATE PRESIDENT, AND MARIAN CHODACKI, POLISH COMMISSIONER
GENERAL, OVER THE PROBLEM OF THE POLISH CUSTOMS INSPECTORS HERE.

A115

ATHENS, AUG 21-(AP)-RESERVE OFFICERS AGED 24 AND 25 IN ALL
SPECIALIZED BRANCHES OF THE GREEK ARMY WERE CALLED TODAY TO COMPLETE
TRAINING.

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A114

CAIRO, AUG 21-(AP)-THE EGYPTIAN CABINET DECIDED TODAY TO RECOG-
NIZE THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT - PROBABLY A PRELUDE TO RESUMPTION OF THE
EGYPTIAN-RUSSIAN TRADE TALKS.

THE TALKS BEGAN IN LONDON SEVERAL WEEKS AGO BUT BROKE DOWN
WHEN THE SOVIET REPRESENTATIVES INSISTED ON POLITICAL RECOGNITION.

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C72

BUDAPEST--FIRST ADD NIGHT LEAD HUNGARIAN X X X WITH POLAND.

AUG 21
IN GERMANY, COUNT CSAKY WAS REPORTED TO HAVE TALKED WITH ADOLF HITLER AND FOREIGN MINISTER VON RIBBENTROP, ALTHOUGH OFFICIAL DENIALS WERE ISSUED IN BERLIN.

AUG 22 1939
FROM GERMANY, COUNT CSAKY TOOK AN AIRPLANE TO ROME FOR CONFERENCES WITH PREMIER MUSSOLINI AND FOREIGN MINISTER COUNT CIANO.

TODAY HE RETURNED FROM ITALY THOUGH HE HAD BEEN EXPECTED TO REMAIN FOR FURTHER CONFERENCES.

HIS RETURN WAS PRECEDED BY NEWSPAPER DECLARATIONS THAT PREMIER MUSSOLINI OF ITALY HAD IT IN HIS HANDS TO DECIDE THE ISSUE OF PEACE OR WAR IN EUROPE.

OTHER NEWS REPORTS HAD SAID "GERMAN PRESSURE ON HUNGARY IS INCREASING" FOR AN ECONOMIC, MONETARY AND MILITARY ALLIANCE.

GEOGRAPHY AND THE TREATY OF TRIANON, HUNGARIANS HAVE EXPLAINED, HAS MADE THEIR COUNTRY DEPENDENT ON CLOSE RELATIONS WITH GERMANY. GEOGRAPHY, BECAUSE MOTORIZED TROOPS COULD REACH BUDAPEST FROM THE NEARBY GERMAN BORDER, THAT WAS ONCE THE AUSTRIAN BORDER, IN A FEW HOURS. THE TREATY, BECAUSE IT DISARMED HUNGARY FOR 19 YEARS AND TOOK FROM HER LARGE TERRITORIES WHICH SHE WOULD LIKE TO RECOVER.

WHILE HITLER HAS BEEN REMAKING THE MAP OF EUROPE, THE TEMPTATION HAS BEEN STRONG TO JOIN HIM.

AUG 22 1939
BUT IN POLAND, HUNGARY HAS AN OLD AND TRUSTED COMRADE IN MANY AN UPRISING AGAINST COMMON GERMAN MASTERS IN THE PAST. HUNGARY'S GREATEST MILITARY MARCH, THE RAKOCZY MARCH, STILL COMMANDS THE MAGYARS TO "RUSH AT THE GERMANS."

FOR THAT REASON HUNGARY RUSHED TO JOIN FRONTIERS WITH POLAND AT THE BREAKUP OF CZECHO-SLOVAKIA WITH OCCUPATION OF THE CARPATHO-UKRAINE

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COPENHAGEN, AUG. 21-(AP)-FOREIGN MINISTERS OF THE SEVEN COUNTRIES ALLIED IN THE OSLO TRADE CONVENTION WERE REPORTED RELIABLY TODAY TO HAVE BEEN CALLED TO MEET WITH KING LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM AT BRUSSELS ON WEDNESDAY TO DISCUSS THE DARKENING EUROPEAN POLITICAL OUTLOOK.

THE NATIONS ARE THE NETHERLANDS, BELGIUM, LUXEMBOURG, SWEDEN, NORWAY, DENMARK AND FINLAND.

AUG 22 1939
THE SUDDEN INVITATION WAS BELIEVED BY DANISH OBSERVERS TO PRESAGE THE DRAFTING OF A PEACE PLEA ON BEHALF OF THE SEVEN NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE GREAT EUROPEAN POWERS.

(IN BRUSSELS IT WAS ACKNOWLEDGED THAT THE BELGIAN PRIME MINISTER, HUBERT PIERLOT, WAS INTERESTED IN SUCH A MEETING "TO EXAMINE VARIOUS QUESTIONS OF COMMON INTEREST." NO DETAILS WERE IMMEDIATELY AVAILABLE THERE.)

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WASHINGTON, AUG. 21-(AP)-REPORTS FROM EUROPE OF APPROACHING NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN GERMANY AND RUSSIA FOR A NON-AGGRESSION PACT AROUSED CONSIDERABLE INTEREST TONIGHT BUT FOUND OFFICIALS RELUCTANT TO DISCUSS THE MATTER PENDING FURTHER STUDY.

THE STATE DEPARTMENT SAID IT HAD NO OFFICIAL WORD OF THE REPORTS AND AS USUAL DECLINED COMMENT UNTIL THE NEWS HAD COME THROUGH ITS OWN CHANNELS AND HAD BEEN THOROUGHLY CONSIDERED. EVEN THEN, AN OFFICIAL SAID, THERE MIGHT BE NO FORMAL STATEMENT.

FEW HIGH RANKING OFFICIALS WERE IN THE CAPITAL, NOW IN THE MIDST

OF AN AUGUST HOT SPELL.

GUARDED COMMENT FROM A FEW SOURCES INDICATED SOME SKEPTICISM OVER THE FIRST REPORT FROM BERLIN THAT A PACT WOULD BE "CONCLUDED," BUT AFTER THE RUSSIAN NEWS AGENCY, TASS, SUPPORTED THE GERMAN ANNOUNCEMENT THAT FOREIGN MINISTER JOACHIM VON RIBBENTROP WOULD GO TO MOSCOW FOR NEGOTIATIONS, A CHANGE OF ATTITUDE WAS NOTED.

"THAT SEEMS TO ROLL IT UP IN A NEAT LITTLE BALL," ONE OBSERVER OF THE INTERNATIONAL SITUATION COMMENTED.

HE LEFT THE IMPRESSION THAT THE NEGOTIATION REPORT, IF BORNE OUT BY DEVELOPMENTS, MEANT THAT GERMANY HAD OUTMANEUVERED GREAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE RIGHT AT THE TIME THAT MILITARY STAFF TALKS AMONG THE WESTERN DEMOCRACIES AND RUSSIA WERE IN PROGRESS.

THIS WAS A PARTICULARLY IMPORTANT ANGLE, ONE OFFICIAL SAID, EXPLAINING THAT IT SEEMED FAIRLY CLEAR THAT THE BRITISH-FRENCH MOVE TO LINE UP RUSSIA COULD BE INTERPRETED ONLY AS AIMED AT GERMANY

RK1145PES

THE AFFAIRS OF HIS GOVERNMENT/

HE DID MUCH MORE ACTUAL DIRECTING THAN IS USUAL WITH X KINGS THESE DAYS.

AN EXAMPLE OF THIS WAS GIVEN LAST FEBRUARY 2, WHEN HE SUMMONED HIS CABINET MINISTERS TO HIS ~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~ PALACE AND, WHEN THEY WERE ASSEMBLED, MARCHED IN WITH HIS STAFF, ALL IN FULL UNIFORM.

IT IS SAID IN BRUSSELS THAT NO OTHER MAN IN BELGIUM IS SO WELL INFORMED ABOUT THE STATE AND ITS RELATIONS TO FOREIGN NATIONS. IN THE FACE OF INTERPARTY STRIFE BETWEEN THE FLEMINGS, THE FASCIST REGIST PARTY, THE SOCIALISTS AND THE CATHOLIC PARTY, LEOPOLD'S APPEALS FOR NATIONAL UNITY HAVE KEPT THE NATION TOGETHER.

LEOPOLD'S RELATIONSHIP WITH GREAT BRITAIN AND THE BRITISH ROYAL FAMILY IS EXTREMELY CLOSE. AS DUKE OF BRABANT HE VISITED ENGLAND WITH ~~ASTRID~~ ^{HIS LATE WIFE} AS KING HE VISITED LONDON IN 1937. THIS FALL KING GEORGE AND QUEEN ELIZABETH ARE TO REPAY THE TRIP WITH A STATE VISIT TO BELGIUM. LEOPOLD LIKE HIS FATHER BEFORE HIM IS COLONEL-IN-CHIEF OF A BRITISH REGIMENT, THE 5TH ROYAL IRISH LILLING DRAGOON GUARDS.

THEN FOR 40 MINUTES HE LECTURED THEM ON THE NEEDS AND OMISSIONS OF GOVERNMENT. THE GENERAL IMPRESSION WAS LEOPOLD WAS DISGUSTED WITH STRIFE IN THE CABINET AND THE CABINET'S APPARENT UNWILLINGNESS TO INFORM HIM OF STATE BUSINESS. BELGIUM'S INTERNAL TROUBLES WERE PROMPTLY HEALED FOR THE TIME BEING AT LEAST.

TWO INCIDENTS HAVE PROFOUNDLY INFLUENCED THE LIFE OF THE MONARCH. ONE WAS THE WORLD WAR. THE SECOND WAS THE DEATH OF HIS QUEEN, ASTRID OF SWEDEN, KILLED IN AN AUTOMOBILE ACCIDENT AUGUST 29, 1935.

UNDATED LEOPOLD SIDEBAR

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE CALLING OF A CONFERENCE OF FOREIGN MINISTERS OF SEVEN LITTLE EUROPEAN NATIONS TO MEET IN BRUSSELS THIS WEEK IN A HURRIED EFFORT TO KEEP THE PEACE AMONG EUROPE'S LARGER POWERS SPOTLIGHTED REPORTED BEHIND THE MOVE--37-YEAR-OLD LEOPOLD, KING OF THE BELGIANS/

MOST MEN HATE WAR. LEOPOLD'S HATRED IS DEEP-ROOTED BEGINNING MORE FORCEFULLY THAN WITH MOST WHEN, AS A LAD OF 12, HE WATCHED GERMAN ARMIES OVERRUN HIS COUNTRY IN A SWEEP TOWARD PARIS/

HE CAME TO THE THRONE UNEXPECTEDLY FIVE AND A HALF YEARS AGO WHEN HIS FATHER, KING ALBERT, WAS KILLED IN A MOUNTAIN-CLIMBING ACCIDENT.

AS CROWN PRINCE HE HAD KEPT IN THE BACKGROUND AND MANY BELIEVED HE MIGHT BECOME A TIMID KING.

BUT HE PLUNGED INTO AN IMMEDIATE AND THOROUGH STUDY OF WORLD AFFAIRS AND EQUIPPED HIMSELF TO TAKE AN ACTIVE HAND IN

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RANKED
THE KING OF THE BELGIANS IS ONE OF THE HARDEST WORKING MONARCHS IN EUROPE. HE RISES AT 6:15 A.M., DOES EXERCISES AND THEN ATTENDS MASS SAID BY A PRIVATE CHAPLAIN. AFTER BREAKFAST - COFFEE AND ROLLS - STATE DUTIES BEGIN; SECRETARIES ARE INTERVIEWED, AND TALKS WITH HIS ADVISER AND FRIEND COMTE DE WAUPRUART, A FAMOUS WAR LEADER ARE HELD. AUG 22 1939

THE YOUNG MONARCH SPENDS AS MUCH TIME AS HE CAN SPARE FROM STATE DUTIES WITH HIS THREE MOTHERLESS CHILDRE, THE HEIR APPARENT PRINCE BAUDOUIN, DUKE OF BRABANT, WHO WILL BE NINE SEPTEMBER 7; PRINCE ALBERT BORN JUNE 7 1934, AND THE ELDEST PRINCESS JOSEPHINE CHARLOTTE, WHO IS 12 YEARS OLD.

AUG 22 1939
LEOPOLD'S QUEEN, ASTRID OF SWEDEN, WAS KILLED IN AN AUTOMOBILE ACCIDENT AUG. 29, 1935, WHEN THE ROYAL COUPLE WAS VACATIONING IN SWITZERLAND.

APLO

AUG 22 1939
DURING QUEEN ASTRID'S LIFETIME THE FAMILY LIVED LIKE ORDINARY MIDDLE CLASS BELGIANS. BUT BECAUSE OF PAINFUL MEMORIES ATTACHED TO THE UNPRETENTIOUS VILLA WHERE THEY LIVED DURING HIS QUEEN'S LIFE, LEOPOLD HAS REMOVED THE FAMILY TO THE LARGER, MORE ORNATE LAEKEN CASTLE.

AUG 22 1939
PRINCESS JOSEPHINE LOOKS AFTER HER YOUNG BROTHERS LIKE ANY OTHER ELDER SISTER. SHE PRESIDES OVER THE TEA TABLE IN THE AFTERNOONS AND IS HER FATHER'S FAVORITE COMPANION. #

UNDATED RUSSO-GERMAN
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

BY DECIDING TO CONCLUDE A NON-AGGRESSION PACT, GERMANY AND SOVIET RUSSIA HAVE UNDERTAKEN TO RESTORE CLOSE RELATIONS WHICH EXISTED AFTER THE WORLD WAR AND UNTIL ADOLF HITLER CAME TO POWER IN 1933.

BY MOVING TO ENTER A FRIENDLY AGREEMENT WITH THE SOVIET, HITLER IS BELIEVED BY SOME OBSERVERS TO HAVE GIVEN WEIGHT TO THE ADVICE OF MANY GERMAN MILITARY LEADERS WHO ALWAYS HAVE ADVOCATED COOPERATION BETWEEN GERMANY AND RUSSIA, WHICH THEY LOOK UPON AS GERMANY'S NATURAL RESERVOIR FOR RAW MATERIALS. AUG 22 1939

GERMAN-RUSSIAN FRIENDSHIP, AS IT AFFECTED MORE REMOTE HISTORY, DATES BACK TO BISMARCK, THE "IRON CHANCELLOR" OF GERMANY, WHO FAVORED RUSSIA AS A POSSIBLE ALLY IN EUROPEAN POLITICS IN ORDER THAT GERMANY NEVER MIGHT HAVE TO FIGHT A WAR ON TWO FRONTS.

HE WAS PLANNING TO RENEW AN OLD "RE-INSURANCE" PACT WITH CZARIST RUSSIA WHEN EMPEROR WILHELM II DROPPED HIM AS CHANCELLOR.

RUSSIA THEN TURNED TO FRANCE AND BRITAIN. GERMANY FOUND HERSELF OPPOSED EAST AND WEST WHEN THE WORLD WAR CAME. AUG 22 1939

FOLLOWING THE WORLD WAR, RELATIONS BECAME CLOSE.

IN VERY RECENT YEARS, HOWEVER, THEIR RELATIONS HAVE PUZZLED MANY OBSERVERS. OFFICIALLY AND PUBLICLY THE BITTEREST OF PEACETIME ENEMIES THE TWO COUNTRIES NEVERTHELESS MAINTAINED PROSPEROUS MUTUAL TRADE RELATIONS UNTIL 1935. IN SEVERAL OTHER WAYS THEY BELIED THE CONSTANT HAMMERING AT EACH OTHER'S POLITICAL AND SOCIAL CONCEPTIONS.

ONE OF THE FIRST ACTS UNDERTAKEN BY HITLER AFTER HE BECAME GERMAN

1933

CHANCELLOR WAS TO RENEW GERMANY'S NON-AGGRESSION AGREEMENT WITH RUSSIA. THE ORIGINAL DOCUMENT WAS SIGNED APRIL 24, 1926, WHEN GERMANY, WITH A SIZEABLE COMMUNIST REPRESENTATION IN HER GOVERNMENT, WAS ON FRIENDLY TERMS WITH RUSSIA. HITLER'S RENEWAL TOOK PLACE MAY 5, 1933.

THE TREATY AND ITS RENEWAL WERE EACH TO ENDURE SEVEN YEARS. THE LETTER OF THE PACT SURVIVED GROWING SUSPICION AND TENSION BETWEEN THE TWO NATIONS WHEN THEIR IDEOLOGICAL DIFFERENCES BECAME SHARPLY DIVERGENT.

AUG 22 1933

IN THE POST-WAR RECONSTRUCTION CONFERENCES, GERMANY AND RUSSIA HAD LITTLE STANDING, AND THEY KNEW IT. THEY WERE PAID SMALL REED AS THE VICTORIOUS POWERS MAPPED OUT THE FUTURE OF THE WORLD THEY HAD WON. THE APPLE CART WAS UPSET, HOWEVER, WHEN THE UNDERDOGS ENTERED THE GENOA CONFERENCE OF 1922 AND ANNOUNCED THEY HAD SIGNED A TREATY AT RAPALLO.

THE RAPALLO TREATY WAS EXTENDED AT BERLIN LATER IN THE YEAR. DURING THE NEXT FOUR YEARS, THE TWO COUNTRIES CAME EVER CLOSER POLITICALLY AND ECONOMICALLY.

GERMANY, REGAINING A FINANCIAL FOOTHOLD AFTER ITS DEVASTATING INFLATION, ISSUED IN 1926 A REVOLVING CREDIT OF 300,000,000 REICHSMARKS FOR THE PURCHASE OF GERMAN INDUSTRIAL GOODS BY SOVIET RUSSIA. RUSSIA MET HER PAYMENTS PROMPTLY, AND GERMAN INDUSTRY RECEIVED GREAT BENEFIT FROM THE AGREEMENT. WITHIN A SHORT TIME, THE CREDITS WERE EXTENDED TO 800,000,000 REICHSMARKS.

WITH INCREASING TENSION THE LAST THREE OR FOUR YEARS, HOWEVER, TRADE RELATIONS WERE AFFECTED ADVERSELY. BY LAST YEAR, THE VOLUME HAD SHRUNK TO 100,000,000 MARKS (ABOUT \$40,000,000).

DR. HJALMAR SCHACHT, FORMER ECONOMICS MINISTER AND REICHSBANK PRESI-

DENT, WAS A STRONG PROPONENT OF THE RUSSIAN TRADE TREATY. DESPITE HIS WARNINGS GERMANY NEEDED RUSSIA AS A SOURCE OF RAW MATERIALS AND AS A CUSTOMER, THE NAZI PARTY CONTINUED BERATING SOVIET RUSSIA. TRADE Dwindled.

THERE HAD BEEN REPORTS FOR YEARS BEFORE THE RISE OF THE NAZIS THAT GERMANY, ESTOPPED FROM TRAINING HER OWN ARMY AND MANUFACTURING HER OWN WAR MACHINE, SECRETLY WAS TRAINING OFFICERS AND MEN IN RUSSIA. TRADE FIGURES SHOWED GERMANY, DURING THIS PERIOD, SOLD RUSSIA HUGE QUANTITIES OF MACHINERY, MUCH OF WHICH COULD BE USED IN THE MANUFACTURE OF MUNITIONS.

NAZI ATTACKS ON COMMUNISM, HOWEVER, AND HITLER'S AVOWED DESIRE TO INCORPORATE RUSSIA'S UKRAINE INTO THE GERMAN REICH CAUSED TRADE TO DWINDLE.

SIGNS OF RUSSIAN-GERMAN RAPPROCHMENT CAME TO LIGHT THIS YEAR WHEN BRITAIN SET OUT TO BUILD A FRONT TO OPPOSE THE ROME-BERLIN AXIS.

IT WAS ANNOUNCED TRADE NEGOTIATIONS WERE UNDERWAY. FINALLY, ON SUNDAY, IT WAS ANNOUNCED A TRADE AGREEMENT HAD BEEN CONCLUDED, PROVIDING A GERMAN CREDIT OF 200,000,000 MARKS (ABOUT \$80,000,000) FOR RUSSIAN PURCHASES IN GERMANY.

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BY DEWITT "ACKENZIE"

ASSOCIATED PRESS FOREIGN AFFAIRS WRITER

NEW YORK, AUG 21--AN EXTRAORDINARY THING ABOUT EUROPE'S "WAR OF NERVES" IS THAT, LIKE ALL THE NUMEROUS RECENT CRISES, ITS INITIAL STAGES AT LEAST ARE BEING FOUGHT BY BOTH SIDES ENTIRELY WITH

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PROPAGANDA.

GREAT ARMIES MARCH AND WAR-MACHINES ROLL ACROSS THE COUNTRY-SIDES. BUT IN THE PLACE OF THE STACCATO RATTLE OF MACHINE-GUNS THERE IS THE CONSTANT STREAM OF PROPAGANDA-VOICES ON THE AIR--SOMETIMES HOPEFUL, SOMETIMES PLEADING, FREQUENTLY MENACING.

THE PRESS, OF COURSE, PLAYS ITS PART AS A MEDIUM FOR THIS GRIM ADVERTISING. HOWEVER, IT'S THE COMPARATIVELY RECENT DEVELOPMENT OF THE RADIO WHICH MAKES IT POSSIBLE TO WAGE WITH WORDS WHAT CAN ONLY BE CHARACTERIZED AS WAR.

AUG 22 1939

THIS ISN'T TO SUGGEST THAT A CLASH AT ARMS CAN'T DEVELOP. IT CERTAINLY CAN, AND THE DANGER LIES IN THE FACT THAT THE PROPAGANDA IS CARRYING BOTH FORCES RIGHT UP TO THE EDGE OF THE JUMP-OFF.

PROPAGANDA IS AS OLD AS MAN. THE SERPENT USED IT ON EVE, SO THEY SAY. THE PHILISTINES SCARED THE DAYLIGHT OUT OF ENEMIES BY ADVERTISING THE MIGHT OF GOLIATH--UNTIL YOUNG DAVID CAME ALONG AND KNOCKED THE GIANT OUT WITH A STONE FROM A SLING-SHOT.

AUG 22 1939

GOVERNMENTAL PROPAGANDA, HOWEVER, HAS DEVELOPED LARGELY SINCE THE START OF THE WORLD WAR. PRESIDENT WOODROW WILSON TOOK RANK AMONG THE PIONEERS WHEN HE ORDERED THAT OUR ARMY FLYERS DROP PAMPHLETS CONTAINING HIS FOURTEEN POINTS AND OTHER INFORMATION BEHIND THE GERMAN LINES. SINCE THOSE DAYS THE IDEA OF EMPLOYING OFFICIAL PROPAGANDA HAS GROWN APACE, BUT IT IS ONLY WITHIN VERY RECENT YEARS THAT SUCH PERFECTION HAS BEEN REACHED THAT IT IS EMPLOYED FOR MOST EVERYTHING.

BEFORE THE WORLD WAR GERMANY WAS THE ONLY POWER USING PROPAGANDA SYSTEMATICALLY. OTHER GOVERNMENTS OCCASIONALLY CONDUCTED CAMPAIGNS FOR SPECIFIC PURPOSES, BUT THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT MAINTAINED A

FOREIGN OFFICE PRESS-BUREAU WHICH CARRIED ON WIDE-SPREAD AND CONTINUOUS PROPAGANDA. THE OBJECT NATURALLY WAS TO CREATE IMPRESSIONS FAVORABLE TO GERMANY OR TO COUNTERACT ADVERSE CRITICISM OF GERMAN POLICIES.

THE BUILD-UP FOR THE DANZIG CRISIS HAS BEEN A WORK OF ART, AND THE DETAILS WOULD FILL A BOOK. IT REALLY GOT HOT JUST AFTER HITLER FINALLY DISMEMBERED CZECHO-SLOVAKIA AND ALSO ANNEXED MEMEL LAST MARCH.

AUG 22 1939

SINCE THEN THE POWERS HAVE BEEN PLAYING FOX AND HOUNDS, WITH EACH IN TURN TAKING THE PLACE OF THE FOX AND PURPOSELY LEAVING A TRAIL WHICH THE DOGS COULDN'T MISS.

AUG 22 1939

AFTER MEMEL, THE ANGLO-FRENCH BROTHERHOOD RAGED TO CREATE THEIR "MALT HITLER" BLOC AND ADVERTISED AMONG OTHER THINGS THAT IF HITLER LAID A FINGER ON POLAND IT MEANT WAR. POLAND STARTED BROADCASTING THAT SHE WOULD FIGHT TO DEFEND HER TERRITORY.

BY THAT TIME BOTH FRANCE AND ENGLAND HAD REARMED TO A PITCH WHERE THEY FELT ABLE TO TELL THE WORLD THAT THEY WERE SET FOR ACTION, AND LOOK OUT. BOTH MUSSOLINI AND HITLER REPLIED BY STICKING UP THEIR BICEPS AND SAYING:--"FEEL THAT MUSCLE."

AUG 22 1939

THE AUTHORITATIVE FASCIST WRITER GAYDA DECLARED THAT ITALY AND GERMANY WOULDN'T TAKE THE INITIATIVE IN STARTING WAR, BUT WERE DETERMINED THAT "EUROPE BE MADE OVER." BRITISH FOREIGN MINISTER LORD HALIFAX SAID THAT "IN EVENT OF FURTHER AGGRESSION WE ARE RESOLVED TO USE AT ONCE THE WHOLE OF OUR STRENGTH IN FULFILLMENT OF OUR PLEDGES" TO SMALLER STATES.

BACK AS FAR AS MAY PEACE PROPAGANDA BEGAN TO GET AN OCCASIONAL

SHOWING. MUSSOLINI FOR ONE DECLARED HE AND HITLER BELIEVED EUROPE'S PROBLEMS COULD BE SOLVED WITHOUT WAR. SIMILAR TALK CROPPED UP IN LONDON AND PARIS.

SINCE THEN THE AIR HAS BEEN INCREASINGLY LADEN WITH A BARRAGE OF PROPAGANDA IN WHICH PEACE AND WAR HAVE ALTERNATED.

NAZI PROPAGANDA MINISTER GOEBBELS WAS DECLARED THAT "IT DEPENDS ENTIRELY ON ENGLAND WHETHER THERE IS WAR." BRITISH STATESMAN WINSTON CHURCHILL HAS SAID THAT "IF HITLER DOES NOT MAKE WAR, THERE WILL BE NO WAR."

AUG 22 1939

THAT BRINGS US UP TO THE PRESENT, WHEN THE PEACE PROPAGANDA, HAVING BEEN SUFFICIENTLY CULTIVATED, HAS BEEN COUPLED WITH A FIERCE APPLICATION OF HEAT BY GERMANY TO FORCE CONCESSIONS FROM THE OPPOSITION. NOW IT DEPENDS ON WHICH SIDE HAS MIXED THE STRONGEST MEDICINE.

EZ816AED

BRITAIN AND FRANCE STAND BY PLEDGE TO POLES; RUSH PLANS FOR WAR; WARSAW REMAINS FIRM; ELATED GERMANS SEE VICTORY IN RUSSIAN PACT

LONDON BACKS POLES DESPITE SOVIET PACT

Extra Session on Thursday to Rush Through Additional Defense Moves—More Army, Navy and Air Force Men Called Up.

LONDON, Aug. 22 (A.P.).—The British Government announced tonight that its determination to fulfill its obligations to Poland was in no way affected by the projected German-Russian non-aggression pact and recalled Parliament into session on Thursday to rush through emergency defense powers.

Precautionary measures to be taken in the meantime, an official statement said, involved the calling up of additional personnel for the navy, air force, army, air raid precautions and civil defense forces.

The Government at the same time expressed the opinion there was no issue between Germany and Poland which justified the use of force and no questions in Europe which were not capable of peaceful solution, "if only conditions of confidence could be restored."

Britain Prepared to Resist Force.

The British Government, the statement said, "are, as they always have been, ready to assist in creating such conditions, but if, in spite of all their efforts, others insist on the use of force, they are prepared and determined to resist it to the uttermost."

As to the negotiations for a German-Russian non-aggression pact, which startled Europe last night, the statement said that the Cabinet at a four-hour meeting this afternoon, "had no hesitation in deciding that such an event would in no way affect their obligations to Poland which they have repeatedly stated in public and which they are determined to fulfill."

The House of Commons will meet at 2:45 P. M. on Thursday and the House of Lords fifteen minutes later. Prime Minister Chamberlain and Foreign Secretary Lord Halifax planned to make statements on the international situation in their respective Houses.

It was expected that opposition leaders—Arthur Greenwood, acting Labor leader, and Sir Archibald Sinclair, Liberal leader—would speak immediately afterward.

An emergency session of the British Parliament had been forecast as Great Britain and France considered their positions in the new European situation created by the projected German-Russian non-aggression pact.

Both the Labor and Liberal parties had made strong representations to the Government to call Parliament back from recess.

War Materials for Poland.

The British Government, acting only a few hours after France had called up an undetermined number of reserves, also announced that arrangements were being made to insure the export from Great Britain

of "essential materials." There was no immediate explanation of this, but it was interpreted as meaning materials for Poland in event of war.

These measures were announced in a Government communique which declared that Great Britain remains "of the opinion that there is nothing in the difficulties which have arisen between Germany and Poland which would justify use of force involving a European war with all its tragic consequences."

Pact a Terrific Blow.

Both France and Great Britain received the news of the proposed German-Russian pact as a terrific blow, but they cautiously awaited further details before making any comment.

Official circles in Paris and London indicated that no action was planned—immediately, at least—to break off the British-French-Russian military staff talks now going on in Moscow.

Downing Street was packed with curious crowds, who watched ministers and foreign affairs experts entering and leaving the Prime Minister's residence.

Among the callers at 10 Downing Street were Foreign Secretary Lord Halifax, Home Secretary Sir Samuel Hoare, Air Minister Sir Kingsley Wood, Sir Robert Vansittart, chief diplomatic adviser to the Government, and Sir Alexander Cadogan, permanent Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs. Lord Halifax talked with the Prime Ministers for an hour and a half.

Another caller was Stanley M. Bruce, Australian High Commissioner.

While Lord Halifax was with Mr. Chamberlain, the German Charge d'Affaires, Dr. Theodore Kordt, visited the Foreign Office, but it was not learned immediately what his mission was.

Official circles, both in Paris and London, admitted that they knew nothing of the projected German-Russian pact until it was officially announced in Berlin last night.

The announcement immediately brought foreign officials into action and some were up most of the night.

This afternoon the British Government had received no information besides copies of the German and Russian communique which were telegraphed by British envoys.

No Conflict Is Seen.

The proposed Russian-German non-aggression pact will not conflict with the proposed British-French-Russian alliance, some per-

sons believed tonight, if the accord should contain a clause—as reported in Rome—providing for denunciation in event either party was guilty of aggression against a third country.

Thus if Germany should attack Poland, the proposed pact—so far as known—would allow Russia to free herself from the pledge of neutrality. Being so released, Russia would be free to join Great Britain and France in their promised defense of Poland. It would be necessary, however, to define what would be construed as "aggression."

It was pointed out also that Russia and Poland now have a non-aggression pact under which they agreed to refrain from aggressive action against each other, to give no assistance directly or indirectly to a third Power attacking one of them and to make no hostile agreement against the other from the point of view of aggression.

It also was pointed out that Russia now has a non-aggression agreement with Italy which provides that the pact shall become void in the event that one of the signatories commits aggression.

Britain and France had counted heavily on Russian co-operation in their support of Poland in her dispute with Germany over Nazi demand for a Danzig reunion and right-of-way through Pomorze, the Polish Corridor, to East Prussia.

The German-Soviet move was seen by British political circles as a major blow to the British-French front at a critical turn in European affairs. It also was regarded as a personal diplomatic defeat for Prime Minister Chamberlain. Critics of the Prime Minister declared

that the development was a direct sequel of his former policy of appeasement. They saw it as Russia's revenge for her exclusion from the Munich conference last year.

The German-Russian decision also was expected to be the first order of business at the conference of seven small neutral nations called for tomorrow by Leopold III, King of the Belgians, to draft a peace appeal to the big Powers.

The representatives of Belgium, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Finland and Luxembourg—signatories of the four-year-old Oslo Convention for Reduction of Trade Barriers—also will consider war's problems of food and shelter for civilians and care for the wounded.

The first reaction in the small countries of southeastern Europe was one of alarm. Officials in Hungary, Slovakia, Rumania, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia said the pact might mark a turning point in world history.

One official in the Balkans said "Poland might just as well lay

down her arms" immediately, adding that "at least she can escape physical annihilation in that manner." Complete shifts in Europe's opposing camps were seen as a likelihood.

Some persons foresaw Poland squeezed into subjugation by nut-cracking tactics extending to the small eastern European countries. Officials of Slovakia predicted their little nation would get generous slices of Poland for their friendship to Germany.

Ultimatum Predicted

The Soviet-German development topped intense military and diplomatic activity which international circles thought foreshadowed a development perhaps within a fortnight which might point the way to peace or war. Some observers looked for an ultimatum from Fuehrer Hitler to Poland either next Sunday in a speech at Tannenberg or at the Nuernberg Nazi party conference which opens September 2.

The Laborite Daily Herald called Russia's action "a bigger betrayal of peace and of European freedom even than Munich."

Hope was expressed in some quarters that the proposed German-Russian pact might be phrased in such a way as to permit the Soviet Union to join Great Britain and France in the tri-Power mutual assistance pact which has been under negotiation for more than two months.

Pact With Italy Cited

It was pointed out that Russia now has a non-aggression agreement with Italy which provides that the pact shall become void in the event that one of the signatories commits aggression. Such a clause, it was said, might be included also in the German-Russian pact.

If this should prove to be the case, the present situation might not be greatly disturbed. There was fear in some quarters, however, that the pact might be such that it would exclude Russia from the Anglo-French front.

Britain and France had counted heavily on Russian co-operation in their support of Poland in her dispute with Germany over Nazi demand for a Danzig reunion and right-of-way through Pomorze, the Polish Corridor, to East Prussia.

'Steadfast and Unaltered'

Despite tactical disadvantages presented in the idea of Poland locked between Germany and Russia, sources close to the Government insisted that Britain's position would remain "steadfast and unaltered." They said she would welcome a settlement of the Polish-German dispute by negotiations acceptable to all parties, but would countenance no attempt to alter the status by force.

Statement by the British

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—The text of the official statement on the international situation issued by the British Government tonight follows:

The Cabinet at their meeting today considered the international situation in all its bearings.

In addition to a report that had been received as to military movements in Germany, the Cabinet took note of the report that a non-aggression pact between the German and Soviet Governments was about to be concluded; they had no hesitation in deciding that such an event would in no way affect their obligations to Poland, which they have repeatedly stated in public and which they are determined to fulfill.

Parliament has been summoned to meet on Thursday next, when the government proposes to invite both Houses to pass through all its stages the Emergency Powers (Defense) Bill.

The effect of this will be to place the government in a position to take any necessary measures without delay should the situation require it.

In the meantime, other measures of a precautionary nature are

being taken by the departments—for instance, the calling up of certain personnel for the navy, army and Royal Air Force and for Air Raids Precautions and civil defense.

Arrangements are also being made to deal with certain matters affecting the export from this country of essential materials and commodities.

While taking these measures of precaution which the government consider necessary at this time, they remain of the opinion that there is nothing in the difficulties that have arisen between Germany and Poland which would justify the use of force involving a European war with all its tragic consequences.

As the Prime Minister has repeatedly stated, there are indeed no questions in Europe which should not be capable of peaceful solution if only conditions of confidence could be restored.

His Majesty's government are, as they always have been, ready to assist in creating such conditions, but if in spite of all their efforts others insist on the use of force, they are prepared and determined to resist it to the uttermost.

Eighth Emergency Recall Of Parliament Since War

Last Time Was for Italian Invasion of Albania

LONDON, Aug. 22 (A.P.)—Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain's recall of Parliament is the eighth time since the World War that a recess has been interrupted by an emergency. The previous occasions were:

- April, 1939—Italian invasion of Albania.
- September, 1938—German-Czech crisis.
- January, 1936—Death of King George V.
- October, 1935—Italian invasion of Ethiopia.
- October, 1932—Indorsement of Ottawa agreements.
- September, 1931—Depression and financial crisis.
- 1924—Irish Free State agreement.

DALADIER ACTS QUICKLY IN FACE OF SOVIET CRISIS

Premier Leaves Emergency Cabinet Meeting to See Gen. Gamelin.

ORDERS SENT TO DIPLOMATS

Number of Men Now Under Arms Estimated at 1,000,000 to 1,300,000.

PARIS, Aug. 22 (A.P.)—

France stood on guard today with reservists called to the colors even before the Cabinet met to sign emergency military decrees. The announcement of the Russo-German negotiations for a non-aggression pact—although officially viewed as "nothing new" at the Foreign Office—led France to go a step further in military

preparedness.

After the emergency Cabinet meeting, Premier Daladier went into a long private conference with Gen. Maurice Gamelin, commander-in-chief of all France's armed forces.

There was no immediate indication whether the Premier and War Minister were discussing with the Generalissimo the call of even more troops to the colors than those summoned before the Cabinet met.

Under Premier Daladier's firm rule by strict decree, no estimate was available of the number of men added to a normal standing army of more than 700,000. The War Ministry was silent.

Reservists Called Up

Private estimates from usually well informed sources said, however, that between 300,000 and 600,000 reservists already had been called to the colors.

Where they went was also a secret, although it is known that the Maginot Line fortifications opposite Germany and the fortifications on the Italian frontier are adequately manned.

As the Cabinet went into session at the War Ministry, it was officially announced that the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Chamber of Deputies had been called to meet on Friday.

The Cabinet meeting did not get under way until 5:15 P. M., fifteen minutes after the scheduled time.

M. Daladier and Foreign Minister Bonnet were understood to have been studying late reports from French diplomats in various capitals.

Terse Communique Issued

A terse communique issued after the hour-and-a-half long Cabinet meeting declared that new instructions had been drafted to be rushed to French diplomats in European capitals.

Most of the Cabinet meeting was given over to consideration of reports which had been piling in to

the Foreign Ministry all day long from France's envoys.

Crowds of grim-faced, silent Frenchmen gathered outside the War Ministry Building where the Cabinet was meeting until they were dispersed by police who quietly moved them along. There was no demonstration.

Most of those in the crowd were men. They stood with heads down, arms folded. Many had newspapers whose headlines streamed the news of the German-Russian non-aggression pact.

Foreign Minister Bonnet first saw the Polish Ambassador, Julius Lukasiewicz; then the Rumanian Ambassador, Georges Tatarascu, and finally the British Charge d'Affaires, Ronald Campbell.

Premier Daladier and Gen. Gamelin interrupted their urgent business at the War Ministry to go to the United States embassy residence for a luncheon in honor of Postmaster-General James A. Farley.

GAMELIN TELLS DALADIER HIS ARMY IS READY

War Chief Talks To Premier After 600,000 Troops Are Summoned

Cabinet Is Reported To Have Prepared Decrees For Armed Forces

[By the Associated Press]

Paris, Aug. 22—France called hundreds of thousands of reservists to the colors to match Germany's forces and sat tight tonight on her hope that Soviet Russia was up to no serious alliance with Nazi Germany.

Premier Edouard Daladier stalked out of an hour and a half Cabinet meeting in the War Ministry to talk with Generalissimo Maurice Gamelin, commander-in-chief of French-British land forces should war come, and supreme commander of his nation's land, sea and air armies. He was said to have told Daladier that they were materially prepared for "any eventuality."

600,000 Reported Called

The number of reservists called was estimated in the neighborhood of 600,000, but the War Ministry's plans remained secret. The Superior War Council met early in the day and was expected to meet again tomorrow.

After the Cabinet meeting, only a brief communique was issued saying that new instructions had been wired to French Ambassadors abroad. The Cabinet will meet again at the Elysee Palace with President Albert Lebrun Thursday morning.

Both Daladier and Foreign Minister Georges Bonnet remained late in their offices. Bonnet received the Polish Ambassador, Jules Lukasiewicz, and the British charge d'affaires, Ronald Campbell, both before and after the Cabinet meeting.

Bullitt Is One Caller

Another caller at the Quai D'Orsay was William C. Bullitt, United States Ambassador, whose "informative" talks with Bonnet have been almost daily affairs.

It was commonly believed that the Cabinet also put the finishing touches to the last series of military decrees necessary to prepare the armed forces for any necessary test.

Officials said Daladier had decided not to call Parliament. The Premier obtained decree powers last November that made such a call unnecessary—powers designed specifically to enable France to move "as fast and as secretly as the dictators."

Ignorant Of Meaning

One of the main reasons for all these precautions appeared to be that the French Government did not know just what the German-Soviet announcement of a non-aggression pact meant, but was determined to fortify the nation so that nothing could catch it napping.

The culminating point of the crisis, it was generally agreed, may come when Joachim von Ribbentrop returns to Berlin perhaps with a pact in his pocket.

That meant at least three days, it was said. Between now and then much might happen, but if the situation remained basically the same, Hitler might be ready by then to make his move—either against Danzig or Poland itself.

'Seizure From Within'

Some French officials inclined toward the view that Germany might force Poland to march into Danzig by a "seizure from within" by the Free Port's Nazi "home army."

Through all the official theorizing, France itself was calm almost to the point of stoic grimness.

French Communists, who have about 72 Deputies out of 618 in the Chamber, were the worst hit by the announcement of the Soviet-German pact.

However, the secretary of the Communist party, Marcel Gitton, issued a statement praising the pact as a "tremendous contribution to the peace of the world."

Ribbentrop Off to Sign Soviet Pact; Pressure on Poland Increases

Bloodless Victory Forecast in Berlin

Nazis Expect to Regain All They Lost in War, More if Warsaw Fights

By The Associated Press

BERLIN, Aug. 22.—While the Nazis were stepping up their pressure campaign against Poland, and also Rumania, Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop took off from Tempelhof airfield here tonight for Moscow to sign a non-aggression treaty. A second plane carried members of his retinue.

Ribbentrop was due in the Soviet capital about noon tomorrow. The planes landed tonight at Koenigsberg, East Prussia, where the Nazi minister and his entourage drove to the Park Hotel to pass the night.

With German troops massed along the entire German-Polish frontier, the belief prevailed in Nazi circles here that Fuehrer Adolf Hitler would have his demands on Poland satisfied without disturbing European peace.

Arriving here from Salzburg, Ribbentrop held last-minute conferences before taking off in Hitler's new private airplane.

While admitting there were some details to be worked out in the negotiations with Soviet Premier-Foreign Commissar Viacheslav M. Molotov, German political circles expressed the belief that Ribbentrop would be back in Germany Friday with the pact formally signed.

Germany meanwhile, expressed the view that Hitler was in a position to bring to a decisive conclusion Nazi demands for the return of the Free City of Danzig and territorial concessions from Poland. It was in this connection that Germans said they felt that Hitler would have his will without disturbing Europe's peace.

At the same time there was a rumor that Hitler was about to dispatch a special message to all governments of the world, giving Germany's conception of an ordered world peace. This could not be verified.

German official sources were emphatic in stating that all non-aggression pacts Germany signed were of such a nature that they were not directed against third parties. They left unanswered the question, however, whether a non-aggression pact might not ripen later into something closer, such as an alliance.

The mere fact of the agreement in principle on concluding a non-aggression agreement was regarded in German eyes as sufficient to do the following:

1. Make the Poles reconsider their unbending attitude.
2. Cause the British and French to think twice before following through their pledge to aid Poland if she should consider her independence threatened and take up arms.

3. Put a wholesome fear into Rumania, whose attitude has lately been called "strange" in the German press.

4. Keep Japan guessing. Japan is a member of the anti-Comintern pact to which the Rome-Berlin axis has subscribed.

5. Prepare the German public for the necessity of an about-face in its estimate of Soviet Russia.

Genesis of Pact Still Secret

Until the pact was actually signed, nobody in authority was willing to discuss either the history of the negotiations—for instance, who took the initiative—or the world-wide implications of the pact, beyond saying that it "marked a turning point in history."

One high official said informally with a chuckle: "I'd like to see the faces of those who gave blank checks for others to fill in—that's what they got for their meddling." He was obviously referring to British Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain and Foreign Secretary Viscount Halifax and their guaranties, especially to Poland and Rumania.

Only eight men, authoritative sources indicated, knew anything about the negotiations before the dramatic announcement last night that Ribbentrop was going to Moscow to conclude a pact.

Mussolini Kept Informed

In Moscow, Ambassador Count Friedrich Werner von der Schulenburg conducted the preliminary talks with Foreign Commissar Molotov. Josef V. Stalin was aware of every step in the parleys.

In Berlin the Russian Charge d'Affaires, George Astakhov, ironed out further points with the Foreign Office Secretary of State, Baron Ernest von Weizsaecker. Hitler and Ribbentrop were informed of every step in Moscow or Berlin.

Premier Benito Mussolini of Italy,

Hitler's axis partner, also was told about the pact. Beyond these nobody appeared to have known what was in the wind.

Ribbentrop's delegation to Moscow included Under Secretary of State Friedrich Wilhelm Gauss and Germany's tallest diplomat, Baron Alexander von Doernberg, chief of protocol.

HITLER SPEEDS HIS NEW PACT WITH RUSSIANS

Von Ribbentrop Leaving to Complete Treaty Which Has Startled Europe.

TROOPS PUSH TOWARD POLAND

Big Guns Roll Through Berlin on Way to Frontier— Germans Jubilant.

BERLIN, Aug. 22 (A. P.).—Nazi Germany rushed today toward conclusion of a non-aggression pact with Soviet Russia—a diplomatic putsch that startled all Europe.

The move upset the whole structure of the tense middle European situation, apparently nullified four months of effort by Great Britain and France to get Russia into their bloc of nations and greatly weakened the position of Poland, on whose frontier German troops were massing.

Disclosure that Germany and Russia—long proponents of rival political systems—were preparing an agreement not to fight each other was made in Berlin and Moscow last night by brief announcements of the respective official news agencies.

"The Government of the Reich and the Soviet Government have decided to conclude a non-aggression pact with each other," said the German news agency, DNE, in Berlin. "The Reich Minister of Foreign Affairs, (Joachim von Ribbentrop, will arrive in Moscow Wednesday to conclude the negotiations."

[The statement by Tass, Soviet official news agency, said there was a desire of the two nations to "eliminate the threat of war and sign a non-aggression pact" and added that Herr von Ribbentrop was journeying to Moscow for the purpose of negotiations.]

Von Ribbentrop Flying.

Foreign Minister von Ribbentrop left Salzburg by airplane at 4:20 P. M. (11:20 A. M. Eastern

daylight time) today on the first leg of his trip to Moscow. Herr Von Ribbentrop traveled in Adolf Hitler's private airplane, a luxurious Focke-Wulf Condor built for him recently. Hitler's personal pilot, Capt. Baur, flew the ship.

Herr Von Ribbentrop arrived at Tempelhof Airport, Berlin, at 6:20 P. M. He was expected to remain in Berlin only a few hours.

"Technical reasons," it was explained, necessitated the short stop in Berlin.

An informative analysis supplied to the foreign press by an officially inspired source characterized the proposed pact as "a turning-point in history."

"In political circles in this country," this source said, "great satisfaction obtains over the development of German-Soviet Russian relations as indicated by the announcement of the coming signing of a non-aggression pact between the Reich Government and the Soviet Government."

"It is learned that after an agreement was achieved concerning a new treaty which envisages an exchange of goods on the biggest scale imaginable, the wish becomes purely discernible also to normalize political relations, in order thereby to furnish the security that the exchange of goods will take place with greatest certainty."

"In that connection the wish became evident on both sides to characterize and support the normalization by the non-aggression pact."

"The open and honest mode of action of both countries, about which both were pleased and grateful and which made it possible to observe the strictest secrecy, rendered it feasible so quickly to hurry forward the negotiations about the non-aggression pact, that its conclusion is now a matter of the immediate future."

"Turning Point in History."

"Political circles describe this fact as a historical turning-point, in that both now revert to the traditional good relations that for centuries characterized German and Russian history."

It was stated here that little remains to be done except to sign the accord—that the preliminary spade work has been thorough.

Meanwhile, big guns—some of which astonished foreign military attaches when they were first shown in Berlin recently—continued to roll toward the Polish border.

And the Berlin press, as if by command, devoted many columns today to warning France that the Siegfried line on the western frontier is very strong.

Officials and the press, appraising the decision to sign a pact with Russia, called Germany "the invincible exclamation point."

The move was described by diplomatic observers to be Herr Hitler's master stroke.

Herr Hitler's Voelkischer Beobachter spoke of the negotiations as "Germany's secret" and declared that the calm behavior of Germany and Italy amid worry elsewhere had been due to the knowledge they had a surprise up their sleeve.

Germans Jubilant.

In the world war, the great Russian bear, putting up a stubborn fight on the eastern frontier, sapped much of Germany's strength, but if a conflict breaks out today or tomorrow as a result of Germany's dispute with Poland over the free city of Danzig and Pomorze, the Polish Corridor, Ger-

many will not have to fear Russian opposition. German observers were saying jubilantly.

Germany's position toward Poland was believed here tremendously strengthened, and Warsaw, to German eyes, suddenly became small and comparatively insignificant.

Once signatures are affixed to the non-aggression pact with Russia, however, Germany will have one less reason to fear involvement with other nations over Poland, it was said.

"Polish threats," about which the agitated German press manifested great concern for several weeks, became a minor worry.

See Way to Danzig Open.

While there was no official comment, and the possibility remained there might be unsuspected conditions attached to Russia's promise of non-aggression, the informal German notion was that the "way to recover Danzig without danger" is now open.

But the precise terms of the agreement were not disclosed.

It was an outgrowth of the important trade deal with Russia, announced Sunday, under which Germany obtains access to Russian oil, timber and wheat.

So communist Russia and Nazi Germany, who for years abused each other with unrestrained violence, by a diplomatic putsch brought to a climax within forty-eight hours, decided to refrain from attacking each other and came to friendly terms about business.

The peace conference called by Leopold, King of the Belgians, for Wednesday lost significance to Germans as they took account of their improved position.

The Encirclement Smashed.

Germany's new position and the conviction that the so-called encirclement policy of the western Pow-

ers had been smashed was more important to most Germans than the prospect of appeasement talks in Brussels.

There was jubilation also over the apparent failure of the British and French military talks in Moscow and the many weeks of negotiation by which France and Britain sought to coax Russia into their bloc.

"What will the British Cabinet have to talk about this afternoon?" was a question frequently proposed by one smiling Berliner to another. "Our troubles are over in the east," said the press. "We can devote undivided attention to the west, and prospective invaders better beware."

French Soldiers Warned.

The Lokal Anzeiger, after describing the Siegfried Line and pronouncing it unconquerable, addressed itself directly to the individual French soldier, saying:

"And you should storm that, poor polius!"

Continuing its remarks to the French fighter, it said:

"No, French soldier, here all your bravery for which we have the greatest respect is useless. 'Why should you go into this fire because, for instance, a German town wants to return to Germany, and because Englishmen occupied with their business are opposed to giving justice to this town?'"

The official German news agency called the Siegfried Line "a new German miracle in comparison with which the great Pyramids are children's toys."

Although the effect the new agreement would have on Germany's promises to Japan under terms of the anti-Comintern pact could not be known immediately, German sources stated "you may be sure that angle has been taken care of."

Italy also is a signatory of the anti-Comintern pact.

By Louis P. Lochner

Berlin, Aug. 22 (AP)—The momentous "hand shaking" between Germany and Russia was seen by Germans today as having the effect of accelerating Nazi determination to regain not only Danzig, but all the rest of present-day Poland which once was Austrian or German.

From the German viewpoint the picture was:

Poland is now surrounded by German troops, from the eastern border of Slovakia via Bohemia and Moravia up to the Baltic. Germany has non-aggression pacts with all of Poland's other

JUBILANT, THEY NOW COUNT ON GETTING ALL THAT EVER WAS AUSTRIAN OR GERMAN

neighbors, meaning that they will not attack Germany if she moves into Poland.

The dream of England and France that Russia might aid them if Germany attacked Poland is held there to have been shattered.

England and France may regret that their military mission told the Russians what they have to offer in a military way toward an alliance.

Rumania On The Spot

The pressure upon Rumania to come into the orbit of the Rome-Berlin Axis will probably be increased greatly now in the knowledge that Russia still looks longingly at Bessarabia.

Japan's flirting with a military alliance with Germany and Italy is at least temporarily ended.

Adolf Hitler definitely said on April 28 that his one-time offer to content himself with Danzig and a German-controlled "corridor through the Cor-

ridor' to East Prussia died when Poland rejected it.

Too Late For Poles To Yield

It, therefore, is highly unlikely, in the German view, that Hitler now will be inclined to accept Poland's readiness—if such develops as the result of last night's momentous developments—to agree to these earlier terms.

Hitler has an inexorable way of "raising the ante." His whole conduct of the past justifies this assertion.

There is no doubt that the average German now has been led to believe the Poles won't fight. He sees Hitler again in the role of miracle worker who augments the Reich without shedding blood.

Poles Regarded As Deserted

Still further, the man in the street in Germany today believes neither England nor France now will come to Poland's assistance. He professes to feel there is no other course for the western powers except to stand by inactive.

He does not believe the British or French can get effective aid to Poland, even if they want to, in less than five days.

Within forty-eight hours, at the most, many Germans are confident, Poland could be brought to her knees.

Arguments Laughed Off

No matter how much the foreigner living in Berlin may insist that the situation today is different from what it was last September, that the Poles are determined to fight, and that the British and French are prepared to help them, the average German merely smiles.

The fate of the Polish part of the

Ukraine, if Germany marched into Poland, is difficult to predict. One would have to know more about the impending German-Russian pact.

Two Possibilities

It is not inconceivable, however, that Germany would be content to take the fine farm lands of the former German section and arrange so favorable a trade agreement with both Poland (what remains of it) and Russia that she also would get access to the Ukraine's raw materials.

Another possibility is that Germany would sponsor the claims of the Polish-Ukrainian irredentists, whose headquarters is in Berlin, for an "independent" buffer state like Slovakia.

Rumania Warned

Another nation besides Poland that has cause to worry is Rumania.

Only last Saturday Konrad Henlein's publication, *Die Zeit*, told Rumania she was playing with fire by accepting the British guarantee of her independence. It was apparent from this article and from other information that Germany, with the aid of Hungary, would in case of war try to cut Rumania off from Poland so that British supplies could not reach Poland via Constanza.

Every student of history remembers how chagrined Russia has been at the loss of Bessarabia. While little has been said about it of late, the reacquisition of this fertile strip of European soil has always been a Russian dream.

Nazis On Ideology Today

This correspondent was present when important Japanese and German editors discussed the situation this morning.

When the Japanese voiced their surprise on ideological grounds, the Germans said:

"One must differentiate strictly between ideologies and state treaties. One can fight another people on ideological grounds and yet have the best of state relations with them."

"Even an alliance," one German added, "between states of opposite ideology is not impossible."

Plane Ready For Ribbentrop

A plane was groomed to fly Foreign Minister von Ribbentrop toward Moscow, leaving Salzburg this afternoon and stopping overnight at Koenigsburg.

The disclosure that Germany and Russia—long proponents of rival political systems—were preparing an agreement not to fight each other was made in Berlin and Moscow late last night through brief announcements by the respective official news agencies.

The Government of the Reich and the Soviet Government have decided

to conclude a non-aggression pact with each other," said the German news agency, DNE, in Berlin. The Reich Minister of Foreign Affairs, Joachim von Ribbentrop, will arrive in Moscow Wednesday to conclude the negotiations.

All Over But Actual Signing

The statement by Tass, Soviet official news agency, said the two nations desired to "eliminate the threat of war and sign a non-aggression pact" and added that Von Ribbentrop was coming to Moscow "for the purpose of negotiations."

Von Ribbentrop was expected to conclude the negotiations tomorrow. It was stated here that little re-

mains to be done except sign the accord—that the preliminary spadework has been thorough.

Berlin Press Warns France

Meanwhile, big guns continued to roll toward the Polish border, and the Berlin press, as if by command, devoted many columns today to warning France that the Siegfried Line on Germany's western frontier is very strong.

Officials and the press, appraising the decision to sign a pact with Russia, called Germany "the invincible exclamation point." Diplomatic observers called the move Hitler's master stroke.

Poland Now Looks Puny To Nazis

In the World War, the stubborn fight Russia made on the eastern frontier sapped much of Germany's strength. But if war breaks out now as a result of Germany's dispute with Poland, the Reich will not have to fear Russian opposition, German observers were saying jubilantly.

Although there was no official word on the precise terms of the agreement, and the possibility remained that there were unsuspected conditions attached to Russia's promise of non-aggression, the informal German opinion was that the "way to recover Danzig without danger" is now open. "Our troubles are over in the East," said the press. "We can devote undivided attention to the West, and prospective invaders better beware."

Paper Addresses "Poor Poilu"

The *Lokal Anzeiger*, after pronouncing the Siegfried Line unconquerable, addressed itself directly to the individual French soldier, saying:

"And you should storm that, poor poilu?"

"No, French soldier, here all your bravery, for which we have the greatest respect, is useless.

"Why should you go into this fire because, for instance, a German town wants to return to Germany, and because Englishmen occupied with their business are opposed to giving justice to this town?"

The official German news agency called the Siegfried Line "a new German miracle in comparison with which the Great Pyramids are children's toys."

SOVIETS INSIST ALLIED ACCORD CAN BE SIGNED

Say German Agreement Does Not Block Treaty With Britain And France

Paris Envoy Seeks To Learn Effect Upon Pact With His Country

[By the Associated Press]

Moscow Aug. 22—Official Soviet quarters tonight termed the proposed non-aggression pact with Germany an important step toward securing the peace of Europe and contended it in no way blocked the alliance now under discussion here among Britain, France and Russia.

The military staff talks among the three, however, were interrupted as the Soviets prepared to receive Joachim von Ribbentrop, the German Foreign Minister, tomorrow.

His visit will be the first here by a high Nazi official.

French Envoy Calls

The French Ambassador, Paul-Emile Naggiar, called on Premier-Foreign Minister Molotov tonight. Neither French nor Russian sources would discuss the purpose of the visit, but it was unofficially reported that Naggiar requested a statement as to how the projected German pact would affect the existing French-Soviet pact of mutual assistance.

The question of prolongation of the military talks also was a likely topic of conversation.

The French and British missions conferred on the situation while

awaiting instructions from home, which some diplomatic circles here predicted might be to pack and leave.

These quarters held the view that British and French could not remain here idle while Russia and Germany, hitherto ideological enemies, consummated a vast shakeup in the European balance of power.

Insist They Are Compatible

Soviet quarters, however, were emphatic in their insistence that the non-aggression agreement with Germany was entirely independent of any alliance that might be worked out with Britain and France and that the two proposed treaties were in no way incompatible.

These quarters expected the military staff talks to continue, but this view was directly contrary to that held in some foreign circles. British and French quarters kept secret their plans.

Servants busily dusted the huge former Austrian legation, making it ready for von Ribbentrop. He will stay next door to the British military mission which is quartered in Soviet Government House.

Strengthen Hand In East

One of the chief causes of Soviet desire for the pact with Germany was said to be a belief that it would greatly strengthen her hand against Japan, ever potential eastern foe and Germany's anti-Comintern partner.

Soviet newspapers meanwhile reported with satisfaction the launching at Vladivostok of a new battleship of undisclosed tonnage to augment the Pacific fleet. She was described as the first of her class.

Diplomats, although startled by the pact announcement, belatedly attached increased significance to Joseph Stalin's speech before the Communist Party Congress March 11.

He accused the British and French press of trying to "egg Germany" into marching into the Soviet Ukraine and of attempting to "poison the atmosphere" between Berlin and Moscow.

Stalin said then that "the big and dangerous political game started by supporters of non-intervention may end in a serious fiasco for them."

It was learned that the British and French missions visited the Kremlin this afternoon. Quarters close to the British said they visited the museum only, but the fact that War Commissar Klement Voroshilov conducted them created interest.

The British and French officers had met at the British Embassy this morning to discuss whether there was any object in continuing the talks.

Soviet-British Talks in Air

Russians Say London-Moscow Pact Is Still Possible, but Others Express Doubt.

MOSCOW, Aug. 22 (A. P.).—Unofficial Soviet sources said today that the impending Soviet Russian-German non-aggression pact would not exclude negotiation of a mutual assistance agreement with Britain and France.

British and French quarters for the most part, however, were gloomy over the announcement that Berlin and Moscow were coming to an understanding.

It was uncertain whether the British-French staff talks with Soviet military leaders would be continued today. The British and French missions sought instructions from their governments.

A terse communique on front pages of morning newspapers told Russians, who have been brought up to think of Germany as a potential enemy, that Adolf Hitler was sending his Foreign Minister, Joachim von Ribbentrop, here to conclude a "no war" pact.

Not a single newspaper, however, commented on the announcement—one of the most significant in the Soviet Union's history.

There were some persons in British and French quarters who held hopes the long delayed mutual assistance pact with Moscow might still be forged. In these circles, the belief was expressed that the Soviet Government was using the German negotiations to pry concessions from London and Paris.

Using Special Plane.

German circles said that Herr von Ribbentrop would arrive by special airplane tomorrow with a staff of thirty-two, including a number of technical advisers. By ironic coincidence, he will be quartered next door to the house where the British mission is staying. Herr von Ribbentrop's headquarters will be in the former Austrian legation, now the property of Germany.

There was no information here on how long Herr von Ribbentrop would stay in Moscow, but there were indications he would make every effort to conclude the negotiations speedily—in contrast to the long-drawn French-British diplomatic and military dealings with Russia.

Russian officials were reported impressed by the quick methods with which authoritarian Germany conducts its diplomatic negotiations and still smarting because Britain did not send a Cabinet Minister to

conduct the diplomatic talks. The German Foreign Minister will be the first active Nazi Cabinet member ever to visit Moscow.

Paris to Press for Accord.

PARIS, Aug. 22 (A. P.).—French Foreign Office officials announced today that the Anglo-Franco-Russian military conversations in Moscow would continue despite the announcement of the German-Russian non-aggression pact negotiations.

At the Foreign Office an official said that "there is no reason why the staff talks between Britain, France and Russia should not continue" and that they "will go on."

Officials made no secret, however, of the fact they were shocked by the news of the German-Russian negotiations.

At its worst, they said, it might be an attempt by Russia and Germany to partition not only Poland but Rumania and "as much of Central Europe as they can get."

They were inclined to doubt this extreme, however, and to view the Berlin-Moscow announcement as a maneuver.

Russia, they said, may have found that it suited her plans to help Germany shock the British and the French, thereby making both Paris and London willing to grant any Russian demands in exchange for a conclusion of the tri-Power pact.

"A non-aggression pact as such may mean little or nothing," said an official spokesman. "Russia already has one with Poland. As for the new pact, we must wait to see what it provides—if it is concluded."

Official sources cited the old treaty of Rapallo, signed between Russia and Germany in April, 1922, to support their argument that negotiations for a new non-aggression treaty "was nothing new." They said the Rapallo treaty was still in effect and was, moreover, signed by Adolf Hitler in a protocol in May, 1933.

The Rapallo agreement was extended by the treaty of Berlin of 1926, which said that if either Germany or Russia were attacked by a third Power, the other would observe a strict neutrality.

With such treaties and agreements still on the books, the French said, the announcement of a new non-aggression pact was only a move of intimidation on Germany's part and an attempt at "diplomatic blackmail" by Russia.

ROME BELIEVES RUSS OR NAZIS CAN END PACT

Feels It Provides For Denunciation If Either Becomes Aggressor

[By the Associated Press]

Rome, Aug. 22—A Soviet Russian non-aggression pact with Germany would not necessarily exclude Russia from joining an alliance with Great Britain and France, an informed observer said tonight.

The pact, this informant said, will contain a clause providing for its denunciation in the event either party commits an act of aggression against a third.

(This would mean that if Germany attacked Poland, Russia could release herself from the pledge to remain neutral and Russia might even join Britain and France in protecting Poland against invasion by Germany or any other power.)

Aggression Forbidden

The other principal clauses, according to this source, will consist of a pledge to abstain from aggression against one another and a provision that one shall remain neutral in case the other is attacked by a third party.

Fascists, however, welcomed the treaty as marking the collapse of "encirclement," their description of the policy of the British-French front.

The authoritative editor, Virginio Gayda, writing in *Il Giornale d'Italia*, insisted that the event which astonished most diplomats "was no surprise for us."

Meanwhile, there were indications that Italy was continuing to prepare for the eventuality of war. A large number of reserve officers, especially those of the medical corps, were reported summoned for service.

Such were requisitioned from private concerns in some places and a new law was published facilitating the speedy requisition of Italian merchant marine vessels by the Government in case of need.

ROME HEARS PACT CONTAINS 'CATCH'

Russia Can Void Treaty if Germany Attacks Third Power

ROME, Aug. 22 (AP).—The proposed non-aggression pact will contain a provision permitting its denunciation in the event either party commits an act of aggression against a third country, a reliable informant said today.

The pact, this informant said, would contain three main points:

(1) A pledge to abstain from aggression against one another.

(2) In case one party is the victim of an attack by a third party, the other will remain neutral.

(3) In case either commits an act of aggression, the other may denounce the agreement.

In some pro-Soviet circles the agreement as outlined was regarded as not necessarily incompatible with an alliance between England, France and Russia.

Virginio Gayda, frequently the spokesman for the Fascist regime, declared "Poland is now isolated," and that the "Franco-British encirclement policy" had failed.

"It is not without sig-

nificance for European history," Gayda wrote in *Giornale d'Italia*, "that the totalitarian states, although having different aspects and different internal organization, meet in a moment which appears to be dominated by the offensive plan of the great imperialistic, plutocratic and hegemonic democracies."

Il Duce May Boost Demands

Rome Observers See Mussolini Taking This Step as Result of Hitler's New Coup.

ROME, Aug. 22 (A. P.).—Diplomatic quarters expected Premier Mussolini today to move quickly to get his share of benefits foreseen under the imminent German-Soviet non-aggression pact.

The possible result of the pact and its implication of Soviet support for Chancellor Adolf Hitler's expansion plans are so extensive, some diplomats felt, that Il Duce may strive to get far more than merely Italy's demands on France.

In recent months, Fascist agitation for colonial concessions from France had subsided. The issues were defined by Premier Mussolini March 26 in a Fascist anniversary

address declaring that problems between the two countries were "Tunisia, Jibuti and the Suez Canal."

Foreign observers expressed the opinion that the Soviet-German rapprochement had thrown a monkey wrench into any plan for Japanese adherence to the Rome-Berlin military alliance.

Tokio Envoy Calls

The Japanese Ambassador, Toshio Shiratori, declined comment, but he was known to have asked for an appointment at the Foreign Office, presumably seeking clarification. He had been an active proponent of such military ties.

A Japanese mission headed by a key admiral and an outstanding general is due at Naples August 26 en route to Germany's Nuremberg Nazi conference. This delegation is expected to discuss in broad terms the future relations of Tokio with the axis.

The minimum significance given to the announcement of the pact by these quarters was that Russia has given up any idea of joining the British-French front which the Rome-Berlin axis Powers have attacked as an encirclement program. Many diplomats were of the opinion that Herr Hitler had paid a high price for the Russian move, and that a definite understanding which may change many frontiers in central and eastern Europe must have been reached. Some thought it might lead even to a partition of

Poland and the annexation of the Baltic States by Russia.

Predicts Doom of Rumania.

They thought it also might spell the doom of Rumania, with Russia regaining Bessarabia; Hungary, under German domination, regaining Transylvania, and Bulgaria, under Italian-German influence, regaining Dobruja.

Since it appeared certain that the axis was as strong as ever and that the German action was taken with the whole knowledge and co-operation of Signor Mussolini, diplomats assumed he also had assurances Italian interests would be advanced through it.

Some thought he might turn towards Yugoslavia. Italy's occupation of Albania gives her a foothold in this direction, and she has historic claims on the Dalmatian coast.

All such conjectures were based naturally on the supposition that Britain and France, deprived of any chance of Russian aid, as they now appear to be, would feel hopeless to aid Poland and Rumania.

Diplomatic quarters conceded, however, the possibility of a much different reaction in Britain and France and did not regard the danger of a European war growing from the development as being excluded.

Although diplomatic circles believed Premier Mussolini first learned of the German-Soviet negotiations from his Ambassador to Berlin, Bernardo Attolico, last week end, Fascists said Germany's decision was reached with the "advice and full agreement of Rome."

Called Victory for Axis.

Il Resto Del Carlino, important Bologna newspaper, said the "German diplomatic victory therefore is a victory of the Rome-Berlin axis."

The newspaper then recalled that Italy and Russia, which already have a non-aggression pact, resumed their interrupted trade relations last February with Italy building ships for the Soviet Union. "Did these facts mean nothing to the thick Anglo-French brains?" it asked.

It said that the Italians could only laugh at the "ridiculous" situation in which London and Paris found themselves after being "led by the nose" by Moscow in the long and futile negotiations for an alliance.

MOVE VIEWED AS REVENGE FOR MOSCOW

Russians Get Even for Snub During Czech Crisis

LONDON, Aug. 22 (AP).—Soviet Russia's surprising about-face in policy to join Germany in a non-aggression pact was described in most British political circles today as a major blow to the British-French front at a critical turn in European affairs and a personal diplomatic defeat for Prime Minister Chamberlain.

Political critics of the Prime Minister called the new development a direct sequel to his former policy of appeasement and Russia's revenge for her treatment by the Western Powers during last year's Czecho-Slovak crisis and her exclusion from the Munich conference.

The immediate question raised in political quarters, apart from the military effect on British-French pledges to aid Poland in event of aggression against her, was the political consequences for the Chamberlain Government.

Warned of Break

Long before negotiations opened at Moscow in April for a triple alliance of Britain, France and Russia, Chamberlain had been pressed by almost the whole of his

political opposition and by many liberal Conservatives to hasten a pact with this World War ally.

He was told also that continued British snubbing of Russia, as his political critics expressed it, might eventually drive Russia into the arms of Germany with disastrous consequences for the Western Powers.

Russian alignment with Britain and France was a highly controversial question in British politics throughout the Czecho-Slovak crisis.

Russia, France and the former Czecho-Slovakia were linked in mutual assistance treaties under which Russia was to go to Czecho-Slovakia's aid only if France chose to do so.

Stood Aloof From Soviet

At the height of the crisis, Britain indicated an unwillingness to associate directly with Russia.

As an indication of this, a statement was issued that in the event of a German attack upon Czecho-Slovakia, France was bound to go to the assistance of her small ally. Russia was then obligated to act with France and Britain would throw her resources behind France.

But the British Government did not assume direct responsibility for the statement.

The crisis was settled at Munich by four Powers—Germany, Italy, Britain and France.

After Germany virtually annexed the former Czecho-Slovakia last March, Russia proposed a six-Power conference of Russia, Britain, France, Poland, Rumania and Turkey to decide on positive steps to resist aggression.

Criticized for Delay

The British Government called the proposal premature and suggested instead a declaration by Britain, France, Russia and Poland to resist aggression.

The British decision to seek a pact with Russia followed Italy's seizure of Albania in April and the announcement of British guarantees to Poland, Rumania and Greece.

In the course of the long negotiations in Moscow, which culminated last month in the sending of British and French military missions to Russia, Mr. Chamberlain frequently has been criticized by the opposition for the delay.

He answered that Britain was anxious for the pact and denied his Government was responsible for all the delay. The negotiations have been marked throughout by a series of British and French concessions to Russian demands. The last hitch was blamed on a disagreement on the definition of indirect aggression as applied to Russia's small Baltic neighbors.

Creates Bewilderment.

The announcement of a Russian-German non-aggression pact, in the midst of the British-French-Russian political and military conversations in Moscow, thus created bewilderment in British political circles.

Even in British quarters, which were inclined to discount Russian military strength, the Russian alliance with the British-French front was held to be vital to insure supplies for Poland in event of war with Germany. Poland originally showed reluctance to accept outright Russian military aid because of a fear that Russian troops might remain on Polish soil after the war. This was regarded as a further factor influencing Russia in tying up with Germany.

It was pointed out here that the non-aggression pact, though involving no Russian military support for Germany, nevertheless might insure Germany raw materials needed to carry on a long war.

The possibility of a Russian-German reconciliation has been one of Europe's biggest bogeys for years. It was held to be impossible as long as Herr Hitler's aims of acquiring the vast Russian Ukraine, as set out in his "Mein Kampf," remained an object of German policy.

A renunciation of Herr Hitler's Ukrainian ambitions was regarded in British circles as implied in the non-aggression proposal, but British observers expressed the belief this was only a temporary expedient which Herr Hitler ultimately might cancel out as he did Germany's non-aggression pact with Poland last April.

What British Face.

The apparent loss of Russian support left the British-French front in this position:

Britain and France have mutual assistance agreements with Poland and Turkey, the latter in event of aggression leading to war in the Mediterranean area, and they have given specific guarantees to Rumania and Greece to assist them in event of aggression threatening their independence.

On the other side stand Germany and Italy linked with a military alliance, and associated with them in the anti-Comintern pact directed against Communism are Japan, Hungary and Spain.

Germany's specific intentions in her anti-Polish campaign over Danzig remained a mystery.

One theory of the German plan which was given credence here was that Germany would strike swiftly against Poland, seek within four or five days to regain territory up to the old 1914 frontiers with the hope that Britain and France, meanwhile, would delay entering the conflict, then take up a "defensive" stand at this point and propose peace.

In British quarters, however, it was emphasized that Britain and France have declared their intentions of going immediately to Poland's aid. But the question Europe was asking today was whether they would do this now in the face of the Russian-German agreement.

Statement by Forster Is Backed by German Cabinet Member.

POLES CAUGHT BY SURPRISE

But Warsaw Insists Its Policy Is Unchanged in Spite of Hitler's Moscow Coup.

DANZIG, Aug. 22 (A. P.).—Albert Forster, Nazi district leader of Danzig, greeted a mission of jurists from East Prussia today with the declaration, "You are here in a moment when the Free State (of Danzig) approaches its end."

Hans Frank, German Minister of Justice, told the jurists: "The will of the Third Reich of Adolf Hitler to bring the vital rights of our Danzig countrymen to reality is stronger than any threat."

The tenor of the talks was that taking over of Danzig was imminent.

"In Danzig," Herr Frank said, "German right will win as it already has won in Cologne, in Vienna, in Reichenberg, in Prague and in Memel."

"And Der Fuehrer will create the possibility of the establishment of a peaceful community of nations, and so eliminate the danger of a war which would destroy the future of Europe."

Says Germany Is Ready.

Germany today, he said, is "ready, able and desirous of putting through the return of Danzig to membership in the German motherland."

He stated Germany's case for the return of Danzig in five points:

The Versailles Treaty, signed after the world war, is a "pure

power instrument of any legal character."

The allied and associated Powers which drew up the more."

The League of Nations "is no factor recognized by Germany in the historical development of this question."

The accomplishment of Danzig's return is the "correction of a wrong to 400,000 Germans."

The Danzig people have asked for their return to Germany.

Poland Taken by Surprise.

WARSAW, Aug. 22 (A. P.).—Official Poland, surprised by Berlin's announcement of negotiations for a non-aggression pact with Soviet Russia, maintained a reserved attitude today, but it was responsibly stated that Germany's latest move "has brought absolutely no change in Polish policy."

Official comment was withheld until full details of the reported pact are available.

Regarding the problem of Danzig, however, Polish circles emphasized that Poland's present policy has "never involved any question of seeking or expecting" the assistance of Russia.

In both Polish and foreign quarters speculation ranged from the suggestion that the German-Soviet pact is no more than a new card in the game to a belief that it may bring some fundamental changes in the European situation.

It was held that Russia could afford to make such a gesture because she is still satisfied that she is shielded behind the Polish fence.

Another popular view, expressed freely, was that Russia intends to stay outside any possible European war, in the beginning at least.

The newspaper Wiczer Warszawski said "one must wait for the actual signing of the pact before making any pronouncements."

Afternoon papers carried rumors from Riga, Latvia, that Germany had proposed that the Baltic States be "partitioned" between Germany and Russia. Germany, according to these rumors, would receive Lithuania and half of Latvia, while the other half of Latvia and Esthonia would go to Russia.

An immediate effort was made to minimize Herr Hitler's diplomatic stroke despite the fact one of its most disturbing effects might be Poland's loss of Russian war materials in the event her dispute with Germany developed into war.

The Polish press published the news on inside pages without editorial comment.

In the event Russia remains neutral in a Polish-German conflict not only might Soviet war supplies be lost, but Russia's attitude might hamper the transport of other supplies from the Black Sea.

Only the newspaper captions over brief reports of the new pact gave any hint of Polish feeling.

These included: "New non-aggression pact—but how about Germany

and Japan?" "Russia withdraws from Europe" and "Soviet Russia directs her attention to the Far East."

POLES POWERLESS, FORSTER DECLARES

Asserts Warsaw Least Of All Can Halt Return Of Danzig To Reich

Troop Formations Parade And March Through Free City's Streets

(By the Associated Press)

Danzig, Aug. 22.—Nazi District Leader Albert Forster and Reichsminister Hans Frank told a big mass meeting tonight that Danzig would return to Germany whether "it suits the world or not."

A crowd of 4,000 persons gathered in the fashionable seaside resort of near-by Zoppot to hear them after a day of ostentatious military activity in the Free City.

"Inner ties of Danzig with the Fuehrer and the Reich never were so close as today," Forster said. "Every Danziger is certain that the still existing outward division will disappear shortly."

Poland Can't Stop It

"Poland least of all can stop it," he shouted.

Frank, who is German Commissioner of Justice and is attending a meeting of east Prussian jurists, made his second speech of the day.

"The world should know that Danzig no longer is deserted. On the contrary others (meaning Poland, France and England) are deserted," said Frank.

"If the world does not let us remain in peace, it will experience the German power augmented by the strength of Mussolini's proud Italy."

Pact News Hailed

News of a Russian-German non-aggression pact was greeted enthusiastically by Free City Nazis who hailed it as another "proof of the genius of the Fuehrer."

All day various troop formations paraded and rode through the streets.

S.S. men in trench helmets and carrying rifles rode in army trucks. Small detachments of cavalry and tank defense troops rode through town with guns hitched behind army trucks.

The soldiers seemed to be moving in

all directions. The increased activity of the military forces was shown when bus service between Danzig and the Langfuhr was interrupted by requisition of the busses.

Some French and English journalists had either left the city or were planning to leave, and other foreigners were appealing to their consulates for advice.

Meanwhile a group of German jurists met at the seaside resort of Zoppot and listened to declarations of Danzig's rights to incorporation in Germany and predictions that *anschluss* was close at hand.

It was learned from highly reliable persons attending this meeting that Nazi Danzigers counted on a "second Munich" as a means of settling the dangerous question.

Forster, addressing this meeting, said, "You are here in a moment when the Free State approaches its end. You can always claim that you were among the last to be in the Free State."

10,000 Slovaks Shout For Return Of Lands Now Held By Poland

Bratislava, Slovakia, Aug. 22 (A. P.).—Ten thousand Slovak demonstrators, shouting for the return of territories from Poland, were told by Propaganda Minister Sano Mach tonight that "We are lucky to walk by the side of victorious Germany."

Jubilant over news of a prospective German-Russian non-aggression pact, Mach declared:

"I can imagine how the British Lords woke up this morning, seeing that they had lost the game. No catastrophic war can occur because the balance of power is now so much in favor of the totalitarian countries."

Poland Asserts Danzig Policy Is Unchanged

Importance of Nazi-Soviet Pact Discounted as Beck Sees Western Diplomats

WARSAW, Aug. 22 (A. P.).—Responsible Polish quarters emphasized to-

night that Poland's policy toward Germany and Danzig "has not been changed in the slightest" by German-Russian non-aggression pact negotiations.

"There is no defeatism in Poland, and this country is fully prepared to fulfill her responsibility as regards the protection of peace and justice in eastern Europe," these sources asserted.

It was admitted that Germany had scored an unexpected "success," but only at the price of a "new sacrifice of German principles."

Uneasiness noticeable in some quarters was matched by the expressed conviction that the impending agreement between Berlin and Moscow was "a technical maneuver which will have no really effective result." It was stressed that details of the pact must be disclosed before it could be properly evaluated.

British Signature Sought

Foreign observers regarded the British independence guaranty to Poland as now facing a real test, in which formal signing of the guaranty would be welcomed by the Warsaw government.

The Polish government was in close touch with Great Britain and France over the new situation. British Ambassador Sir Howard Kennard and French Ambassador Leon Noel conferred at length with Polish Foreign Minister Joseph Beck. Beck also received the Rumanian Ambassador.

Popular reaction was that Russia had indicated clearly that she intended to stay out of a European war, at least in its early stages. The man in the street said, "I told you so," and followed it up with the comment, "The Soviet wants to wait until Europe is down and out."

Popular attention was attracted to the possible effects of Russian neutrality under a non-aggression treaty on the purchase by Poland of Soviet war supplies in case of need. Importation of munitions and arms to Poland through Soviet Black Sea ports, it was pointed out, might be interfered with or completely shut off.

The first Polish press comment was in the form of stinging attacks on both Russia and Germany, with Polish anger apparent. Newspapers brought into the open Poland's longstanding distrust and suspicion of Communist Russia.

"As regards duplicity of Soviet policy, we have never had any illusions," said the conservative newspaper "Czas." The newspaper "Kurjer Warszawski" contended that both Russia and Germany were inspired by "fear of their own people."

"The new document," wrote

"Czas," "can be nothing more than a scrap of paper, since all documents decorated with the signatures of

German statesmen must now be so considered."

"Kurjer Warszawski" asserted that the new pact would not minimize the value of "other and more precise pacts," and pointed out that Germany was concluding a non-aggression pact with a country which had a pact of mutual assistance with France.

This newspaper scored Russia with a reference to the "old Byzantine method of negotiating simultaneously with two sides in order to conclude the deal at the last moment with the most."

Allies Consider 'Shuttle' Plan of Raiding Reich

Planes Would Drop Bombs, Fly On to Poland, Reload, Bomb Again on Way Back

LONDON, Aug. 22 (A. P.).—A "shuttle service" by bombing planes across Germany was believed by foreign military experts today to be the most striking feature of Anglo-French plans to help Poland in the event of war over Danzig.

Many suppose the British, French and Polish general staffs have worked out a new European war strategy calling for virtually continuous round-trip raids on Germany.

Germany's own "blitzkrieg" (lightning war) theory of air attack might be met with sudden, devastating raids on German plane and munition factories.

Starting from French bases, British and French planes would loose their bombs over Germany, fly on to Poland, refuel and reload with bombs, and make another raid over Germany on the way back.

Big bomb and gasoline reserves for French and British planes are believed to have been established in Poland.

Because most experts agree that the initial phases of "the next war" will be fought in the air, and because getting land forces into Poland would tax her friends with a difficult strategic problem, Britain and France probably would concentrate on air force assistance.

Poland has a trained, well equipped army of around 1,000,000 men. Many observers believe it could hold back a German land advance for days, weeks or even months.

Tacticians pointed out today, however, that the new German-Soviet agreement would complicate the problem of aid from Britain and France, particularly if the agreement

excluded Russia from providing supplies to a foe of Germany.

Some observers believe Britain might try to ship an expeditionary force to Poland from Palestine, where approximately 100,000 British soldiers are stationed. Protected by Britain's powerful Mediterranean fleet, these observers say, troop ships could skirt the coast of friendly Turkey, pass through the Dardanelles, the Sea of Marmora and the Bosphorus into the Black Sea, and land at a port in Rumania.

Assuming that Germany's axis partner, Italy, entered the conflict, the British Mediterranean fleet probably would strike at Italy from the south.

Later in any war, Britain and France might try to get troops into Poland, although an attack on Germany from the west possibly would occupy the entire attention of their armies. It was noted that in current army maneuvers Britain is using troop-carrying planes.

Answering recent sneers in the German press that Britain and France would not and could not give material aid to Poland, British officials indicated the Royal Air Force was ready to send vital warplane reinforcements to Warsaw.

An Air Ministry spokesman said: "For a start our Wellington bombers can fly to every capital in Europe with full bomb load and return without refueling. Their range is 3,200 miles, their top speed 265 miles an hour. Berlin, naturally, is within easy striking distance of London."

Officials will not say how many planes Britain has or what is an average bomb load, but the Air Ministry spokesman emphasized that the 1,300 planes participating in last week's defense maneuvers "are only a part of our force." They will not discuss strategy, but they emphasize that "counter-offensive" is the major feature of Britain's air policy.

Press Declares Britain Must Support Poland

'Ordeal Is Forced Upon Us' Is Typical Comment

LONDON, Aug. 23 (Wednesday) (A. P.).—Great Britain's determination to stand firm, come what may, was the theme of the British morning press, keyed by the Cabinet statement that the government was "determined to fulfill" its "obligations to Poland."

"If it comes to the worst, the ordeal before us is a formidable one," said "The Daily Telegraph," but not more formidable than we have faced before, and we shall be faced to confront it with "one equal purpose of heroic hearts." We have neither wished nor provoked that ordeal. It has been forced upon us.

"The key is in the hands of War-

saw," said "The News-Chronicle," "A war avoided now by a climb-down or surrender would mean a Poland at the mercy of Hitler a la Czecho-Slovakia, at his own time. It would mean an enormous, probably a decisive step toward complete domination of Eastern Europe by Nazi Germany."

Americans in Paris Calm As Crisis News Spreads

Embassy Tells Them to 'Keep in Touch,' but Not to Leave

PARIS, Aug. 22 (AP).—American travelers in Paris showed little excitement today when the news spread of the imminence of a German-Russian non-aggression pact. Steamship agencies said there was a "certain amount of excitement" but it was small "compared with what might have been expected." There was a slight increase in reservations, while some persons advanced their sailings.

American residents remained calm, too. One steamship agency official said he knew of only "about a dozen" who were contemplating a precipitate departure. This tranquility undoubtedly was partly a reflection of the advice being given by the American Embassy.

The embassy has not yet sent out notices advising Americans to leave—customary procedure in acute situations—and instead is telling those who inquire to "keep in touch, since the situation is serious."

A number of Americans contemplating visiting Poland were advised it would be unwise, but at the same time were not forbidden to go.

The News Placards Londoners Saw Today

LONDON, Aug. 22 (A. P.).—"Will There Be War?" in thick black letters, glared up from newspaper placards at Londoners bound for work this morning—this was the News-Chronicle poster.

"Comrade A. Hitler: Moscow Sensation," read a poster advertising the Daily Express.

Other placards read: "Ribbentrop, Going to Moscow," for the daily Telegraph; "Soviet-Nazi Jubilation" for the Mid-Day Standard and "Nazi and Russia, World Fears," for the Evening Star.

SPAIN HAILS PACT

Press Declares European War No Longer Looms

MADRID, Aug. 22 (A. P.).—The Spanish press hailed as a master stroke of diplomacy today the announcement that a non-aggression pact between Germany and Russia

would be signed and declared the attempts of the democracies to "encircle" Germany were a complete failure.

Spaniards generally were jubilant. The newspaper ABC said:

"With the non-aggression pact there will be removed the danger of a European war. Certainly the pact is not equivalent to an alliance, but neither is it probable that Poland will be able to hope for anything from her eastern neighbor in case of war."

The newspaper YA asserted the time had arrived when Russia should seek friendship with her neighbors, and added:

"Russia will remain neutral. What then, in this case, is the future of Poland? The Poles will think long before launching an armed conflict in Europe."

POPE CONSIDERING RADIO PEACE PLEA

To Address Big Group of Catholic Workers.

VATICAN CITY, Aug. 22 (A. P.).—A papal authority said today that Pope Pius is considering a broadcast to the world of a speech in which he is expected to renew his appeal for peace. The address will be delivered to approximately 20,000 members of the Young Catholic Workers organizations, mostly from France and Belgium, who are coming to Rome on a pilgrimage on September 6.

The Pope is arranging to address the pilgrimage, one of the largest in years, in St. Peter's, coming especially from his summer villa at Castel Gandolfo for the occasion.

Officials of the Vatican radio station said it was not yet decided whether the pontiff's words would

be broadcast, but tentative arrangements had been made.

The Pope is expected to speak on the spiritual aspect of social problems as well as his constant desire for a peaceful settlement of all world problems.

J. P. Morgan Hurries To London, Breaks Off His Grouse Shooting

Balmoral, Scotland, Aug. 22 (AP).—American financier, J. P. Morgan, who has been at nearby Gannouchy Lodge for the season's grouse shooting, announced tonight he was returning to London because of the international crisis.

Gas masks were distributed to the royal castle here and in the surrounding area tonight as King George also prepared to return to London.

The King had shot as a guest of Morgan during his stay here.

When Morgan sailed for Europe July 5 he said he hoped to shoot some grouse in Scotland but remarked:

"It depends a little on war, in fact a great deal on war. If they start war, certainly my shooting will be interrupted, because everybody would rush off to do what they'd have to do, and I wouldn't have anybody with me."

At that time, he made no reference as to what he himself would do in case of war.

Europe Has The Jitters

Strasbourg, France, Aug. 22 (AP).—More than one hundred Dutch tourists traveling in busses through Alsace and Lorraine, where the greater part of France's Maginot line is located, were asked today to return to the Netherlands by the Dutch counsel at Strasbourg.

They spent the night at Strasbourg prior to returning home tomorrow.

Dutch Air Line Suspends

Amsterdam, Aug. 22 (AP).—The official Dutch air line, K. L. M. today discontinued service on all domestic and seven foreign routes when most of its pilots were mobilized.

Only London, Berlin, Paris and Stockholm service will be maintained.

Holland Recalls Troops

The Hague, Aug. 22 (AP).—Coast and border troops on leave in the Netherlands were called back to their units, a Government communique said today.

Kennedy Hurries To London

Cannes, France, Aug. 22 (AP).—Joseph P. Kennedy, United States Ambassador to Great Britain, interrupted his vacation on the French Riviera to fly back to his post in London today by a special plane.

His secretary said Kennedy felt he should be present in London during today's British Cabinet meeting.

French Leaving Berlin

Berlin, Wednesday, Aug. 23 (AP).—Some French citizens and their families residing in Berlin have left for France, it was learned today from French sources.

Reports that the French Ambassador at Berlin had requested French nationals to leave Germany were termed "very unlikely." Reliable French sources pointed out they had received no such request.

Many members of the British colony as well as many correspondents also have left or plan to do so today.

Flights Forbidden

Koenigsberg, Aug. 22 (AP).—Unauthorized airplane flights over east Prussia August 27 were forbidden today by police arranging protective measures for the patriotic demonstration to be addressed by Adolf Hitler at Tannenberg.

Government planes and air liners may fly only over a restricted course. In all other places, police warned, anti-aircraft artillery will be used to enforce the prohibition against casual flying.

These stringent police regulations were regarded here as a new indication that the Tannenberg observance will be held despite the international situation.

Premier King Stays On Job

Ottawa, Aug. 22 (Canadian Press).—Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King canceled plans to leave Ottawa tonight and stayed in the capital because of the European situation.

The Prime Minister said the urgency of dispatches from London and other points in Europe made it advisable for him to remain here in close touch with other Ministers.

BELGIUM CALLS OFFICERS

Leaves Canceled as Precaution Against Conflict of Neighbors

BRUSSELS, Aug. 22 (AP).—The Belgian National Defense Ministry canceled all leaves for army officers today on the eve of the seven small powers' conference as a precaution against any turn for the worse in the European situation.

The order, published tonight, said officers were called back from leave "so all measures that would be ordered in case the situation were aggravated could be taken without delay."

Further measures to strengthen Belgium's defense were already under consideration.

Kennedy Returns to London by Plane.

LONDON, Aug. 22 (A. P.).—United States Ambassador Joseph P. Kennedy, who had been on vacation on the French Riviera, arrived back in London by plane today to get a full report on developments arising out of the proposed Russo-German pact.

Gibraltar Frontier Shut for Time.

GIBRALTAR, Aug. 22 (A. P.).—The Anglo-Spanish frontier at this key outpost of Great Britain's defenses was closed suddenly for approximately an hour today, then reopened. No reason was given for the action. Extra British guards and civil policemen were on duty when the closing occurred. They continued their patrols after the reopening when travel across the border was resumed.

Accord Belies Hitler Pose As Arch Foe of Bolsheviks

Two Nations Have Hurlled Tirades at Each Other Over Ideologies

By the Associated Press

A complete about-face, startling and full of possibilities in turning the course of future events, apparently is involved in the pact of non-aggression which Germany and Soviet Russia have announced they propose to negotiate.

The pact would make passive friends at least of Nazi and Soviet regimes which have attacked each other bitterly with tirades against "Jewish Bolshevism" and shouts of "Fascist aggression."

Uncompromising foe of Communism and all kinds of international Socialisms, Adolf Hitler rose to power in Germany on a program of uniting the nation against "Reds." In power, he became one of the world's bitterest enemies of Communism.

At the Nuremberg Nazi Party Congress September 12, 1936, he spoke in long words of Soviet Russian territory—"If we had the Urals, if we possessed Siberia, if we had the Ukraine, National Socialist Germany would be swimming in surplus prosperity."

Railed at Fascist Aggression

While he did not say Germany had any intention of taking the Ukraine, his words were interpreted as meaning Germany had not forgotten the treaty of Brest-Litovsk of March 3, 1918, when she came into power over that territory as well as most of the territory that is now Poland and the Baltic states, and naturally might not be averse to holding sway there again if the opportunity presented itself.

Long before the September crisis of 1938 that ended in the dismem-

berment of Czechoslovakia, Nazi Germany pictured the destruction of that state as necessary for her security against Soviet influence and Soviet warplanes.

On the other hand, the bitterest theme of Soviet speakers and newspapers since last September has been the failure of Great Britain and France to stand up to "Fascist aggressors."

No later than May 31, the Soviet commissar of foreign affairs, Vyacheslav Molotov, upbraided the democratic countries' policy of non-resistance to aggression" and said Russia's interest lay with the interests of other non-aggressive countries.

Army Plot Recalled

In June, 1937, Soviet Russia executed eight of her most prominent army leaders, among them Marshal Mikhail Nikolaevich Tukhachevsky, ported never to have ceased to advocate a Soviet-German alliance as charges of conspiring with the German army to turn over to it some of Russia's western provinces.

Subsequent purges were based in part on charges of too close relations with Germany. Yet if Russian-German friendship is actually to result from the Moscow negotiations that start to-

tomorrow it is based on historic associations. Bismarck, the Iron Chancellor of Germany, sought alliance with Czarist Russia because he held Germany must make friends with Russia or Great Britain.

Bismarck's strategy was lost in the diplomacy of the years preceding the World War, and Germany found herself fighting the kind of war her generals had feared, a war on two fronts, east and west.

Pact Remained in Effect

The Soviet-German pact of April 24, 1926, broadened the scope of the Rapallo treaty, providing for friendly discussion of every political or economic question arising between them.

One of Hitler's first acts was to renew this treaty for a term of seven years on May 5, 1933.

Under it Germany drew upon Russia for large quantities of raw materials, and Russia drew upon Germany for machinery, tools and manufactured goods vital to the rebuilding of her economy.

Prosperous trade continued until about 1935, when growing friction over the rival ideologies of Communism and Nazism caused many angry words to be exchanged between Moscow and Berlin.

Nevertheless, the letter of the pact endured. And many high ranking German generals are rumored never to have ceased to advocate a Soviet-German alliance as one of the most powerful combinations that could be effected.

Hints of a German rapprochement were heard as early as May 6 this year after Britain's Prime Minister, Neville Chamberlain, dropped



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his policy of appeasement and began negotiations for a Soviet-British-French mutual assistance pact. Maxim Litvinoff, the veteran Soviet commissar of foreign affairs, had suddenly withdrawn from his post May 3 amid startled questioning whether the change did not mean a fundamental reluctance of Moscow to enter into an alliance with the British and French.

In his speech of May 31, Molotov, Litvinoff's successor, revealed two attempts to negotiate a new trade treaty with Germany had broken down, but soon it was announced the negotiations were under way again.

Last Saturday Germany and Russia completed an agreement providing a 200,000,000 mark (about \$80,000,000) credit for Soviet purchases in Germany and opening up badly needed Soviet supplies to German mills and factories.

7 Small States Open Talks in Brussels Today

Swiss Decline to Take Part; Belgium and Netherlands Take Measures of Defense

BRUSSELS, Aug. 22 (P).—Foreign Ministers of seven small nations gathered in Brussels tonight for a two-day discussion of how they can serve peace and—if war should come—how they may protect their countries' neutrality.

At the same time two of the conferring powers—Belgium and the Netherlands—took steps to strengthen their defenses. Belgium canceled all leaves for army officers, and the Netherlands summoned back to their units all coast and border troops on leave. Figures were not announced.

Informal conversations in hotels and legations centered on the situation in European politics created by Germany's announcement of non-aggression pact negotiations with Russia.

A Swedish Minister Dominant
Rickard J. Sandler, Sweden's slight, silent, sun-browned Foreign Minister, emerged as one of the dominating figures of the conference, opening at 10 a. m. tomorrow. Sources close to Sandler tonight said he held the opinion that discussions would center on preservation of peace, maintaining a reserved and moderate attitude and keeping politically aloof from Europe's opposing forces.

Switzerland's decision to decline an invitation to participate in the conference with the "Oslo group"—

Belgium, the Netherlands, Luxembourg, Denmark, Finland, Sweden and Norway—was announced tonight by the Foreign Ministry. It was believed Switzerland's decision resulted from the different nature of its neutrality problem from that of the "little seven."

Problems relative to transport, food supplies, refugees and war wounded were expected to occupy most of the conversations. The Belgian government emphasized that no attempt at mediation between Europe's major powers would be made. The opinion persisted that out of the conference would come a cautiously worded appeal for peace.

Talks Won't Last Long

The meeting will begin tomorrow in the Foreign Ministry facing King Leopold III's royal palace in the heart of Brussels. A Foreign Office official said the talks would probably take "not more than forty-eight hours." The official explanation for the haste of the conference was that the Scandinavian ministers were under obligation to be back in their capitals by Monday.

A speech by Adolf Hitler at Tannenberg on Sunday has been awaited as a possible turning point in the current tension over Germany's demands on Poland.

Joseph Bech, Foreign Secretary of Luxembourg, who had planned to accompany the Prince Consort of the Grand Duchy on a trip to the United States, withdrew from the suite and arranged to come by automobile.

BELGIAN FOREIGN MINISTRY, AND THE MINISTERS AT BRUSSELS OF THEIR COUNTRIES.

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Japanese Jilted By Hitler, May Woo U.S. Again

Tokio, Plainly Jolted, Hopes for Best and Intensifies Soviet Border Hostilities

TOKIO, Aug. 22 (P).—Japan was expected today by observers to renew attempts to win American friendship as a result of the imminent German-Soviet non-aggression pact, and at the same time to risk increased Soviet hostility on Sakhalin Island and in Outer Mongolia.

Significantly, perhaps, the newspaper "Asahi" reported "a full battle" had begun yesterday along

the Khalka River boundary between Japanese-protected Manchukuo and Sovietized Outer Mongolia, zone of intermittent hostilities since May 11.

The Domei (Japanese) news agency quoted a Hsinking army communique saying the Japanese had shot down ninety-seven Soviet planes yesterday in repulsing four air raids along the Khalka. Five Japanese planes were downed, the agency said. The Japanese claim to have shot down 1,101 planes since May 20, while losing only eighty-seven.

What effect the pact might have on the two-year-old war in China apparently depended on the course to be taken by Russia, and the projected accord was not expected to alter Japan's relations with third powers unless Tokio should about-face to conciliate Great Britain, France and the United States.

The possibility of new attempts at Japanese-American friendship was discussed in spite of sharp Japanese criticism of the recent move by Washington to abrogate the 1911 American-Japanese trade treaty as a prelude to a possible embargo on war supplies to Japan.

Officials declined comment on the Berlin and Moscow announcements pending receipt of official notification, but authoritative quarters were not completely surprised because, it was said, Germany had threatened to conclude such a pact with Russia while Japan was re-examining her European policy recently. The actual news obviously was a heavy blow, but officials put up an appearance of calm.

Japanese sources did not expect their government to denounce the anti-Comintern pact, in which it is

a partner with Germany, because, it was said, the Japanese considered it and the projected German-Russian non-aggression agreement unrelated.

Domei reported that Premier Baron Kiichiro Hiranuma and War Minister Lieut. Gen. Seishiro Itagaki would confer tomorrow. Foreign Minister Hachiro Arita outlined the available information on the new development at the regular Cabinet session today.

a pact of mutual assistance between Russia and Great Britain and France.

In some quarters it was believed that Germany was delighted to announce a new agreement at this time, because of its possible effect in forcing a settlement of the Danzig question. Russia, it was thought, also might expect to make diplomatic gains by the announcement, in that she might frighten Great Britain into accepting her demands before conclusion of the pact of mutual assistance.

Count Jerzy Potocki, the Polish Ambassador, discussed the situation with Sumner Welles, Acting Secretary of State today. Secretary Hull is due back from vacation tomorrow.

The Ambassador, talking to newspaper men afterwards, gave the impression that Poland was not altogether dissatisfied with the announcement of the pact.

"Poland," he said, "will fight to

preserve her independence, whether Russia helps or not."

Authoritative observers here called attention to the fact that last night's announcements from Moscow and Berlin carefully avoided mention of the probable contents of the pact.

The present non-aggression pact between Germany and Russia was signed in 1926 and was extended in 1931. The extension was ratified in 1933 by the Hitler government and the pact is still in effect.

This pact provided by the first article that the two governments would remain in friendly contact with each other with the object of obtaining an agreement on all questions concerning their relations.

Another point provided that in case one party, in spite of its peaceful conduct, should be made the victim of an aggression, the other would observe neutrality during the duration of the conflict.

A third point provided that if

there was a coalition to create a financial or economic boycott against one party, the other would not adhere to it.

Observers emphasized use of the phrase, "in spite of its peaceful conduct." They said this meant that if one party committed an aggression, the other was not obliged to remain neutral.

Mr. Welles declared at his press conference, on being asked whether the United States Government was contemplating any moves to endeavor to bring peace to Europe, that he had nothing to say on that point today.

His use of the word "today" was taken by some to mean that something might be forthcoming at a future date.

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BRUSSELS--FIRST ADD CONFERENCE XXX BY AUTOMOBILE.

DIPLOMATIC SOURCES SAID THE BRITISH AND FRENCH GOVERNMENTS WERE INFORMED IN ADVANCE OF BELGIUM'S INTENTION TO CONVEY THE CONFERENCE TOMORROW AND "CORDIALLY ENCOURAGED" THE PLAN.

FOREIGN MINISTERS RICHARD SANDLER OF SWEDEN, HALVDAN KOHT OF NORWAY AND ELIAS ERKKO OF FINLAND, ARRIVED 4:30 P.M. BY PLANE FROM AMSTERDAM WHERE THEY HAD MET.

THEY DECLINED TO COMMENT ON THE PROSPECTS OF THE CONFERENCE, BEYOND A STATEMENT BY ERKKO THAT "WE HOPE TO ACHIEVE SOMETHING USEFUL."

THE MINISTERS WERE MET BY THE PRINCE DE LIGNE, REPRESENTING THE

WASHINGTON IS LESS ALARMED

Observers Hold Tri-Power Pact Still Possible.

RUSSO-REICH STAND STUDIED Agreement Is Viewed as Similar to One Now in Force.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22 (A. P.).—Observers close to the State Department expressed belief today that the proposed new non-aggression treaty between Russia and Germany would be in effect the same as a pact already in existence and, therefore, "not so important as it first appeared."

After receipt here of unofficial information on what the new treaty will contain, these persons also expressed the opinion that it does not rule out the conclusion of

There was little to offer, Mr. Welles said, in comment on the Russo-German pact, except to say that the department was endeavoring to keep up with everything going on in Europe.

European Situation Studied By Roosevelt

President, On Cruise, Keeps Own Counsel, However—To Troll In Gulf Stream

Aboard U. S. S. Lang at Sea, Aug. 22 (P)—President Roosevelt, heading for the Gulf Stream aboard the naval cruiser Tuscaloosa, paid close attention tonight to radio reports on the tense European situation, but made no comment.

The President was due to arrive at a spot in the Gulf Stream about 215 miles east of Cape Cod sometime tonight. From there he plans to troll in the warm waters to a point off Norfolk, Va.

He is to return to Washington on Friday.

A smooth sea and slightly foggy weather greeted the party today.

Catholic Missions Call U. S. to Take Up Burden

'Crusade' in Washington Told Reich Has Halted All Aid

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22 (P).—Almost 3,000 high school and college students gathered at Catholic University today for a "crusade convention," admonished that it was up to Americans to spread Christianity.

"Germany has brought its aid to a dead stop," they were told by Father Giles Anthony Webster, of the Order of Friars Minor. "This mission labor must be taken up by the United States." Father Webster added that civil war in Spain and economic strain in Italy had caused those nations to lessen, and all but stop, their missionary activities.

Father John T. S. Mao, a priest from Nanking, China, told of a hope to make China predominantly Catholic "in the coming post-war period."

Canadian Firm Receives British Arms Contract

Commerce Department Reports Placing Of "Educational" Order At Sorel, Quebec

Washington, Aug. 22 (P)—The Commerce Department reported today the British War Office had placed an "educational" contract for armament manufacture with Marine Industries Ltd., at Sorel, Quebec.

The report was based on information received by the American commercial attaché at Ottawa, but did not state the size of the contract.

It also was learned that a group of French armament technicians was coming to Canada to train the factory's employees in the manufacture of military equipment.

British Schools Ready to Clear Rooms in Raids

Teachers' Union Head Says Pupils Can Don Gas Masks and Get Out in 7 Minutes

BUFFALO, Aug. 22 (P).—Within seven minutes after warning of an air raid every English pupil could be evacuated from his classroom, George Chipperfield, president of the National Union of Teachers of England, said today.

"Weekly practices of mass evacuations from danger to neutral areas have reached such proficiency that the largest school can have its students, gas masks donned, on their way inside of seven minutes," the Hull, England, educator, here to address the American Federation of Labor-affiliated American Federation of Teachers, asserted in an interview.

"Once delivered to the neutral areas, their teachers conduct classes in the usual manner," Mr. Chipperfield added in discussing preparations made to protect English pupils, whose number is estimated at 5,000,000, in case of war. The "neutral areas" are distant from large population centers.

Britain's Educational Aims

Previously he told the federation that Great Britain's educational aim is to "train its children to learn to learn."

"Our job as educators is not to teach youngsters to become intellectual giants but to send them out recognizing the privileges and obligations of society," he observed.

Earlier, Irving R. Kuenzli, of Springfield, Ohio, federation secretary-treasurer, asserted that the "successful fruition" of what he said was a "well organized" tax-reduction campaign by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States "is now in evidence in the closing of schools in a number of cities and a general retrenchment program in education throughout the nation."

"Paradoxically, nearly every local Chamber of Commerce in the nation boasts of good schools when attempting to attract business to the city," he added.

Senator Mead a Speaker

Another speaker, United States Senator James M. Mead, Democrat, of New York, asserted that "institution of the New Deal through a broad extension of the functions of government to make it operative was not solely a matter of desire or planning of President Roosevelt. It came because there was no other way."

Clarke Alexander Chambers, of Blue Earth, Minn., was named today as the winner of a nation-wide high-school essay contest conducted by the federation. The contest was judged by Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, wife of the President; President William Green, of the A. F. of L., and President Jerome Davis of the federation. Second, third and fourth place winners were, respectively, Harry Hyman, of Philadelphia; Grace Haltermann, of San Francisco, and Mimi Segal, of New Rochelle, N. Y.

DAILY WORKER SAYS RUSSIA WILL AID POLES

Communist Organ Interprets Reich Tieup As Blow To Hitler Prestige

Sees Anti-Fascist Forces Strengthened, Munich-ers' Duplicity Blocked

By the Associated Press

New York, Aug. 22—The Daily Worker, official organ of the Communist party in the United States, says the Soviet Union's "uncompromising support" of the freedom and independence of the Polish people "will be continued and further strengthened as they gather their strength to resist the Fascist threats."

This statement was contained in a 1,500-word editorial on the proposed non-aggression treaty between the Soviet Union and Germany which will appear in tomorrow morning's edition.

Last night a spokesman said the newspaper would have nothing to say pending confirmation of the news from Moscow.

Sees Blow To Fascism

The proposed pact, the editorial says, means, first, that "German Fascism has suffered a serious blow in prestige in its own country as well as in the world."

"The author of the anti-Comintern pact, which sought to deceive the world as to the real imperialist, robber aims of German imperialism under the mask of 'saving the world from Bolshevism,' stands more clearly than ever before as an imperialist aggressor and warmaker threatening the independence of Poland immediately, as well as the positions and national interests of England, France and the United States."

"It is said by the enemies of the U. S. S. R. that such a non-aggression treaty will work in Hitler's favor. Undoubtedly Hitler speculates on the possibility that such a treaty may delay further the successful conclusion of a true peace front as fought for by the Soviet Union. As far as Chamberlain is concerned and the other Munich-ers, Hitler is undoubtedly right in such speculations."

Anti-Fascists Strengthened

"But as far as the Soviet Union is concerned, and all other peace forces, they will find that the strengthening of the position of the Soviet Union, which these negotiations for a non-aggression pact are bound to produce, will directly strengthen the anti-Fascist struggle for peace and help block the duplicity and underhandedness of the Munich-ers, especially the British capitulationists."

"Hitler furthermore, undoubtedly expects that the conclusion of a non-aggression pact with the Soviet Union will terrorize the Chamberlains and the Bonnets into making even greater betrayals of the Munich type and in this, maybe, Hitler is right as far as the Munich-ers and the Chamberlains are concerned. But, on the other hand, the strengthened position of the Soviet Union, which is bound to strengthen the anti-Munich forces and anti-capitulation forces in all countries, will by this same token make it more difficult for the Chamberlains and Bonnets to carry through other Munichs."

"The people of Poland, whose national independence is in imminent danger from the threats of Fascist aggression and Chamberlain's appeasement schemes, now as before realize the firm position of the Soviet Union in uncompromising support for their freedom and independence. And as they gather their strength to resist

the Fascist threats and to defend their national independence this support will be continued and further strengthened. . . .

Aggression To Continue

"On the other hand, there is no doubt that Fascist aggression is going to continue despite the fact that Hitler Fascism felt it necessary to engage in negotiations for a non-aggression treaty with the Soviet Union. Hitler Fascism will continue its threats and aggressions against England, against France, against Poland, and against the other small nations of Europe, as long as the Munichmen block the conclusion of a genuine peace front as repeatedly proposed by the U. S. S. R."

The editorial pointed out that the Soviet Union had non-aggression pacts with China, Poland and Italy and that each included "a basic clause of Soviet peace policy which provides that in the event one of the parties to the pact invades or commits an act of aggression against a third nation, that the other party (the Soviet Union) is not bound to the treaty, is free to act in defense of peace."

"This comment would be incomplete without taking note of the despicable anti-Soviet slanders engaged in by the Fascists and their reactionary allies; so-called Social Democrats; and, of course, the Trotskyite detachment of Fascism. What else could one expect from such quarters? It only means that the democratic and peace forces of this country, in the first place the labor movement and the Communist party itself, will be rendering a great immediate service to the cause of anti-Fascism and world peace by helping to unmask and dissipate this slander and to make clear to every American the true policies of the U. S. S. R."

Stalin Is Quoted

"The Soviet Union's peace policy has never shined brighter than it does today. This policy was outlined by Comrade Stalin at the eighteenth congress of the Communist party of the Soviet Union."

"We stand for peaceful, close and friendly relations with all the neighboring countries which have common

frontiers with the U. S. S. R. That is our position; and we shall adhere to this position as long as these countries maintain like relations with the Soviet Union, and as long as they make no attempt to trespass, directly or indirectly, on the integrity and inviolability of the frontiers of the Soviet state."

"We stand for the support of nations which are the victims of aggression and are fighting for the independence of their country."

Case Of Spain Cited

"Thus, in connection with the Soviet-Italian non-aggression pact which was signed in 1933, when Italy together with Nazi Germany invaded Spain, the U. S. S. R. immediately came to the defense of Spain and rendered full economic, political and material aid to the Spanish Republic."

Thus, when Nazi Fascism invaded Czecho-Slovakia, the U. S. S. R. proposed to the French Government the immediate invocation and application of the Soviet-French-Czecho-Slovakian mutual assistance pact to resist and halt the aggressor."

British Communists Call Pact Victory For Peace

London, Aug. 22 (P).—The Communist party in Great Britain issued a statement tonight saying that "Soviet-German negotiations represent a victory for peace and Socialism against the war plans of Fascism and the pro-Fascist policy of Prime Minister Chamberlain."

"The significance of this change in Nazi policy cannot be grasped unless we recall that the openly proclaimed aim of Hitler has been the crushing of Bolshevism," the statement added.

"Hitler is forced to recognize the strength and power of the Soviet Union. And his dreams of crushing it have received a setback."

"It is therefore a salutary check to his aggressive policy in eastern Europe, as it is a check to the policy of Chamberlain, who desired to bring about a war between the Soviet Union and Germany."

MR. SIR WILLIAM SEEDS, THE BRITISH AMBASSADOR, ALSO CALLED ON MOLOTOFF, INDEPENDENTLY OF THE FRENCH AMBASSADOR. FOREIGN OBSERVERS TOOK IT FOR GRANTED THAT THE ENVOY SOUGHT INFORMATION ABOUT THE SOVIETS' APPARENTLY CHANGED FOREIGN POLICY AND ITS INTENTIONS TOWARDS THE TRIPOWER DEFENSIVE PACT. #

THE FRENCH AND BRITISH XXX ETC

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THE RANCORS OF THE SPANISH CIVIL WAR, THE IMPLICATIONS OF
 ROME - AUG - 22
 THE ANTI-COMINTERN PACT, AND THE MANY YEARS OF PRESS ATTACKS ON
 SOVIET POLICY WERE REPLACED BY EXPRESSIONS OF FASCIST SATISFACTION OVER
 WHAT GAYDA TERMED "A BITTER SURPRISE TO THE PATRONS OF ENCIRCLEMENT."

A206

DIPLOMATS AS A WHOLE WERE CAUTIOUS IN APPRAISING THE SIGNIFICANCE
 OF THE EVENT, REMARKING ON THE TOPSY-TURVEY CHARACTER OF PRESENT-
 DAY DIPLOMACY.

GAYDA ASSERTED THE AGREEMENT "COMPLETES THE SYSTEM ALREADY
 INITIATED BY ITALY."

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HE RECALLED THAT ITALY HAD CONCLUDED A TREATY OF FRIENDSHIP
 AND NON-AGGRESSION WITH MOSCOW IN 1933, THAT THIS TREATY WAS
 REINFORCED LAST FEBRUARY BY A NEW ECONOMIC AGREEMENT, AND THAT ITALY
 RECENTLY BUILT FOR RUSSIA THE WORLD'S FASTEST NAVAL CRUISER.

THE MILAN POLITICAL REVIEW, RELAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI,
 LAST SATURDAY SUGGESTED THAT IN CASE OF EUROPEAN CONFLICT RUSSIA
 "MIGHT CONSIDER IT MORE ADVISABLE TO WITNESS THE SPECTACLE, RESERVING
 TO ITSELF THE POSSIBILITY OF LAYING HANDS ON SOME TERRITORY IN CASE
 OF A GENERAL LIQUIDATION."

"IT IS NOT WITHOUT SIGNIFICANCE FOR EUROPEAN HISTORY,"
 GAYDA WROTE, "THAT THE TOTALITARIAN STATES, EVEN WITH THEIR
 DIFFERENT ASPECTS AND DIFFERENT INTERNAL ORGANIZATIONS, SHOULD MEET
 IN A MOMENT WHICH APPEARS TO BE DOMINATED BY THE OFFENSIVE PLAN OF
 GREAT IMPERIALISTIC, PLUTOCRATIC AND HEGEMONIC DEMOCRACIES."

FASCIST SPOKESMEN GENERALLY CONTENDED THAT POLAND'S POSITION NOW
 COULD BE CONSIDERED AS DIFFICULT IN THE FACE OF GERMANY'S CLAIMS ON

DANZIG AS IT WAS BEFORE THE BRITISH AND FRENCH GUARANTEES.

THE POLISH AMBASSADOR AND THE SOVIET CHARGE D'AFFAIRES TALKED
 BRIEFLY WITH THE ITALIAN FOREIGN MINISTER, COUNT GALEAZZO CIANO,
 ON THE BEACH AT OSTIA THIS AFTERNOON.

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A35

ROME--FIRST ADD NIGHT LEAD ITALIAN XXX AFTERNOON.

THE AMERICAN AMBASSADOR, WILLIAM PHILLIPS AND THE JAPANESE
 AMBASSADOR CONFERRED WITH COUNT CIANO THIS EVENING.

SHORTLY AFTERWARDS SIR PERCY LORAIN, BRITISH AMBASSADOR, TALKED
 WITH CIANO FOR 20 MINUTES.

A41

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AUG 23 1939

NIGHT LEAD EUROPEAN (BUDGET)

LONDON, AUG. 22-(AP)-GREAT BRITAIN TODAY DECLARED HER DETERMINATION
 TO STAND BY POLAND, CALLED PARLIAMENT INTO EMERGENCY SESSION THURSDAY
 TO APPROVE VIRTUALLY DICTATORIAL POWERS FOR THE GOVERNMENT, AND, WITH
 FRANCE, CALLED UP THOUSANDS OF TROOPS TO MEET THE GROWING GERMAN THREAT
 AGAINST HER POLISH ALLY.

REPORTS FROM FRANCE ESTIMATED THE NUMBER OF NEW FRENCH TROOPS AT
 600,000, WHILE INFORMED QUARTERS IN LONDON SAID BRITAIN WOULD MOBILIZE
 200,000 SOLDIERS, SAILORS, AVNATORS AND CIVIL DEFENSE FORCES FOR
 POSSIBLE EMERGENCY.

KING GEORGE PREPARED TO RETURN TO LONDON FROM BALMORAL, SCOTLAND,
 IT WAS AUTHORITATIVELY REPORTED. HE HAS BEEN THERE ON A HOLIDAY,
 BROKEN ONLY BY HIS REVIEW OF THE NAVAL RESERVE FLEET AUGUST 9.

A42

THE SERIOUSNESS OF THE SITUATION, PRECIPITATED BY LAST NIGHT'S ANNOUNCEMENT OF AN IMPENDING GERMAN-SOVIET RUSSIAN TREATY OF NON-AGGRESSION, WAS INDICATED BY THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT'S DECISION TO ASK FOR EMERGENCY POWERS, SUCH AS ARE ALREADY IN EFFECT IN FRANCE, PERMITTING THE CABINET TO TAKE DEFENSE MEASURES WITHOUT CONSULTING PARLIAMENT.

THE FRENCH WERE AT WORK ON A SERIES OF SPECIAL DECREES TO PERMIT QUICK MILITARY ACTION IF THE CRISIS COMES TO A HEAD IN THE NEXT FEW DAYS, AS EXPECTED IN DIPLOMATIC QUARTERS.

BRITAIN'S NEW DECISIONS WERE DISCLOSED AFTER A FOUR-HOUR CABINET MEETING, HELD SIMULTANEOUSLY WITH A MEETING OF THE FRENCH CABINET.

A BRITISH GOVERNMENT COMMUNIQUE DECLARED THE PROJECTED GERMAN-RUSSIAN NON-AGGRESSION PACT, DESCRIBED IN BERLIN AS A "BOMBSHELL," WOULD HAVE NO EFFECT ON BRITAIN'S INTENTIONS TO AID POLAND IN CASE OF ATTACK.

A43

FRENCH OFFICIALS REMAINED SILENT ON THE GERMAN-RUSSIAN PACT, BUT FRANCE WAS BELIEVED TO BE FOLLOWING THE SAME POLICY AS BRITAIN.

MEANWHILE, GERMAN AND POLISH TROOPS CONTINUED MASSING ALONG THE BORDERS OF THE TWO COUNTRIES AND THE GERMAN FOREIGN MINISTER, JOACHIM VON RIBBENTROP, WAS EN ROUTE TO MOSCOW TO SIGN THE SURPRISE PACT.

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT EXPRESSED HOPE THAT WAR STILL MIGHT BE AVERTED, BUT DIPLOMATIC CIRCLES SAW THE SITUATION AS RAPIDLY DETERIORATING--PARTLY BECAUSE OF THE GERMAN-RUSSIAN MOVES.

EVEN THOUGH SOME QUARTERS HELD THE VIEW THAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE

MIGHT YET CONCLUDE A MUTUAL ASSISTANCE PACT WITH RUSSIA, THE GENERAL VIEW IN DIPLOMATIC CIRCLES WAS THAT A GERMAN-RUSSIAN NON-AGGRESSION PACT WOULD ENCOURAGE GERMANY TO PRESS HER DEMANDS AGAINST POLAND.

SIGNIFICANCE WAS SEEN IN THE FACT THAT AIR RAID PRECAUTION AND BRITISH CIVIL DEFENSE FORCES WERE BEING CALLED UP AS WELL AS RESERVES IN THE ARMY, NAVY AND AIRFORCE.

(MORE) RQ & WY631PED

THE GOVERNMENT ALSO DECIDED TO TAKE MEASURES AGAINST THE EXPORT OF ESSENTIAL WAR COMMODITIES WHICH WAS SAID TO HAVE RESULTED FROM HEAVY PURCHASES BY GERMANY OF RUBBER, COPPER AND OTHER MATERIALS IN LONDON THE LAST FEW DAYS.

THERE WAS INTENSE DIPLOMATIC ACTIVITY IN EVERY EUROPEAN CAPITAL. CROWDS GATHERED IN LONDON'S DOWNING STREET AND CHEERED THE MINISTERS AS THEY LEFT THE CABINET MEETING. EUROPEAN STOCK MARKETS CONTINUED TO SUFFER WAR JITTERS.

THE BRITISH COMMUNIQUE DECLARED THERE WAS NOTHING IN THE PRESENT SITUATION "WHICH WOULD JUSTIFY THE USE OF FORCE INVOLVING A EUROPEAN WAR WITH ALL ITS TRAGIC CONSEQUENCES."

IT ADDED, HOWEVER, THAT IF OTHERS "INSIST ON THE USE OF FORCE" BRITAIN IS "PREPARED AND DETERMINED TO RESIST IT TO THE UTMOST."

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT, THE COMMUNIQUE ADDED, "HAD NO HESITATION IN DECIDING THAT SUCH AN EVENT (SIGNING OF A SOVIET RUSSIAN-GERMAN NON-AGGRESSION PACT) WOULD IN NO WAY AFFECT THEIR OBLIGATIONS TO POLAND WHICH THEY HAVE REPEATEDLY STATED IN PUBLIC AND WHICH THEY ARE DETERMINED TO FULFILL."

THE STATEMENT WAS BROADCAST IN GERMAN IN THE HOPE THAT IT MIGHT MAKE CLEAR BRITAIN'S ATTITUDE TO THE GERMAN PEOPLE.

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MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT WERE SUMMONED IN A DRAMATIC RADIO ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE CABINET'S DECISION.

PRIME MINISTER CHAMBERLAIN WAS EXPECTED TO MAKE A DETAILED STATEMENT ON THE EUROPEAN SITUATION IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS WHICH WILL MEET THURSDAY AFTERNOON AT 2:45 P.M., BRITISH SUMMER TIME, (8:45 A.M., E.S.T.) (CORRECT).

HE INDICATED HE WOULD TRY TO PUSH THE EMERGENCY DEFENSE BILL THROUGH BOTH HOUSES IN ONE DAY. PARLIAMENT, HOWEVER, PROBABLY WILL MEET DAILY AS LONG AS THE CRISIS CONTINUES.

A48

AMONG THE DIPLOMATS CALLING AT THE BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE DURING THE DAY WERE THE GERMAN AND ITALIAN CHARGES D'AFFAIRES AND THE JAPANESE AMBASSADOR.

UNITED STATES AMBASSADOR JOSEPH P. KENNEDY FLEW BACK TO LONDON FROM THE FRENCH RIVIERA WHERE HE HAD BEEN ON VACATION FOR THREE WEEKS.

NO DECISIONS WERE TAKEN BY BRITAIN OR FRANCE REGARDING RESUMPTION OF TALKS WITH RUSSIA ON THE PROPOSED TRI-POWER MUTUAL ASSISTANCE PACT. LONDON AND PARIS WERE AWAITING MORE DETAILED REPORTS AS TO THE NATURE OF THE GERMAN-RUSSIAN AGREEMENT.

THE BRITISH AND FRENCH MILITARY MISSIONS ARE REMAINING IN MOSCOW, BUT THEY HAD NO MEETING WITH THE SOVIET REPRESENTATIVES TODAY.

RUSSIAN CIRCLES IN LONDON SAID THE NON-AGGRESSION PACT WOULD BE NO BAR TO CONTINUATION OF BRITISH-FRENCH NEGOTIATIONS IN MOSCOW.

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THE AUTHORITATIVE LONDON TIMES ASSERTED GREAT BRITAIN "HAS TAKEN HER STAND, AND SHE WILL NOT NOW DRAW BACK. THE IMMEDIATE DANGER-POINT IN EUROPE IS DANZIG; AND THE ADMIRABLE RESTRAINT WHICH POLAND HAS SHOWN THROUGH SEVERAL WEEKS OF PROVOCATION CREATES CONFIDENCE THAT SHE WILL NOT ALLOW ANY INCIDENT TO DRIVE HER TO THE DESPERATE ARBITRAMENT OF THE SWORD UNLESS NO OTHER METHOD IS LEFT TO HER FOR DEFENDING HER INDEPENDENCE."

ARTHUR GREENWOOD, ACTING LEADER OF THE LABOR OPPOSITION WHO DISCUSSED THE SITUATION WITH CHAMBERLAIN LAST NIGHT, ISSUED A STATEMENT TODAY APPEALING FOR CALM AND FIRMNESS AS THE ONLY WAY TO MAINTAIN PEACE. "IT IS NOT YET TOO LATE FOR SANE COUNSELS TO PREVAIL," HE SAID.

IN THE LONDON NEWS CHRONICLE MAJOR VINCH BARTLETT, MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT AND WRITER ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS, SAID THAT "THE SIGNATURE OF THE TREATY WILL UNDOUBTEDLY BE A VERY SEVERE BLOW INKED TO POLAND IN THE FIRST INSTANCE AND TO GREAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE TO A SCARCELY LESSER DEGREE." BARTLETT IS AN INDEPENDENT

THE EVENING STANDARD SUGGESTED EDITORIALY, "MOSCOW IS MERELY SEEKING TO PLAY OFF BERLIN AGAINST LONDON AND PARIS" AND CALLED ON

BRITAIN TO CONTINUE "TO BUILD OUR STRENGTH IN ALLIANCE WITH THE FRENCH AND IN FRIENDSHIP WITH THE UNITED STATES."

THE EVENING STANDARD SAID, "THIS CHANGE MARKS THE FINAL STEP TOWARD A POLICY OF SOVIET ISOLATION."

"RUSSIA'S ISOLATIONISM, IF THAT BE THE TRUE MEANING OF THIS ANNOUNCEMENT, WILL LIGHTEN BRITAIN'S BURDEN IN THE FAR EAST BY SPLITTING JAPAN FROM THE AXIS WHILE INCREASING THE WEIGHT OF OUR COMMITMENTS TO THE POLES."

THE STAR ALSO COMMENTED ON THE POSSIBILITY THAT THE PROJECTED NONAGGRESSION PACT WAS A DEVICE TO BRING BRITAIN AND FRANCE "INTO LINE." THE STAR ADDED:

"THE DELAYS AND WOBBLINGS OF OUR GOVERNMENT MUST BE HELD PARTLY RESPONSIBLE FOR THE NEW SITUATION X X X. YET X X X SUCH AN EXCUSE CANNOT PALLIATE THE APPARENT DUPLICITY OF THE SECRET NEGOTIATIONS WITH BERLIN WHICH MUST HAVE BEEN TAKING PLACE SIDE BY SIDE WITH THE PEACE FRONT TALKS IN MOSCOW."

THE EVENING NEWS CALLED THE PACT "A GREAT DIPLOMATIC DEFEAT FOR GREAT BRITAIN" AND SAID "IT APPEARS TO HAVE BEEN ARRANGED WITHOUT THE FOREIGN OFFICE HAVING THE SLIGHTEST INKLING OF WHAT WAS GOING ON."

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A104

NIGHT LEAD JAPANESE

TOKYO, AUG. 23-(WEDNESDAY)-(AP)-RESENTMENT AT THE PROPOSED GERMAN-SOVIET RUSSIAN NON-AGGRESSION TREATY WAS APPARENT AMONG JAPANESE TODAY AND COMMENT WAS HEARD THAT JAPAN HAD BEEN "SOLD OUT" BY GERMANY. OFFICIALS REMAINED SILENT, HOWEVER.

JAPAN HAD COUNTED UPON GERMANY AS A STRONG MILITARY AND ECONOMIC PROP TO HER COURSE IN CHINA AND ASIA, BELIEVING A CONSTANT THREAT IN THE WEST WOULD PREVENT RUSSIA FROM EMBARKING UPON ANY DETERMINED ATTACK IN THE FAR EAST.

NOW, AUTHORITATIVES SOURCES SAID, JAPAN'S IMMEDIATE CONCERN WAS WHETHER RUSSIA'S NEXT STEP WOULD BE INCREASED PRESSURE ON JAPANESE CONCESSIONS IN THE NORTHERN HALF OF SAKHALIN ISLAND AND ON THE BORDER OF OUTER MONGOLIA WHERE A "VEST POCKET" WAR HAS BEEN WAGED SINCE EARLY MAY.

IN THE LATTER CONNECTION, ASAHI, TOKYO NEWSPAPER, REPORTED "A FULL BATTLE" BEGAN ALONG THE BATTLE-SCARRED SHORES OF THE KHALKA RIVER MONDAY. DOMEI, JAPANESE NEWS AGENCY, SAID JAPANESE FLIERS SHOT DOWN 97 SOVIET PLANES THAT DAY IN REPULSING FOUR RAIDS. FIVE JAPANESE PLANES WERE LOST, THE AGENCY SAID.

THE SOVIET-GERMAN NEGOTIATIONS CAUSED PREMIER BARON KIIICHIRO HIRANUMA TO CONFER WITH FOREIGN MINISTER HACHIRO ARITA, BUT NO OFFICIAL REACTION WAS FORTHCOMING.

PRIVATELY, HOWEVER, SOME OFFICIALS SAID THEY BELIEVED THE ANTI-COMINTERN PACT, IN WHICH JAPAN WAS LEAGUED WITH GERMANY, ITALY AND

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OTHER POWERS, WAS VIRTUALLY WORTHLESS NOW. BUT THEY INDICATED IT WOULD NOT BE BROKEN OFF.

OBSERVERS EXPECTED THAT JAPAN MIGHT SEEK TO PATCH UP HER DIFFERENCES WITH BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES OVER THE CONFLICT IN CHINA AND MOVE INTO CLOSER RELATIONS WITH THOSE TWO POWERS.

IN AUTHORITATIVE QUARTERS IT WAS SAID JAPANESE OFFICIALS WERE NOT COMPLETELY SURPRISED BY THE SOVIET-GERMAN DEVELOPMENTS, AS GERMANY HAD THREATENED SOME SUCH MOVE WHEN JAPAN HESITATED TO JOIN AN ALLIANCE WITH THE AXIS.

WE1027PED

LONDON, AUG. 22-(AP)-LORD HERBERT LOUIS SAMUEL,

BRITISH LIBERAL, DECLARED TONIGHT THE ENGLISH PEOPLE WERE DETERMINED TO FULFILL THEIR GUARANTEE OF INDEPENDENCE TO POLAND.

"THE BRITISH PEOPLE STAND UNITED, RESOLUTE AND

PREPARED FOR WHATEVER MAY HAPPEN," HE SAID IN A BROADCAST

(NBC BLUE NETWORK) TO THE UNITED STATES.

HE SAID BRITONS AS A WHOLE WERE NOT ALARMED

AT THE TURN OF EVENTS BROUGHT ABOUT BY THE GERMAN-SOVIET

RUSSIAN NONAGGRESSION PACT NEGOTIATIONS.

BRITISH AND FRENCH MILITARY MIGHT, HE ADDED,

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STILL WAS FURNIDABLE TO COPE WITH ANY SITUATION.

SEBB-MBC H:OUT -947PED

A19

BERLIN, AUG. 22-(AP)-GERMAN NEWSPAPER READERS TONIGHT SAW WHAT TO THEM WAS A STRANGE SIGHT IN VIEW OF THE BITTER BATTLE ADOLF HITLER HAD LED AGAINST COMMUNISM.

NEWSPAPERS PRINTED SIDE BY SIDE PICTURES OF NAZIDOM'S FOREIGN MINISTER, JOACHIM VON RIBBENTROP, AND OF SOVIET RUSSIA'S FOREIGN MINISTER VYACHESLAFF MOLOTOFF.

IT WAS PROBABLY THE FIRST TIME SINCE THE NAZIS CAME TO POWER IN 1933 THAT THEY PERMITTED THE PICTURE OF ANY GERMAN LEADER TO BE USED ALONGSIDE THAT OF A COMMUNIST.

CAPTIONS SAID: "OUR PICTURE SHOWS RIBBENTROP AND MOLOTOFF THE MINISTERS OF THE COUNTRIES WHICH HAVE DECIDED TO RETURN TO THEIR TRADITIONAL FRIENDSHIP."

WY505PED

A86

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MILAN, AUG. 23-(WEDNESDAY)-(AP)-PREMIER BENITO MUSSOLINI'S NEWSPAPER IL POPOLO D'ITALIA ASSERTED TODAY THAT A GERMAN-SOVIET NON-AGGRESSION PACT WOULD PRODUCE AN EFFECT IN CERTAIN BALKAN AND NEAR EASTERN COUNTRIES WHICH "INTERESTS ITALY."

THE NEWSPAPER SAID SUCH A PLAN ABSOLUTELY EXCLUDED SOVIET PARTICIPATION IN BRITISH-FRENCH "ENCIRCLEMENT" OF THE AXIS POWERS AND "CAN NOT FAIL TO HAVE A HEALTHY EFFECT ON CERTAIN ZONES OF THE BALKAN AND NEAR EAST WHICH, BEING NEARER, INTERESTS ITALY."

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A9E

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MILAN--FIRST ADD IL POPOLO XXX INTERESTS ITALY."

IL POPOLO'S INTERPRETATION WAS AT VARIANCE WITH THAT OF INFORMED OBSERVERS HERE WHO PREVIOUSLY HAD INDICATED THE PACT WOULD INCLUDE CLAUSES WHICH WOULD MAKE IT POSSIBLE FOR SOVIET RUSSIA TO GO AHEAD WITH MUTUAL ASSISTANCE PACTS WITH ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

THE PAPER NAMED GREECE, TURKEY AND RUMANIA AS THREE COUNTRIES WHICH, AS WELL AS POLAND, NOW "HAVE TIME AND REASON TO REFLECT." ALL THREE HAVE BEEN DRAWN INTO THE FRENCH-BRITISH FRONT BY MUTUAL ASSISTANCE TREATIES OR GUARANTEES OF INDEPENDENCE.

THE ASSERTIONS OF THE DUCE'S NEWSPAPER CAME AS SOME DIPLOMATS FORECAST THAT IF THE PACT WERE SUCCESSFUL IN OPENING THE WAY FOR EASTWARD GAINS BY GERMANY WITHOUT WAR, ITALY WOULD SPEEDILY MOVE TOWARD THE SOUTHERN BALKANS FOR COMPENSATORY GAINS OF INFLUENCE IF NOT OF TERRITORY.

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A62

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WARSAW, AUG. 22-(AP)-THE UNITED STATES EMBASSY TODAY TOLD AMERICANS RESIDING IN POLAND THAT "A SERIOUS SITUATION OBTAINS" AND SUGGESTED THOSE PLANNING TO LEAVE SHOULD CONSIDER GOING AS SOON AS POSSIBLE, WHILE TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES ARE NORMAL.

WE741PED

LETTERS SENT TO AMERICANS BY THE EMBASSY SAID THAT THOSE WHO FIND IT NECESSARY TO REMAIN IN POLAND MUST BE PREPARED TO COMPLY WITH

POLISH REGULATIONS IN THE EVENT OF AN EMERGENCY.

THERE ARE AN ESTIMATED 6,000 AMERICAN CITIZENS IN POLAND, THE GREAT MAJORITY OF POLISH DESCENT. ABOUT 200 AMERICANS LIVE IN WARSAW. IT IS BELIEVED THERE ARE FEW AMERICAN TOURISTS HERE.

WE753PED

BY CABLE

RU DNS HW OUT

BUENOS AIRES, OCT. 22-(AP)-THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT BRITAIN HAD ORDERED 3,750 TONS OF PRESERVED MEAT, ~~THE ORDER MUST BE FILLED BEFORE OCT. 1 AND CALLS FOR A PRICE OF 32 1/2 SHILLINGS FOR 20 KILOGRAMS (27.60 FOR 44 POUNDS.)~~

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PX CD

SOVIET-NAZI

DETROIT, AUG. 22-(AP)-THE REV. CHARLES E. COUGHLIN, IN A FORMAL STATEMENT TONIGHT, SAID THAT AS A RESULT OF THE IMPENDING GERMAN-RUSSIAN NON-AGGRESSION PACT "GREAT BRITAIN'S INFLUENCE

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IN EUROPE HAS BEEN TERMINED AND FRANCE WILL BE FORCED TO ESTABLISH EITHER A COMMUNISTIC OR FASCISTIC FORM OF GOVERNMENT TO AVOID BEING REDUCED TO A THIRD GRADE POWER."

"AS FOR THE UNITED STATES," THE STATEMENT SAID, "IT IS EVIDENT THAT OUR CHILDISH FOREIGN DIPLOMACY WILL REACT UNFAVORABLY NOT ONLY UPON THE GOVERNMENT HEADS WHO ESPOUSED IT, BUT UPON ALL ANTI-NAZIS WHO PERSISTENTLY REFRAINED FROM BEING EQUALLY ANTI-COMMUNISTS."

AS A RESULT OF THE PACT, THE ROYAL OAK, MICH., PRIEST STATED, "INTERNATIONAL CAPITALISM WILL DECLINE RAPIDLY; ASIA WILL BECOME THE ECONOMIC SPHERE REGULATED BY JOSEPH STALIN AS EUROPE WILL BECOME THE ECONOMIC FIELD TO BE PLOWED BY ADOLF HITLER."

HE ADDED, "IT IS A WASTE OF TIME TO DISCUSS DANZIG ANY LONGER. NOT ONLY DANZIG BUT THE ENTIRETY OF POLAND SLIPS INTO THE ORBIT OF RUSSO-GERMAN DOMINATION. THE SAME OBSERVATION HOLDS GOOD FOR THE BALKAN STATES."

HD11PES

A117

SEIGNIORY CLUB, QUE., AUG. 22-(CANADIAN PRESS)-LORD MAUGHAM, LOR CHANCELLOR OF GREAT BRITAIN, ANNOUNCED TODAY HE WAS "LEAVING CANADA ON SATURDAY" FOR LONDON.

ONLY MEMBER OF THE BRITISH CABINET ABSENT FROM ENGLAND, HE SAID, "THAT IS ALL I AM ABLE TO SAY."

HE ARRIVED TWO WEEKS AGO FOR THE CANADIAN BAR ASSOCIATION MEETING.

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A71WX

NIGHT LEAD EUROPEAN-POLISH (BUDGET)

AUG 23 1939

WASHINGTON, AUG. 22-(AP)-WAYS OF GETTING THOUSANDS OF AMERICANS OUT OF EUROPE AND OF PROTECTING UNITED STATES NEUTRALITY IN CASE WAR COMES WERE DISCUSSED TODAY AT AN EXTRAORDINARY MEETING THAT BROUGHT TOGETHER REPRESENTATIVES OF FIVE GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS.

A SCORE OF HIGH OFFICIALS REPRESENTING THE STATE, WAR, NAVY, TREASURY AND JUSTICE DEPARTMENTS ATTENDED THE SESSION, WHICH WAS PRESIDED OVER BY SUMNER WELLES, ACTING SECRETARY OF STATE.

ANY DECISIONS THAT MAY HAVE BEEN REACHED WERE NOT DISCLOSED TO REPORTERS AFTERWARD, BUT A SPOKESMAN FOR THE MARITIME COMMISSION SAID PLANS WERE BEING KEPT UP TO DATE CONSTANTLY FOR USING AMERICAN FLAG SHIPS IN EUROPEAN WATERS TO EVACUATE UNITED STATES CITIZENS IN EVENT OF WAR.

NAVY OFFICIALS, PREDICTING THAT MERCHANT SHIPS COULD BRING AWAY THE GREAT MAJORITY OF AMERICAN REFUGEES FROM ANY CONFLICT, EXPRESSED THE OPINION THAT NAVAL VESSELS, IF CALLED UPON, WOULD BE SENT ONLY TO "OUT-OF-THE-WAY" PLACES.

"THE STATE DEPARTMENT KNOWS WHAT WE HAVE ON THE EAST COAST," ONE SAID, "AND ALL WE NEED IS SIX HOURS' NOTICE TO TAKE ON PROVISIONS AND WE ARE READY."

VESSELS OF THE ATLANTIC SQUADRON, NUMBERING MORE THAN 20 SURFACE FIGHTING SHIPS, CAN CARE FOR 100 TO 150 PERSONS EACH IN ADDITION TO THEIR CREWS.

OFFICIALS DISCLOSED THAT THE STATE DEPARTMENT HAD AUTHORIZED THE UNITED STATES EMBASSY AT WARSAW, POLAND, TO USE ITS BEST JUDGMENT IN GIVING SUCH CAUTIONARY ADVICE TO AMERICANS AS THE

SITUATION REQUIRED.

IT IS FEARED HERE THAT, IF WAR SHOULD COME, AMERICANS IN POLAND MIGHT HAVE DIFFICULTY IN LEAVING DUE TO POLAND'S GEOGRAPHICAL SITUATION, PARTLY SURROUNDED BY GERMANY AND RUSSIA. THERE WAS A SIMILAR SITUATION WITH REGARD TO CZECHOSLOVAKIA LAST SEPTEMBER, WHEN WILBUR J. CARR, THE AMERICAN MINISTER, WARNED AMERICANS TO GET OUT WHILE THERE WAS STILL TIME.

COUNT JERZY POTOCKI, THE POLISH AMBASSADOR, WHO CONFERRED WITH ACTING SECRETARY WELLES TODAY, TOLD REPORTERS AFTERWARD HIS COUNTRY WAS DETERMINED TO "FIGHT ALONE" AGAINST GERMAN AGGRESSION BUT COUNTED ON ASSISTANCE FROM BRITAIN AND FRANCE.

SOME PERSONS CLOSE TO THE STATE DEPARTMENT, AFTER A STUDY OF DISPATCHES CONCERNING THE RUSSO-GERMAN AGREEMENT TO NEGOTIATE A NON-AGGRESSION PACT, INCLINED TO ATTACH LESS IMPORTANCE TO IT THAN AT FIRST. THEY SAID THE PROJECTED PACT WOULD LARGELY DUPLICATE THE EXISTING NON-AGGRESSION TREATY BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES, AND WOULD PROBABLY BE PROVIDED WITH AN ESCAPE CLAUSE WHICH WOULD SERVE TO FREE RUSSIA'S HANDS IN CASE GERMANY WERE AN AGGRESSOR. THEY SAID THEY STILL BELIEVED IT POSSIBLE FOR AN ANGLO-FRENCH-RUSSIAN MUTUAL ASSISTANCE PACT TO BE WORKED OUT.

THE EXTRAORDINARY MEETING IN WELLES' OFFICE WAS ATTENDED BY GEORGE S. MESSERSMITH AND ADOLF A. BERLE, ASSISTANT SECRETARIES OF STATE; CHARLES EDISON, ACTING SECRETARY OF THE NAVY; LOUIS JOHNSON, ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF WAR; JOHN W. HANES, UNDERSECRETARY OF THE TREASURY; HERBERT E. GASTON, ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY; GENERAL GEORGE C. MARSHALL,

ARMY CHIEF OF STAFF; ADMIRAL HAROLD R. STARK, CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS; THURMAN ARNOLD, ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL; HERBERT FEIS, THE STATE DEPARTMENT'S CHIEF ECONOMIC ADVISOR; JAY PIERREPONT MOFFAT, CHIEF OF THE STATE DEPARTMENT'S EUROPEAN DIVISION; AND OTHER OFFICIALS OF THE STATE DEPARTMENT, THE OFFICE OF NAVAL OPERATIONS AND THE ARMY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE.

THE OFFICIALS REFUSED TO DISCLOSE DETAILS OF THE MEETING, BUT A HIGH AUTHORITY SAID THE QUESTIONS DISCUSSED INCLUDED THE SAFEGUARDING OF AMERICAN CITIZENS ABROAD AND THE PROTECTION OF UNITED STATES NEUTRALITY. HE POINTED OUT THAT, AT A TIME OF UNCERTAINTY AND INTERNATIONAL DISQUIET, IT WAS ONLY NATURAL THAT THE VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS OF THE GOVERNMENT SHOULD CONSULT. THEIR SOLE PURPOSE, HE SAID, WAS TO EXCHANGE VIEWS ON WHAT COULD BE DONE IF WAR CAME.

THE STATE DEPARTMENT'S LAST AVAILABLE FIGURE, COMPILED AS OF JANUARY 1 THIS YEAR, SHOWED THERE WERE 2,569 AMERICANS LISTED AS PERMANENT RESIDENTS IN POLAND. THERE ARE 5,787 IN GERMANY, 3,793 IN THE OLD TERRITORY OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA, 12,964 IN FRANCE, 10,522 IN GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND, AND 23,330 IN ITALY. IN THE FREE CITY OF DANZIG, 28 ARE LISTED.

IN ADDITION THERE SOME THOUSANDS OF AMERICANS IN OTHER NATIONS THAT MIGHT BECOME INVOLVED: 800 IN HUNGARY, 1,383 IN BELGIUM AND 729 IN RUMANIA.

THESE NUMBERS, OFFICIALS BELIEVE, ARE SWOLLEN GREATLY AT PRESENT BY THOUSANDS OF AMERICAN TOURISTS STILL IN EUROPE. THE STATE DEPARTMENT DISCLOSED THAT 16,080 PASSPORTS HAD BEEN ISSUED

30.24-2685

IN MAY, 21,013 IN JUNE AND 10,393 IN JULY, THE LARGE MAJORITY FOR TRAVEL TO EUROPE.

AUG 23 1939

THE UNITED STATES NAVY HAS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN A CRUISER AND TWO DESTROYERS WHICH MIGHT ASSIST MERCHANT VESSELS IN EVACUATING AMERICANS. OFFICIALS ARE NOT SURE THAT GOLD WOULD HAVE TO BE SENT ABROAD TO PAY THE TRAVEL EXPENSES OF MAROONED AMERICANS, AS WAS DONE AT THE OUTBREAK OF THE WORLD WAR.

THEY THINK THAT A LARGE NUMBER OF AMERICANS COULD BE GIVEN PASSAGE ON AMERICAN BOATS AND THAT CREDIT ARRANGEMENTS COULD BE MADE TO TAKE CARE OF THOSE FIRST TO TRAVEL ON FOREIGN SHIPS.

LT722PES

A76WX

WASHINGTON--1ST ADD NIGHT LEAD EUROPEAN-POLISH X X X ON FOREIGN SHIPS

AUG 23 1939

EVEN IF THE NEUTRALITY ACT WERE INVOKED, AMERICANS WOULD BE PERMITTED TO TRAVEL ON THE SHIPS OF BELLIGERENT NATIONS IN ORDER TO GET BACK HOME, IF THEY EMBARKED WITHIN 90 DAYS AFTER THE ACT HAD BEEN INVOKED.

IN HIS STATEMENT OF POLAND'S POSITION, AMBASSADOR POTOCKI SAID:

"POLAND'S ATTITUDE TOWARD GERMANY'S AGGRESSIVE DEMANDS HAS NOT BEEN CHANGED BY THE ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE INTENTION OF GERMANY AND RUSSIA TO CONCLUDE A PACT OF NON-AGGRESSION."

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HE ADDED:

"THE POLISH GOVERNMENT WERE AWARE ALL ALONG OF THE DIFFICULTIES EXPERIENCED IN THE NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN RUSSIA ON ONE SIDE AND FRANCE AND ENGLAND ON THE OTHER. THE POLISH GOVERNMENT WERE PREPARED FOR THESE NEGOTIATIONS NOT TO SUCCEED, RUSSIA OBVIOUSLY

30.24-2685

SHOWING A LACK OF INTEREST TO FULLY AND ACTIVELY PARTICIPATE ON THE SIDE OF THE DEMOCRACIES IN THE THREATENING CONFLICT WITH GERMANY.

"THUS FOR POLAND THE MATERIAL SITUATION OF THE POLITICAL PROBLEMS REMAINS UNCHANGED."

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"THE LATEST DEVELOPMENTS HAVE PROVED THE ACCURACY OF THE ABOVE POLISH ATTITUDE AND OF POLAND'S OPPOSITION TO THE IDEA OF PERMITTING RUSSIAN TROOPS TO CROSS POLAND'S TERRITORY.

"AS THINGS STAND NOW, THE PROPOSED GERMAN-SOVIET PACT IS BUT IN THE MAKING AND AWAITS FURTHER DISCUSSIONS IN MOSCOW, AND IT IS NOT EXCLUDED THAT --LIKE IN THE CASE OF THE NEGOTIATIONS CARRIED ON BY FRANCE AND ENGLAND--GERMANY TOO MAY MEET WITH DIFFICULTIES."

THERE WAS VARIED REACTION AMONG MEMBERS OF CONGRESS TO THE NEWS OF THE RUSSO-GERMAN UNDERTAKING.

SENATOR GURNEY (R-SD) TOLD REPORTERS HE THOUGHT THE EUROPEAN SITUATION WAS DEVELOPING RAPIDLY INTO A CRISIS WHICH WOULD NECESSITATE A SPECIAL CONGRESSIONAL SESSION. HE SAID THE PROJECTED NON-AGGRESSION AGREEMENT BETWEEN GERMANY AND RUSSIA WOULD BE "AWFULLY BAD FOR GREAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE," AND THAT IF IT WERE CONCLUDED "POLAND MIGHT AS WELL LAY DOWN HER ARMS." HE ADDED, HOWEVER, THAT A NEW GERMAN-RUSSIAN POLITICAL UNDERSTANDING "WOULD TEND TO TURN JAPAN AWAY FROM GERM

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AUG 23 1939

IT WERE CONCLUDED "POLAND MIGHT AS WELL LAY DOWN HER ARMS." HE ADDED, HOWEVER, THAT A NEW GERMAN-RUSSIAN POLITICAL UNDER-

STANDING "WOULD TEND TO TURN JAPAN AWAY FROM GERMANY AND ITALY."

ASKED WHETHER HE THOUGHT THE PROJECTED FACT WOULD INCREASE THE CHANCES OF WAR, SENATOR THOMAS (D-UTAH), A MEMBER OF THE SENATE FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE, REPLIED:

"ON THE CONTRARY, I THINK THE EFFECT WILL BE TO INCREASE THE CHANCES OF PEACE."

A77WX

THOMAS SAID THE AGREEMENT WOULD BE "JUST A RENEWAL OF THE PREVIOUS UNDERSTANDING" BETWEEN GERMANY AND RUSSIA, AND THAT HE COULD SEE NOTHING IN THE SITUATION WHICH WOULD NECESSITATE A SPECIAL SESSION OF CONGRESS.

SENATOR GEORGE (D-GA), ANOTHER MEMBER OF THE FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE, SAID HE THOUGHT THE PROJECTED AGREEMENT "WILL MEAN AN EFFORT TO SETTLE EUROPE'S IMMEDIATELY ACUTE PROBLEMS BY NEGOTIATIONS RATHER THAN WAR."

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT IS SCHEDULED TO RETURN TO THE CAPITAL SOON, PROBABLY ON FRIDAY, AFTER A 3,000-MILE VACATION CRUISE. THE POSSIBILITY THAT HE MIGHT TAKE SOME STEP DESIGNED TO PRESERVE PEACE WAS SUGGESTED TO SOME PERSONS BY THE FACT THAT ACTING SECRETARY WELLES, WHEN ASKED WHETHER THIS GOVERNMENT WAS CONTEMPLATING ANY SUCH MOVES, SAID HE HAD NOTHING ON THAT TODAY.

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12WX (BJTS)

NEUTRALITY INTERPRETIVE (PMS BUDGET-NEW)

BY ANDRUE BERDING

WASHINGTON, AUG. 22-(AP)-THE UNITED STATES WILL FIND ITSELF, IN THE EVENT OF A MAJOR EUROPEAN WAR, WITH A DEFINITE CODE OF

NEUTRALITY - A FAR DIFFERENT POSITION THAN IT OCCUPIED AT THE OUTBREAK OF THE WORLD WAR IN 1914.

THE ACTIONS OF THE GOVERNMENT AND PEOPLE WOULD BE DEFINED AND LIMITED BY THE FOUR-YEAR-OLD NEUTRALITY LAW, WHICH PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND SECRETARY HULL UNSUCCESSFULLY SOUGHT TO HAVE REVISED BY THE LAST CONGRESS.

IT IS TAKEN FOR GRANTED HERE THAT IF A EUROPEAN WAR SHOULD START, THE NEUTRALITY ACT WOULD BE INVOKED, ALTHOUGH IT NEVER HAS BEEN APPLIED TO THE UNDECLARED SINO-JAPANESE CONFLICT.

ONCE THE PRESIDENT PROCLAIMS THE ACT TO BE IN EFFECT, A TRAIN OF REGULATIONS IMMEDIATELY GETS UNDER WAY. THE MOST IMPORTANT IS AN EMBARGO ON THE SHIPMENT OF ARMS, MUNITIONS AND IMPLEMENTS OF WAR.

THE NATIONAL MUNITIONS CONTROL BOARD HAS A LONG LIST OF THE PROHIBITED EQUIPMENT, RANGING FROM PISTOL BULLETS TO WARSHIPS. IT INCLUDES CIVIL AS WELL AS MILITARY AIRPLANES, ON THE GROUNDS THAT CIVIL PLANES ARE OFTEN CONVERTIBLE INTO WARPLANES, AND ALL AIRPLANE ENGINES AND PARTS.

WHEN THE WORLD WAR BEGAN THERE WAS NO SUCH BAN ON THE EXPORT OF ARMS TO BELLIGERENTS. THE UNITED STATES ACTED UNDER THE RULES OF INTERNATIONAL LAW, WHICH PERMITTED ARMS AND MUNITIONS TO BE SOLD BY NEUTRALS. PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND SECRETARY HULL WANT THE NATION TO RETURN TO THIS INTERNATIONAL LAW BY REPEALING THE EMBARGO.

ALL OTHER COMMODITIES THAN ARMS COULD BE FREELY SOLD TO BELLIGERENTS AND COULD BE CARRIED IN AMERICAN SHIPS UNDER THE PRESENT ACT. THIS IS BECAUSE THE "CASH AND CARRY" PROVISION, WHICH EXPIRED MAY 1, HAS NOT BEEN RENEVED.

30.24-2687

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SECRETARY HULL WANTS TO REVIVE THE "CASH" PORTION OF THIS PRINCIPLE SO AS TO REQUIRE THAT TITLE TO THE GOODS PASS TO FOREIGN HANDS BEFORE THEY COULD BE EXPORTED TO A NATION AT WAR.

HE WOULD LIKE TO MODIFY THE "CARRY" PORTION SO AS TO PROHIBIT AMERICAN SHIPS FROM ENTERING COMBAT AREAS, BUT NEVERTHELESS TO PERMIT THEM TO CARRY GOODS TO THE OUTLYING TERRITORY OF A BELLIGERENT NOT WITHIN DANGER AREAS. AMERICAN SHIPS THUS COULD CONTINUE TO CARRY MERCHANDISE TO AUSTRALIA, CANADA, BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA, BRITISH WEST INDIES, ETC., EVEN IF GREAT BRITAIN WERE AT WAR.

ASVX

UNDER THE EXISTING ACT AMERICANS CANNOT TRAVEL ON THE SHIPS OF BELLIGERENTS. IN THE WORLD WAR THERE WAS NO SUCH PROHIBITION. PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT INDICATED RECENTLY THAT THE LOSS OF AMERICAN LIVES ON BELLIGERENT SHIPS WAS ONE OF THE CAUSES OF THE UNITED STATES ENTERING THE WORLD WAR.

FROM THE TIME OF THE OUTBREAK OF THE WAR IN 1914 UNTIL THE UNITED STATES SEVERED DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH GERMANY, ONLY ONE AMERICAN SHIP WAS SUNK BY GERMAN SUBMARINES. ALL BUT THREE OF THE AMERICANS WHOSE LIVES WERE LOST THROUGH GERMAN SUBMARINES UP TO THAT TIME WERE TRAVELING ON THE SHIPS OF BELLIGERENTS.

BELLIGERENTS COULD NOT FLOAT LOANS IN THIS COUNTRY UNDER THE NEUTRALITY ACT, BUT NORMAL BUSINESS CREDITS COULD GO ON. SOME INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS HERE SEE IN AN EXPANSION OF BUSINESS CREDITS A MEANS WHEREBY SOME BELLIGERENTS COULD FINANCE LARGE-SCALE PURCHASES IN THE UNITED STATES. BUT THE ADMINISTRATION COULD SELECT A NORMAL

PERIOD OF FIVE OR 10 YEARS TO USE AS A BASIS FOR CALCULATING NORMAL CREDITS AND SET A MAXIMUM.

THIS PROVISION OF THE NEUTRALITY ACT SUPPLEMENTS THE JOHNSON ACT FORBIDDING LOANS TO NATIONS DEFAULTING ON THEIR INDEBTEDNESS TO THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT. SOME OF THE BELLIGERENTS MIGHT NOT COME UNDER THE JOHNSON ACT BECAUSE THEY MIGHT STILL BE PAYING ON THEIR DEBTS, IF ANY, TO THE UNITED STATES.

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PACT REACTION AT A GLANCE (PMS BJDGET)
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

POLAND--AN EFFORT IS MADE TO MINIMIZE THE IMPENDING PACT BETWEEN GERMANY AND SOVIET RUSSIA DESPITE PROSPECTIVE LOSS OF POTENTIAL RUSSIAN WAR HELP AND POSSIBLE GERMAN-RUSSIAN SQUEEZE ON POLAND.

BRITAIN--BRITISH POLITICAL CIRCLES FORESEE GERMAN-SOVIET NONAGGRESSION ACCORD AS MAJOR BLOW TO BRITISH-FRENCH FRONT AND PERSONAL DEFEAT FOR PRIME MINISTER CHAMBERLAIN; CABINET PLOTS NEW COURSE.

FRANCE--ANGER AND ASTONISHMENT MARK UNOFFICIAL FRENCH REACTION; CABINET IN EMERGENCY SESSION DUPLICATES BRITISH SEARCH FOR MEANS TO COUNTER FUEHRER HITLER'S "MASTER STROKE."

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COUNTER FUEHRER HITLER'S "MASTER STROKE."

ITALY--DIPLOMATIC QUARTERS EXPECT PREMIER MUSSOLINI TO MAKE QUICK CLAIM TO BENEFITS UNDER PROJECTED BERLIN-MOSCOW PACT, POSSIBLY TRYING FOR FAR MORE THAN ITALY'S OLD TERRITORIAL DEMANDS ON FRANCE.

JAPAN--OBSERVERS EXPECT JAPAN TO SEEK NEW FRIENDSHIP WITH THE UNITED STATES, AT THE SAME TIME RISKING INCREASED SOVIET PRESSURE ON SAKHALIN ISLAND AND IN OUTER MONGOLIA.

UNITED STATES--STATE DEPARTMENT WITHHOLDS COMMENT PENDING STUDY OF PACT'S EFFECT ON DANZIG CRISIS; DIPLOMATIC QUARTERS EXPRESS FRANK SURPRISE.

SLOVAKIA--OFFICIALS PREDICT THEIR SATELLITE NATION WILL GET GENEROUS SLICES OF POLAND IN RETURN FOR FRIENDSHIP WITH GERMANY.

WIRELESS

APL120

1745 OAKRHINDS

NIGHT LEAD MESSAGE (MIDGET)

LONDON, AUG. 22--(AP)--A VIRTUAL STAND STILL OF LONDON STOCK MARKETS TODAY FOLLOWED THE NEWS OF THE PENDING GERMAN-SOVIET NON-AGGRESSION PACT.

SOME QUARTERS THOUGHT A PRICE CONTROL FOR GILTEDGED SECURITIES MAY BE INSTITUTED IF THERE IS ANY FURTHER DETERIORATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL SITUATION.

SUCH A RESTRICTION SCHEME WAS PUT INTO FORCE BY THE STOCK EXCHANGE COMMITTEE DURING THE CRISIS OF LAST SEPTEMBER. THERE WAS LITTLE DOUBT THEN THAT THE MOVE WAS MADE IN ACCORDANCE WITH A GOVERNMENT "SUGGESTION."

DEALERS QUOTED MINIMUM PRICES ON A LONG LIST OF SECURITIES AS THE MARKET OPENED, THUS ESTABLISHING ROCK BOTTOM QUOTATIONS TO PREVENT AN ABRUPT BREAK IN VALUES.

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS WERE SUBSTANTIALLY BELOW OVERNIGHT LEVELS, AND THE MARKING DOWN WAS PARTICULARLY SEVERE IN GILTEDGED ISSUES. WAR LOAN, OLD CONSOLS, AND LOCAL LOANS - "WEATHER VANES" OF THE GILT EDGED ISSEED - WERE TAKEN DOWN TO THEIR LOWEST LEVELS SINCE 1932. WAR LOAN WAS CALLED AT 87 AT THE OPENING, THE LOWEST PRICE SINCE ITS ISSUE.

APL121

AT THE CLOSE, HOWEVER, QUOTATIONS BETTERED, PRINCIPALLY BECAUSE THERE WAS ONLY SLIGHT SELLING PRESSURE THROUGH THE DAY, AND A BELIEF THAT THE FINAL "SHOW DOWN" IN THE EUROPEAN CAMPS WILL NOT COME FOR AT LEAST TWO OR THREE DAYS. THE VOLUME OF TRADING WAS VERY SLIGHT.

CLOSING PRICES WERE WELL ABOVE THE LOWEST QUOTATIONS OF THE DAY IN MOST INSTANCES. WAR LOAN CLOSED AT 88 1/2, 1 3/8 DOWN ON THE OVERNIGHT CLOSE. EUROPEAN BONDS SHOWED DECLINES OF 3/8 TO 1/2. POLISH STOCKS MOSTLY SHARPLY REFLECTED THE SITUATION, 4 1/2 PERCENT GOING BACK FROM 47 TO 44.

BANK SHARES DECLINED SHARPLY AND WERE PLACED ON A NOMINAL BASIS WITH WIDE MARGINS.

TRANSATLANTICS SUFFERED BADLY IN THE INITIAL MARKING DOWN, BUT UNDER WALL STREET INFLUENCE THE MAJORITY PULLED UP BY THE CLOSE. UNITED STATES STEEL WENT TO THE LOWEST FOR THE YEAR AT 44 1/2 AGAINST 46 1/2 OVERNIGHT, BUT RALLIED WITH THE STRONGEST RECOVERY OF THE DAY TO 47 3/8.

30-24-2689

DEMAND FOR GOLD IN THE LONDON BULLION MARKET WAS CONSIDERABLY LESS THAN IN THE LAST FEW DAYS. THIS WAS DESCRIBED PRINCIPALLY TO RENEWED FEARS OF HOARDERS THAT PRIVATE STOCKS WILL BE REQUISITIONED IN AN EMERGENCY.

WITH SLIGHTLY MORE GOLD THUS AVAILABLE, BUYERS WERE NOT RATIONED AS THEY RECENTLY HAVE BEEN. PURCHASES AMOUNTED TO £32,000 AT 148 SHILLINGS SIXPENCE HALFPENNY - REDUCTION OF ONE HALFPENNY ON YESTERDAY. THE PREMIUM OVER THE DOLLAR PARITY WAS ONE HALFPENNY LESS AT ONE PENNY PER FINE OUNCE.

PRESSURE ON STERLING IN THE FOREIGN EXCHANGE MARKETS BROUGHT THE BRITISH STABILIZATION FUND IN TO HOLD THE DOLLAR "PEGGED" AT 4.68 1/8 AS IT FREQUENTLY HAS DONE RECENTLY. THE PREMIUM ON THREE MONTHS FORWARD DOLLARS WAS MAINTAINED AT 2 1/4 CENTS. THE FRANC ALSO WAS HELD AT 176 23/32.

ECAGPDS 22/8/39

30-24-2689

Agreement Is Approved In Presence Of Stalin Less Than Day After Von Ribbentrop Arrived In Moscow From Berlin

[By the Associated Press]

Moscow, Thursday, Aug. 24—Germany and Soviet Russia signed a non-aggression pact in the presence of Joseph Stalin here early today and remade the military and diplomatic picture of Europe.

In two meetings, which Stalin attended, the historic agreement was reached behind the huge walls of the Kremlin. The first meeting, held yesterday afternoon, lasted three hours.

Only Arrived Yesterday

The principal negotiators were Vyacheslaff Molotoff, Soviet Premier and Commissar for Foreign Affairs, and Joachim von Ribbentrop, Nazi Foreign Minister, who flew here only yesterday in Chancellor Adolf Hitler's private airplane.

This amazing Nazi diplomatic stroke apparently killed military staff talks which had been in progress in Moscow among Britain, France and Russia since August 12 and effected a tremendous shift in Europe's balance of power in one of her most critical times since the World War.

First Announced In Berlin

The news was announced in Berlin long before it was in Moscow. Russians, who learned only last night through a broad-

that Article 4 of the agreement, which pledges either party not to associate itself with any group of powers which directly or indirectly is aimed at the other party" served a death warrant on the military talks with Britain and France.

The accord bound each for ten years not to "associate itself with any other grouping of powers which directly or indirectly is aimed at the other party."

To Stay In Consultation

They agreed "constantly to remain in consultation with one another" on their common interests and to adjust differences by arbitration.

The agreement did not include the usual escape clause providing for its denunciation in case one of the contracting parties attacked a third power. This provision has been written into most non-aggression agreements signed in the past by Moscow.

Russian official quarters have insisted throughout that a defensive alliance with Britain and France was not incompatible with a non-aggression pact with Germany.

To Return At Once

Von Ribbentrop, it was believed, would leave today to report to Chancellor Hitler, completing one of the speediest diplomatic flights in world history.

The communique issued here by the official Tass news agency was identical with the one circulated in Berlin.

To the average Russian, who tries to adjust himself to the swiftly changing diplomatic picture, the pact seemed to mean this in a nutshell:

Russia will remain neutral in the event of a European war: If Russia goes to war with Japan she is promised the tremendous boon of a peaceful western frontier.

Free To Deal With Poland

Diplomatic circles believed the pact would leave Germany free to deal with Poland without Soviet interference.

Two members attached to the British military mission, it was learned last night, are leaving tomorrow for London, presumably to report and to get instructions.

10-Year Nazi-Soviet Peace Pact Signed; Hitler Rejects London Offer to Negotiate; Britain Bids All Be Ready for Air Raids

TWO NATIONS ARE BOUND
TO REFRAIN FROM ANY ACTS
OF FORCE AGAINST OTHER

Soviet And Reich Agree Not To Associate Selves
With Groupings Of Powers Aimed At Either—
Usual Denunciation Clause Is Missing

cast that Von Ribbentrop had arrived at 1 P. M. yesterday, read a Tass communique in Thursday morning papers that their country was now pledged not to fight the nation they had been taught to hate.

Diplomatic circles were convinced

At the same time it was disclosed that three German delegates had been here for ten days attending the huge Soviet agricultural exhibition, which

tended to confirm reports that German-Soviet wooing began some time ago.

German quarters in Moscow made no attempt to conceal their jubilation at what they considered a great diplomatic coup at the expense of Britain, France and Poland.

British, French Keep To Selves

The discomfited British-French military missions, which began negotiations August 12 with Russia for a tri-power military alliance, conferred among themselves as they listened to reports from abroad on the European situation as a whole.

Their negotiations with the Russians were broken by the pact, indicating that if war comes the Soviet Government will be neutral instead of an ally of France and Britain.

Neither British nor French quarters would disclose their plans. They maintained a glum silence as they awaited orders from their home governments, although hope was not entirely gone that some sort of British-French-Russian agreement might yet be reached.

Swastikas Curious Sight

Russians gazed curiously at the swastikas snapping from von Ribbentrop's car as he arrived. They are emblems they have been taught for years to scorn.

The Italian Ambassador, Augusto Rosso, was at the airport to greet von Ribbentrop. But the Japanese Ambassador, whose country looks on the German-Soviet negotiations with deep misgivings, was markedly absent.

"Heil Hitler," a strange sound in the capital of Red Russia, resounded across the airport as the German Embassy staff greeted their chief.

The average Russian seemed unconcerned or unaware of Europe's perilous state and, in any event, confident his country would remain neutral.

**VON RIBBENTROP
DISCUSSES PACT
WITH MOLOTOV**

Reaches Moscow by Plane —Japanese Envoy Not Among Welcomers.

MOSCOW, Aug. 23 (A. P.).—The German Foreign Minister, Joachim von Ribbentrop, and the Russian Premier Vyacheslav Molotov, began formal negotiations today of a Russo-German non-aggression treaty.

The talks started at the Kremlin just two hours after Herr von Ribbentrop's plane alighted here from Germany.

It was noted that the Japanese Ambassador, Shigenori Togo, did not go to the airport to greet the representative of Japan's anti-commintern partner.

Japanese circles were reported unofficially to be deeply disturbed by the Russo-German collaboration, which has upset the calculations of European diplomats.

Herr von Ribbentrop and Premier Molotov, with the German Ambassador, Friedrich Werner Schulenburg, also attending, still were in conference at 6 o'clock, three hours after they assembled at the Kremlin.

A small group of Soviet officials was on hand at Moscow's civil airport to greet the emissary of Russia's traditional political enemy.

When Herr von Ribbentrop stepped from his Fuehrer's plane, the entire staff of the German Embassy gave the Nazi salute. Herr von Ribbentrop shook hands with Soviet officials. Ambassador Augusto Rosso, representing Germany's axis partner, Italy, also was

at the field. Ivan Potemkin, Vice Commissar of Foreign Affairs, was the ranking Soviet official to meet the plane.

Herr von Ribbentrop was driven immediately in a shiny new American car to his quarters in the one-time Austrian legation.

Losing no time, he was expected to open the pact negotiations this afternoon in historic Kremlin with M. Molotov.

Meanwhile military staff talks between Russia, Britain and France were halted. Both the British and French military missions awaited instructions from home. Reports on the situation here were cabled last night by the British and French Ambassadors, both of whom saw M. Molotov individually in long conferences yesterday.

Unheralded in Press.

That the Soviet-German pact

would be concluded, possibly within a few days, was accepted by diplomatic quarters as a virtual certainty.

Herr von Ribbentrop's coming—by way of Koenigsberg, East Prussia—was unheralded in the Soviet press.

The fact no newspapers commented on the coming of the German delegation was indicative of the extremely cautious way in which Russia was handling the delicate diplomatic situation.

The newspapers also failed to carry the news that the British Parliament had been recalled. This announcement was picked up by radio and spread like wildfire among the alarmed foreign colony, however.

Soviet quarters continued to insist the way was open for both a non-aggression pact with Germany and a defensive alliance with Britain and France. They contended a Soviet-German treaty would go a long way toward insuring European peace.

In sharp contrast to the alarm felt by the foreign colony was the almost unnatural calm of the average Russian, who unconcernedly pursued his daily task. For one thing, the Soviet press was printing only sketchy reports from abroad. The forthcoming international cotton conference in the United States was given a much bigger display than the European situation.

The average Russian apparently feels that if war does break out, Russia will be neutral and in a strong and safe position. They also are out a non-aggression pact with Germany is not an

Berlin Feels Pact Will Mean Definite Burying Of Hatchet

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, Thursday, Aug. 24—Nazi Germany and Communist Russia, long-time ideological enemies, entered early today upon a ten-year non-aggression pact which smashed what hopes Britain and France may have held to align the Soviet in their bloc.

A day of conferences in Moscow sufficed to reach an understanding which the Government said was motivated by a "desire to strengthen the state of peace" between them.

Von Ribbentrop reported the conclusion of the treaty to Hitler at Berchtesgaden at once, and made

arrangements to leave Moscow this afternoon for the Fuehrer's mountain retreat in order to make a personal report.

Hatchet Held Buried

The understanding in its broadest sense was felt in political circles here to mean a definite "burying of the hatchet" as far as Nazi diatribes against Communistic Russia are concerned.

Article 4, foreign observers immediately pointed out, ruled out the possibility of Moscow still joining the London-Paris front by stating that neither Germany nor Russia will associate itself with any other grouping of powers which directly or indirectly is aimed at the other party.

Informed persons considered Article 3 providing for "consultation regarding questions of common interest" as especially significant in the light of the present conflict between Germany and Poland.

Editorial Cited

They cited an editorial in the well-informed Essener National Zeitung, yesterday morning which remarked:

"It may be assumed with certainty that in the Moscow talks a division of the mutual spheres of interest will be arrived at which will correspond to the wishes of the German as well as the Russian nations."

This was interpreted as hinting at the possibility of another partitioning of Poland should the present dispute lead to forceful measures.

Hitler also was believed to have told Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain in detailed memorandum that if Poland resisted Nazi claims and decided to fight it would mean the partition of Poland. In the event of a peaceful

settlement, however, Germany would consent to a setup which would put the Polish nation under a German protectorate.

Late last night it was reported that Hitler's demands upon Poland included acceptance by the Poles of a protectorate government.

The demands, according to trustworthy information, were dispatched yesterday to most European capitals as follows:

Unconditional return of Danzig.

Cession of those sections of Poland which were German before the World War (Posen-Poznan, Pomorze and Polish Upper Silesia). Acceptance of a protectorate for the area remaining, similar to that of Bohemia and Moravia, parts of former Czechoslovakia.

Henderson Restates Pledge

The British Ambassador, Sir Nevile Henderson, was said to have restated Britain's pledge to aid Poland as an answer to these demands in a call at Hitler's Berchtesgaden home today.

Those who still believed Hitler would have his way without bloodshed pointed to assurances attributed to the British Prime Minister that he was doing his utmost to persuade the Poles to negotiate.

They also pointed to rumors current in financial circles that Mussolini was pressing upon Poland to meet the German demands.

That the British and the French take a serious view of the situation was attested by the fact that all except five British and one French correspondent have left the capital.

Embassy Staffs There

Besides these newsmen, only the embassy and consular staffs are still in Berlin; all other French and British citizens have departed.

The German Government, too, has a more serious view.

The anti-aircraft guns on public buildings, for instance, which peeped forth so conspicuously during the September crisis, were again in place in the capital.

Advices from various reliable sources indicated that since yesterday, from the high Tatra Mountains to the Baltic, the German armed forces along the Polish Corridor have been placed in a state of "highest readiness."

Reservists Called

At Cologne, reservists generally and soldiers on leave, were being called from homes, theaters and cafes or wherever they could be found.

Automobiles, motorcycles and trucks were being commandeered. Gasoline has become more scarce than ever.

Nevertheless, the Propaganda Ministry continued its plans for the huge exercises in East Prussia Sunday—planned to commemorate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the battle of Tannenberg, in which the Russians, now negotiating a non-aggression pact, were routed by the Germans.

Hitler, it was said, would speak there at 11 o'clock next Sunday morning (5 A. M. E.S.T.).

Text of the Berlin-Moscow Treaty

By The Associated Press.

MOSCOW, Thursday, Aug. 24.—The text of the German-Russian non-aggression pact announced here today follows:

The German Reich Government and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, moved by a desire to strengthen the state of peace between Germany and the U.S.S.R. and in the spirit of the provisions of the neutrality treaty of April, 1926, between Germany and the U.S.S.R., decided the following:

Article I

The two contracting parties obligate themselves to refrain from every act of force, every aggressive action and every attack against one another, including any single action or that taken in conjunction with other powers.

Article II

In case one of the parties of this treaty should become the object of warlike acts by a third power, the other party will in no way support this third power.

Article III

The governments of the two contracting parties in the future will constantly remain in consultation with one another in order to inform each other regarding questions of common interest.

Article IV

Neither of the high contracting parties will associate itself with any other grouping of powers which directly or indirectly is aimed at the other party.

Article V

In the event of a conflict between the contracting parties concerning any question, the two parties will adjust this difference or conflict exclusively by friendly exchange of opinions or, if necessary, by an arbitration commission.

Article VI

The present treaty will extend for a period of ten years with the condition that if neither of the contracting parties announces its abrogation within one year of expiration of this period, it will continue in force automatically for another period of five years.

Article VII

The present treaty shall be ratified within the shortest possible time. The exchange of ratification documents shall take place in Berlin. The treaty becomes effective immediately upon signature.

Drawn up in two languages, German and Russian.
MOSCOW, 23d of August, 1939.

For the German Government:
RIBBENTROP.

In the name of the Government of the U.S.S.R.:
MOLOTOFF.